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### MEMOIR OF THE REV. BENJAMIN COLMAN, D. D.,

FIRST PASTOR OF BRATTLE STREET CHURCH, BOSTON.

[By Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, Boston.]

THE character and labors of Dr. Colman deserve an extended biography, and materials for such a work probably exist. A part of his unpublished correspondence is preserved in the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Other parts might doubtless be found by diligent search in this country and in England. His numerous published sermons would afford at least useful hints and illustrations. His name must often appear on the records of Brattle Street Church, of the Town of Boston, of Harvard College, of the Colony, of the Commissioners for Missions among the Indians, and of Ecclesiastical Councils. The relations which he sustained and the parts which he acted were such, that a diligent use of these materials could scarcely fail to throw important light on many interesting points of civil and ecclesiastical history. The account of his Life and Character, by his son-in-law, the Rev. Ebenezer Turell, would furnish the biographer with an excellent clue to guide his researches. But Turell wrote for his contemporaries; and therefore judiciously omitted many things as already sufficiently known, or from a commendable delicacy towards survivors, or because the mention of them at that time would have provoked angry discussion. His work, therefore, though well adapted to the purpose for which it was written, is far from meeting the wants of the modern reader. Yet the circumstances under which this notice is unexpectedly prepared, precludes the writer from entering this interesting field of research, and confines him to a brief abstract of Turell's work, and a few facts gathered from other publications.

BENJAMIN COLMAN was born in Boston, October 19, 1673. He was the second son of William and Elizabeth Colman, who had lately emigrated from London. William was the son of Matthew and Grace Colman, of Satterly, near Beckles, in the County of Suffolk, and was baptized there, August 31, 1643. This is all that his biographer could find concerning his ancestry.

Benjamin "was of a tender constitution from his birth, and very backward in his speech and reading till he arrived at the age of five years; when he at once grew forward in both, and entered young and small into a grammar school under the tuition of the venerable and learned Mr. Ezekiel

**Cheever.**" Here he had no rival in his own "form," except his intimate companion, Prout, whose early death left him without a competitor. "His early piety was equal to his learning." His pious mother was assiduous in her instructions, corrections, commands, and admonitions, "respecting every thing that was religious and holy, and in a particular manner about the duty of praying to God in secret; and also caused him and her other children to retire and pray together and for one another on the Lord's Day at noon." While at the grammar school, he, with Mather, Baker, Prout, Pool, Townsend, and others, used to spend a part of every Saturday afternoon in prayer together at his father's. This was done by their own proposal, and with the approbation of their parents and preceptor; "and for the most part they behaved decently and seriously in these early exercises of piety and devotion."

He became a member of Harvard College in 1688, when he was in his fifteenth year. While a member of college, he became a member of the Second Church in Boston, of which Increase and Cotton Mather were pastors. Having received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1692, he commenced the study of theology, and began to preach, "first privately and then publicly," the next year, when he was only about twenty years of age. He thought that he began too soon; but the decline of his father's estate after the death of his wife was his apology. He preached six months at Medford, where the people "would have settled him, had they been able;" and having thus recruited his finances, returned to Cambridge, to pursue his studies, preparatory to his second degree, which he received in 1695.

Not satisfied with the means of improvement to be found in the Colony, Colman determined to spend some time in England, and on the 20th of July, 1695, less than three weeks after receiving his second degree, embarked in the ship Swan, Capt. Thomas Gilbert, commander, bound for London. England was then at war with France; and after they had been seven weeks at sea, they were met by a swift sailing French privateer, of 20 guns and 100 men, while the Swan was heavily laden, and had only 12 guns and 20 men, including passengers. After six or seven broadsides, night put an end to the combat; but it was resumed the next morning, when the Swan was reduced to a perfect wreck, and obliged to strike. During the battle, Colman maintained his post on the quarter deck, where four out of seven were wounded, and one of them mortally. As he afterwards declared, he felt a great deal of fear during the whole battle, and wondered when his courage would come, as he had been told it would after a few broadsides. The truth is, he was fully aware of his danger; but being, as he trusted, prepared for death, having confidence in God, and believing himself to be in the performance of duty, he calmly remained at his post, loading and firing like his companions, and meanwhile praying to Him whose is the issue of every battle. There was another passenger on board whose courage did not come: a young atheist, and a habitual and spiteful reviler of religion. When about to retreat from the deck at the commencement of the action, he saw Colman take a musket, and shame compelled him to stay. But the first volley of small arms brought him, though unhurt, flat upon his face, where he lay as one dead till after the first broadside, and while the enemy was preparing for another, slipped down into the surgeon's room, and was seen no more till the ship was taken.

Colman had eighteen pistoles concealed in his clothing, for safe keeping, in case he should be captured; and when the privateer's boat approached, he had a piece of gold in his hand, worth nineteen pounds. This was

seen by Madame Allaire, a French lady, who was going, with her four children, to join her husband in London. She requested him to let her save it for him, which she did. When he arrived on board the privateer, there stood the young atheist, stripped to the skin. His own turn came next; but before his clothes were actually off, he saw a compassionate looking man, whose hands and eyes were raised towards heaven, and called out to him, "Miserere mei, domine!" The priest asked if he was a minister, and learning that he was, took him into his own custody, carried him to his own room, and there stripped him of even his last garment, saying that if he did not do it, some of the others would. He and his fellow-prisoners were then clothed in some of the sailors' cast off rags, and thrust down into the hold. He found the location advantageous on two accounts; he was warm, though so poorly clad; and as the motion of the ship was scarce sensible there, he was free from sea-sickness.

On arriving at Nantz, Madame Allaire returned his gold; from the proceeds of which he clothed himself, from head to foot, at the expense of three pounds and ten shillings, of which sum his wig cost him half a crown. After being kept for about three months in various prisons, he was exchanged, and embarked at St. Malo, with nearly one thousand others, for Portsmouth. He had now eight pistoles in money; but, being thoroughly imbued with the old Puritan doctrine of doing good at every opportunity, and trusting God with the results, he expended six of them in redeeming some of his poor countrymen, who were in danger of remaining prisoners for debt. At Portsmouth, he lent thirty shillings to another, a young man from New York, to be repaid on arriving at his rich uncle's, half way to London. The uncle proved to be a wealthy Quaker, who knew his nephew too well, as he said, to pay any of his debts. However, as Colman was now penniless, he gave him a night's lodging, and in the morning furnished him with a horse and guide, and lent him twenty shillings to bear his expenses to London, which he called and received a fortnight afterwards. While in France, too, he paid fifty shillings for "a rake with a sober face," from Barbadoes, who never repaid the loan.

His first night in London was a gloomy one. He had lost all his letters from New England, and with them, all his directions to his friends. By dint of inquiry, he succeeded in finding a minister's house; but the minister could not be seen, and all he gained was, a direction from his wife, "to some sober house, where he might lodge that night." The next day, he found Mr. Ives, on whom his brother had given him a bill of exchange for thirty pounds. Mrs. Ives found him good lodgings, and a good nurse to attend him during a dangerous fever, with which he was soon visited. The Rev. Mr. Quick soon became acquainted with him, and visited him frequently during his illness. "Before he got abroad, he was surprised with an invitation from Mr. and Madam Parkhurst, in Cheapside, to accept of half a year's board at their house. This happy lodging, at one of the most known and frequented booksellers among the Dissenters, brought him more to an acquaintance with the city ministers, which was a singular advantage and pleasure."

With his hosts, he attended the ministry of "the Reverend and learned Mr. How," and was soon invited to preach for him. At that time, "the aged and learned Mr. Joseph Hill, by whom the Greek Lexicon was corrected and amended," was senior pastor of the English Puritan Church at Rotterdam, in Holland, and Mr. Spademan, his kinsman, was his colleague. Mr. How's church had just elected Spademan to be How's assistant and successor, and he had accepted their call. After hearing Colman preach,

How invited him to go over to Holland, at the expense of his church, as candidate for the place which Spademan was about to vacate. Colman accepted the invitation; but meeting Mr. Hill soon after, and learning that he was unwilling to part with Spademan, and felt injured by How's movements, he promised not to go without his consent. By this delicacy towards Mr. Hill, he lost the favor of Mr. How for two or three months; but it established his reputation with others, as a young man of uncommon moral excellence.

Many interesting scenes now opened upon him. He heard "the silver-tongued Bates" make one of his finest speeches to King William, on the discovery of the "assassination plot." By preaching for Dr. Williams, he became acquainted with his colleague, Dr. Calamy, who soon expressed the hope, "that they should spend their lives in one church." He heard the conferences between How, Bates, Mead, Mather, and others, for the reconciliation of the Congregationalists and Presbyterians. He saw Mr. Beverly, a good man who had, in print, predicted the fall of Antichrist and all the other "great *expectanda*" in 1697, and who, when time had falsified his predictions, publicly confessed his error and presumption, and asked pardon of God and his people. Sir Henry Ashurst, then agent for the New England Colonies, took him to his country seat near Oxford. Here he became acquainted with Dr. Hall, Bishop of Bristol, Dr. Hough, Bishop of Oxford, and Dr. Gastrell, afterwards Bishop of Chester, who politely showed him several of the colleges, "and what was rare and curious in them."

He was called from Oxford by an invitation from the Presbyterian Board at London, to take charge of a small congregation at Cambridge. He accepted the invitation. He found his hearers few, poor, ignorant, and sadly tinctured with antinomianism. "His texts were too legal for them," and whenever an illiterate declaimer came along, half of them left him. He wrote earnestly to be released from his service, and left at the end of twelve weeks. He was next invited to Ipswich, where he spent eleven weeks, preaching only every other Sabbath. Soon after his return, the Presbyterian Board named him to succeed Mr. Taylor, at Bath. The place was peculiarly advantageous and important, on account of the annual resort of the gentry to the mineral waters there. Some leading men told him that "it was the best stirrup in England, whereby to mount the best pulpits that might be vacant;" and promised, that if he would serve the Dissenting interest there a few years, they would get him settled in London. He spent two years at Bath, "and found good acceptance with the people, and with the strangers there," among whom were many of the gentry of London and other parts of the kingdom. While here, he became intimate with Mr. Walter Singer, of Agford, and his daughter Elizabeth, then celebrated under the name of "Philomela," and afterwards as Mrs. Rowe. Mr. Singer seems to have set his heart upon having young Colman for a son-in-law; but he and Elizabeth only became attached friends and correspondents for life.

He was called from Bath, by letters inviting him to become the pastor of a new church in Boston. These letters were subscribed by Thomas Brattle, Benjamin Davis, John Mico, Thomas Cooper, and John Colman, (his brother,) in the name of their associates. The only peculiar conditions were, "that the Holy Scriptures might be publicly read every Sabbath in the worship of God, which was not practised in other churches of New England at that time; and that they might lay aside the relation of experiences, which were imposed in the other churches, in order to the

admission of persons to the Lord's Table." Their application was accompanied by letters from several influential men, urging his compliance. His letters desired him to ask ordination at London.

He took leave of his people at Bath, by heading a subscription to pay off a debt of fifty pounds, which they still owed for their meeting house. He arrived at London, August 1, 1699, applied to the Presbytery, and was ordained by them on the fourth of that month. His brother having sent him an unlimited order on Sir James Eaton for money, he took twenty pounds, which he expended in the purchase of books; embarked at Gravesend on the 20th, and after a detention of a fortnight in the Downes and a voyage of eight weeks, arrived at Boston on the first of November. The Brattle Street people made him a present of fifty pounds the next day, and soon after kept a private day of thanksgiving for his safe arrival. "On Tuesday, December 12, at a private meeting, after solemn calling upon God, the brethren declared their consent and agreement to walk in all the ordinances of our Lord Jesus Christ." The new house of worship was opened on the 24th, with a sermon by Mr. Colman, from 2 Chron. vi. 18. His biographer remarks:—"As he designedly omits the mention of the differences and troubles they had with any neighbors, ministers and others, about their proceedings,—it would be neither modest nor just in me to publish the history of them." Of course, we can only conjecture that some of them may have related to their proposed innovations on Congregational usages.

He remained pastor of this church to the end of his life. For the first fifteen years, he was the sole pastor, his people hiring occasional assistance, as he needed it. The Rev. William Cooper was chosen his colleague, August 16, 1715, ordained, May 23, 1716, and remained in office till his death, December 13, 1743. He was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Samuel Cooper, who was chosen December 31, 1744, and ordained, May 21, 1746.

His ministerial life, though long, affords but few incidents for the historian. His talents, industry, faithfulness, piety and Christian temper, secured a quiet and steady prosperity, and protected his people, for the most part, from such occurrences as excite the interest of contemporaries, or of posterity. His extra parochial labors consisted mainly in the exertion of his personal influence, by private correspondence; in which his acquaintance with leading men in England enabled him to be eminently useful.

He had a long and useful correspondence with "the Honorable Samuel Holden, whom God enriched and raised to the head of the bank of England, and set also at the head of the Dissenters in London;" and who was the son, by a former marriage, of his hostess, Mrs. Parkhurst, of Cheapside. About the year 1730, Mr. Holden sent him thirty-nine sets of the practical works of Richard Baxter, for distribution. The whole amount of the donations of Mr. Holden, his widow and her daughters, which passed through the hands of Dr. Colman, was £10,432; of which £400 was for the erection of a chapel at Cambridge. His correspondence with Thomas Hollis, whose father he had known at Bath, resulted in the founding of two professorships and ten scholarships at Cambridge, besides other valuable gifts to the college; and in the appointment of the Rev. Edward Wigglesworth, a thorough Calvinist, as the first professor of theology. From Isaac Hollis, nephew of Thomas, he received £340 for distribution among the poor of the New England churches, and large sums for the support of missions among the Indians, and especially Sargeant's mission at Stockbridge. He also actively promoted subscriptions in New England for the same object.

To sustain the missions of Eliot and others, the "Society for Propagating the Gospel in New England," had been formed in London in 1649; in imitation of which, some zealous Churchmen formed the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," in 1698, and the "Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts," in 1701. The ostensible object of this last society was, to furnish the means of grace, according to the forms of the Church of England, to places in the English Colonies where the Gospel was not preached in any form. Dr. Kennett, then Dean and afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, in a sermon before the society in February, 1712, declared that such was the object which the society had steadily pursued. Dr. Colman, on reading the sermon, gave its author credit for entire sincerity. The event showed that his judgment was as just as it was charitable. He wrote to Dr. Kennett, commanding the object of the society, telling where there was room enough for its labors, and specifying several instances in which its managers had been imposed upon by a few selfish men, who had, by false representations, procured the establishment of missions in towns already well supplied with the means of grace. The letter was thankfully received, and led to a correspondence with him and with the Bishop of London, which was the means of disappointing several attempts thus to pervert the society's funds. When Dean, afterwards Bishop Berkley, made his munificent donation to Yale College, Dr. Colman was fearful that the gift was attended with conditions favorable to Episcopacy, and wrote several letters, urging its rejection, if such were the fact.

His biographer states that "he was employed in his younger as well as his later times, by the Great and General Court of the Province, and the several distinct branches of it, on divers weighty affairs. At their desire, he not only preached and printed once and again on grand occasions, but also drafted letters and addresses for them relating to public matters, which were highly approved. Sometimes he has been engaged for them in secret services on the most momentous concerns, and succeeded in them." He often drafted addresses from the clergy to the king, and various public functionaries in England.

He was for many years one of the Commissioners of the "Society for Propagating the Gospel in New England," and in 1730 was appointed a Commissioner of the "Edinburgh Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge." It was on the nomination of this last society, that the degree of D. D. was conferred on him and Mr. Sewall, senior pastor of the Old South Church, by the University of Glasgow, in 1731. The honor was the more highly esteemed, because, as he said in his elegant Latin reply, Harvard did not then "arrogate to itself the power" of conferring doctorates.

He was much employed on ecclesiastical councils, and still more in preventing the need of them; for which purpose he wrote "vast numbers" of letters to all parts of the country, from Maine to New Jersey inclusive.

He was, *ex officio*, an overseer of Harvard College, and for many years one of the corporation; during which time he drafted the greater part of the letters and addresses of that body, especially to benefactors and distinguished men in England. After the death of President Leverett, he was anxious that his friend Sewall should succeed to that office, and plead earnestly with the Old South Church to give their consent. Sewall, however, declined, and then the election fell on Colman, who was chosen by the corporation on the 18th, and approved by the overseers on the 24th of November, 1724. But as he understood that the General Court would make no provision for his salary, without first knowing whether he was

willing to accept and his church willing to part with him, he also declined. The invitation was repeated, but he still persisted in declining.

Among his plans for doing good, was his project for two charity schools,—one for boys and one for girls,—on Fort Hill. The plan is dated “Feb. 1713,” and is essentially the same with that of the “Farm School” now in operation. In 1719, he printed an essay in favor of establishing a market in Boston. In 1721, he published a tract in favor of inoculation for the small-pox, which was reprinted in England, and highly commended by the secretary of the Royal Society.

In respect to church government, he was in early life a Presbyterian in theory, but on the ground of expediency, and not of divine right. In 1735, he thought that “all the good of Presbyterianism” might be attained by the consociation of churches. The choice of a pastor, he thought, should belong to the whole body of baptized worshippers, not scandalous in their lives, and contributing to his support. In admitting persons to the church as communicants, the circumstances of his settlement show that he was willing to dispense with the relations of religious experience, required by the other churches. This was about eight years before Mr. Stoddard, of Northampton, published in favor of the practice. He and his people, therefore, were early favorers of that lax system of admission, which soon after became extensively prevalent.

Yet we may not infer that he was not zealous for the promotion of experimental piety. His efforts for the revival of religion fully vindicate his character in this respect. Having heard of the “Surprising Conversions” at Northampton, in 1735, he wrote to Edwards for an account of them, published the answer, and forwarded it to Drs. Watts and Guise, in London. Afterwards, at their request, he procured from Edwards the more complete narrative which is published with his works; and when it was reprinted in Boston, joined with others in commanding it to the public. No man, probably, acted a more important part in diffusing the influence of that example through the British empire. A few years afterwards, he was among the first and most earnest to invite the celebrated Whitefield to Boston. In June, he and his colleague Cooper, published a commendatory preface to Josiah Smith’s famous sermon on the character of Whitefield. When Whitefield arrived in Boston, the next September, he was lodged, according to previous arrangement, at the house of Mr. Staniford, Dr. Colman’s brother-in-law. His first sermon in Boston was preached in the Brattle Street meeting house. There, too, he preached his last sermon before leaving Boston for the eastward, when he collected £470 for his orphan house, and Dr. Colman, seeing how his people were affected, “said it was the pleasantest time he had ever enjoyed in that meeting house through the whole course of his life.” After his return from the east, he preached there twice, “both times with much power.” There, too, Gilbert Tennent, on leaving Boston the next spring, preached his farewell sermon, “to an auditory extremely crowded, very attentive and much affected.” A great impression was made on the Brattle Street congregation. Mr. Cooper conversed with about six hundred anxious inquirers in three months. Dr. Colman was a member of the convention of friends of the revival in July, 1743, and was chosen its moderator, but declined. He however signed the “Testimony” in favor of the revival, with no qualification, except that it was not strong enough against the intrusion of itinerants into parishes without the consent of their pastors. The party lines between the friends and opposers of the revival had then been distinctly drawn, for some months at least, and Dr. Colman was among its friends. And even at a later

period, he was a supporter of Whitefield himself, as some of the revivalists were not. Whitefield preached for him, and at his particular request, administered the Lord's Supper to his church, on the first Sabbath after his return to Boston, near the close of 1744. So far is it from being true, that he belonged to the party of Whitefield's opposers. The mistake which some have made on this point has probably arisen, at least in part, from the remarkable fact, that Turell's account of his life and character contains no allusion, direct or remote, to Whitefield, Edwards, or the revival. This fact can be explained. Turell, though a zealous and successful promoter of the revival, and a signer of the "Testimony" of 1743 in its favor, was one of those who, on Whitefield's return in 1744, signed "testimonies" against him, and excluded him from their pulpits. His work was published in 1749, when the wounds of that controversy were still recent; and as he could say nothing of Dr. Colman's course without exciting angry controversy, and nothing favorable without violating his own judgment, he very naturally determined to say nothing.

Nor is there any reason to doubt his thorough Calvinism, or his solicitude concerning theological innovations. On this point, his intimate connection with Edwards seems sufficient proof. Or take the following passage, from his letter to the Rev. Eliphalet Adams, of Dec. 2, 1732, concerning Berkley's donation to Yale College:—"Give me leave to add one word more, concerning the bruit of the prevalence of Arminianism in the college. I am told that you were yourself in such apprehensions and fears on that head, that you inquired earnestly of your son concerning it; and that the deceased, aged Mr. Woodbridge, of Hartford, a little before his death, was under great concern on that account. It would be acceptable to some superior friends here, if you would write freely on that head; more especially if you can vindicate the college from that aspersion. We hope and believe the Reverend Trustees and Rector have made a faithful inquiry into that matter." Certainly, he who was so decided against permitting the existence of Arminianism at Yale, could not be indifferent to the doctrinal purity of Harvard, and of the churches and pastors in his immediate vicinity.

And yet he was, in an important sense, one of the fathers of the liberal party. The conditions of his settlement, and the qualification with which he subscribed the "Testimony" of July, 1743, show the precise character of his liberalism. He was for treating all men as regenerate, and all ordained men as true ministers of Christ, unless the contrary was expressly shown; in opposition to the old Puritan doctrine, that every man who demands recognition as regenerate, or as a minister of Christ, must produce evidence of his fitness to be recognized. But he never thought of holding fellowship with avowed or convicted heretics.

He died, August 29, 1747, in the 74th year of his age, and the 48th of his ministry. He had been rather feeble for a few days, but was able to see company the evening previous, and rose as usual that morning. He died about 10 A. M., apparently without pain. His public usefulness continued to the last, and he habitually felt himself ready to die.

His published works were:—Practical Discourses on the Parable of the Ten Virgins, in 1707; Elijah's Mantle, a Poem on the death of the Rev. Mr. S. Willard, 1707; Five Sermons on The Strong Man Armed, 1717; Reasons for a Market in Boston, 1719; Some Observations on Inoculation, 1721; Five Sermons on the Great Earthquake, 1727; Twenty Sacramental Sermons on the Glories of Christ, 1728; A Treatise on Family Worship, 1728; A Dissertation on the Three First Chapters of Genesis, 1735; A

Dissertation on the Image of God, wherein Man was Created, 1736; and twenty-six Occasional Sermons.

In person, he is said to have been tall, slender, and peculiarly graceful, both in the pulpit and out of it. The portrait from which the print accompanying this sketch was derived, is highly commended by his biographer.

## MEMOIR OF REV. EBENEZER FITCH, D. D.,

FIRST PRESIDENT OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE.\*

[By the Rev. CALVIN DURFEE, of Dedham, Ms.]

BIOGRAPHY is a species of composition, which happily unites the useful with the agreeable. If written with truth and fidelity, it can hardly fail to be useful; since it is, as an ancient said of history, "philosophy speaking by example." It shows us what qualities we must possess to be useful and happy. It discloses the trials of human life; and teaches us how difficulties may be met, and dangers averted or overcome. It likewise sets before us the means by which the human character may reach its highest attainments.

Nor is it easy to see how the biography of the wise and good can fail to be agreeable. It introduces us to the acquaintance of individuals, whose names have awakened our curiosity, and perhaps our admiration. It shows those finer and better traits of character, which we could not otherwise narrowly inspect. It makes us the companions of their toils and trials—their sufferings and joys. It points us to that world, where their virtues are matured and their spirits made perfect.

It is painful, however, to think that some great and good men,—such as manifest great talents, and exert a wide and salutary influence on society,—leave behind them so few materials for the biographer. The traces of their lives and characters soon become dim and obscure. When a few years have swept over their graves, it seems next to impossible, from the few scattered notices now to be found, to delineate with any good degree of accuracy the features of their moral and intellectual character. The good Isis is represented as going forth, wandering and weeping to gather up the parts and fragments of her murdered and scattered Osiris; fondly yet vainly hoping that she might recover and recombine all the separate parts, and once more view her husband in all his former proportions and beauty. So we often do with the scattered mementos of our departed friends. From a few imperfect sources we attempt to give a faithful history of their lives, and a facsimile of their moral and intellectual features. *Hic labor, hoc opus est.*

Impressed with sentiments like these, we have undertaken the preparation of a brief biographical sketch of the Rev. EBENEZER FITCH, D. D., for twenty-two years President of Williams College. He possessed a mind of a high order, and for uniformity of deportment, consistency of character, ardor of piety, kindness of feeling, diligence and fidelity in discharging the various duties to which he was called, had but few superiors. It has long been a source of regret to many, that some memorial of this excellent man has not been placed on the pages of our public journals. A simple uncolored biography of him,

\* In preparing this biographical sketch of President Fitch for publication, the author has availed himself of all the materials he could obtain, and made a free use of all the communications he has received. To the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Sanders, of Medfield: to the Rev. Charles Fitch, of Springfield, Ohio; to the Rev. President Day, and to Prof. J. L. Kingsley, of Yale College; to the Rev. President Davis, of Clinton, N. Y.; to the Rev. Walter Clarke, of Canterbury, Ct.; to Mrs. Cogswell of Hartford, for the loan of a number of letters from Pres. Fitch to her late husband; to the Rev. Professor Dewey; to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Robbins, of Mattapoisett; to James W. Robbins, Esq. of Lenox; and to the Rev. John Nelson, of Leicester, the author hereby acknowledges himself indebted, and expresses his gratitude, for important assistance.

even at this late day, and though prepared under great disadvantages, will, we trust, be acceptable to our readers,—especially to the numerous friends and Alumni of Williams College. Besides, “some information of this kind is commonly required as a tribute, due to the memory of those who have distinguished themselves in the walks of learning and religion; and may animate others, who are devoting their lives to similar pursuits.”

President Fitch was a lineal descendant of the Rev. James Fitch, who was born at Bocking, County of Essex, England, December 24, 1622; and came to this country with a brother by the name of Thomas, in 1638. The ancient way of writing the name was *Fytche*. Thomas settled in Norwalk, Ct., and from him according to Alden, descended the Hon. Thomas Fitch, who was for a number of years Governor of Connecticut. The Rev. James Fitch came to this country when he was 16 years old. He had already acquired a correct knowledge of the learned languages; but spent seven years in preparing for the ministry under the private instruction of the Rev. Messrs. Hooker and Stone, of Hartford. He was first settled in Saybrook, in 1646. In October 1648, he married Abigail Whitfield, daughter of the Rev. Henry Whitfield, of Guilford. Their children were James, born Aug. 1649; Abigail, Aug. 1650; Elizabeth, Jan. 1652; Hannah, Sept. 1653; Samuel, April 1655; and Dorothy, 1658. Mrs. Fitch died at Saybrook, Sept. 1659.

In the year 1660, the Rev. James Fitch removed to Norwich with a large part of his congregation. In October, 1664, he married for his second wife, Priscilla Mason, daughter of Major John Mason, who distinguished himself as a Commander of the New England forces against the Pequot Indians. The children of Mr. Fitch by his second wife were, Daniel, born at Norwich, Aug. 1665; John,\* Jan. 1667; Jeremiah, Sept. 1670; Jabez, April, 1672; Anna, April, 1675; Nathaniel, October, 1679; Joseph, Nov. 1681; and Ebenezer, May, 1683. These fourteen, except the last, lived to have families of children, from whom a numerous posterity has descended.

In his old age the Rev. James Fitch removed to Lebanon, to live with one of his children, and died there in November, 1702, in the 80th year of his age.†

The Rev. James Fitch's oldest son, James, settled in Canterbury, about 1690, and was among its original inhabitants. He built the first framed house and barn in that town. He was one of the brave men who were engaged in the famous Philip's war, in 1675–6; and received a captain's commission before 1680. He was chosen major in 1686. He was a magistrate, or member of the council of the colony, as early as 1683; and continued to be re-elected till 1708 or 9. “He was the first donor to Yale College, who was not of the board of trustees. In October, 1701, he gave the college 637 acres of land in the town of Killingly, and all the glass and nails, which should be necessary to build the college edifice. This benefaction had great influence in procuring the charter, and in encouraging the friends of the college in promoting its interests, and on this account is deserving particular consideration.” This James Fitch, Esq.—he is likewise called Major Fitch, in Trumbull's History of Connecticut,—married Elizabeth —, Jan. 1676. Their children were James, born (and died within a week after) Jan. 1, 1677; James, June, 1679; Jedidiah, April, 1681; Samuel, July, 1683; and Elizabeth, in 1684. Mrs. Fitch died in October, 1684. Major James Fitch married, May, 1686, Alice Adams, for his second wife. Their children were Abigail, born 1687; Ebenezer, 1689; Daniel, 1692; John, 1695; Bridget, 1697; Jerusha, 1699; William, 1701; and Jabez, 1703.

\* John Fitch settled in Windham, and from him descended the Rev. Eleazer T. Fitch, D. D., the present Professor of Divinity in Yale College.

† The following is the inscription upon his monument, said to have been written by his son, the Rev. Jabez Fitch, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

In hoc sepulchro depositae sunt reliquiae Viri vere Reverendi Domini JACOBI FITCH, Natus fuit apud Bocking in Comitatu Essexie in Anglia, anno Domini 1622, Decembris 24; qui postquam linguis et literis optime institutus fuisset, in Nov-Angliam venit, etatis 16, et deinde vitam degit Harfordie per septennium sub institutione virorum celeberrimorum Domini Hooker et Domini Stone. Postea munere pastorali functus est apud Saybrook per annos 14. Illic, cum ecclesie majori parte Norvicum migravit et ibi ceteros vitae annos transegit in opere evangelico. In senectute vero p[re] corporis infirmitate necessario cessabat ab opere publico; tandemque recessit liberis apud Lebanon, ubi, semi-anno fere exacto, obdormivit in Iesu, anno 1702, Novembris 18, etatis suae 80; vir ingenii acuminis, pondere judicii, prudentia, charitate sancta, laboribus, et omnimoda vita sanctitate, peritia quoque et vi concionandi, nulli secundus.

In 1722, Major James Fitch, (who died in 1727, aged 78,) gave to his son Jabez, "moved thereto by love and parental affection," by deed, a piece of land. This Jabez Fitch married Lydia Gale, in 1722, and settled on the land which his father gave him. He became captain, colonel, justice of the peace and quorum, and was for many years a Judge of Probate. His children were Jerusha, baptized in 1723; Alice, afterwards the wife of the Rev. Dr. James Cogswell, 1725; Perez, 1726; and then there is a chasm in the records till 1734; when the record of baptisms commences again, and Lydia is baptized; Lucy, in 1736; Asahel, in 1738; and Abigail, in 1741. Mrs. Fitch died in 1753. Col. Jabez Fitch married for his second wife Elizabeth Darbe, in 1754. Some years afterwards, he buried his second wife. He was married a third time when about 78 years old. He died in 1784, aged 81. We have unquestionable authority for stating that Colonel Fitch was a man of superior talents, unblemished character, devoted piety, and of almost unbounded influence in his native town.

Jabez, son of Colonel Jabez Fitch, was the father of President Fitch. He was born in the parish of Newent, May 23, 1728 or 9; it is uncertain which. According to Norwich records he was born in 1729; but according to the record of his baptism by the Rev. Mr. Kirkland, he was born in 1728. He married Lydia, daughter of Dea. Ebenezer Huntington, of Norwich, Aug. 22, 1754. Their children were; Perez, born Sept. 5, 1755, and died the next day; Ebenezer, the subject of this memoir, Sept. 26, 1756; Lydia, Oct. 9, 1758, and lived ten months; Lydia, June 14, 1760; Abigail, July 24, 1762; and lived just 9 months; Jabez Gale, March 20, 1764; Sarah, April 28, 1766; Anna, (afterwards the wife of the Rev. Dr. Sanders,) Feb. 3, 1768; Chauncey, Jan. 17, 1771; Samuel, March 3, 1773; Lucy, March 24, 1777; and Alice, June 2, 1781. The father of President Fitch did not receive a college education. He was, however, a physician of considerable eminence. Medical students in great numbers resorted to him for instruction. Of his twelve children, three died in infancy; the rest lived to mature age, and became heads of as many families. His five daughters all married men of college education. Two married clergymen, two, physicians, and one a lawyer. One son, Col. Jabez G. Fitch, was for twelve years the United States' Marshal for the district of Vermont, under the entire administrations of Washington and Adams. Another son, Chauncey Fitch, was a physician, and afterwards a judge of a court in Franklin County, Vt.; and Samuel Fitch was a merchant in Burlington.

Mrs. Fitch, the mother of the President, died at Vergennes, Vt. To an intimate friend, President Fitch thus writes:—"My mother left this evil world, I trust, for a better, on Monday, April 4, 1803. We have good ground to believe that she has made a happy exchange—that she has gone to that rest which is prepared for the people of God. Her funeral was attended on Thursday. The Rev. Job Swift was expected to preach, but he and my brother Sanders, as my father was afterwards informed, were both detained on account of sickness. After waiting some hours, the large assembly moved to the court house; where they sung a funeral anthem. As there was no one present who was willing to offer a prayer on such an occasion; under his heavy affliction and disappointment, my father attempted it. And he states, 'I trust I was enabled to cast my burden on the Lord. By his assistance I was carried through, and felt more able to speak when I closed, than when I began.'" To see a man, who was himself standing on the verge of the eternal world, before a large congregation where a minister was expected to officiate, leading the devotions of the people at the funeral of his own wife, is said to have been a sight so affecting as to draw tears from the eyes of all who were present.

Dr. Fitch, the father of the President, died December 19, 1806, in Sheldon, Vt., at the house of his son, Dr. Chauncey Fitch, while on a visit. He died of a lingering consumption. He was a man of eminent piety; and remarkably gifted in prayer. He made a public profession of religion when a young man; and for a number of years held the office of Deacon, in the church of Canterbury. "That religion," writes President Fitch, "which he had so long professed, afforded him the greatest consolation to the last. The near approach of death did not appear to terrify or alarm him. He regarded death as a kind messenger sent by Heaven to release him from a world of sin and trouble, and convey him

to mansions of eternal rest; there to meet his dear departed friends, and spend an eternity with them in contemplating the glory and adoring the perfections of their God and Saviour."

President Fitch's mother, her father, her only brother, (Dea. Simon Huntington, of Norwich, who was graduated at Yale College in 1741,) and all her sons, died suddenly; most of them without an hour's warning.

We shall now be excused for a brief recapitulation. President Fitch's father was Dr. Jabez Fitch, and his mother was Lydia Huntington.

His grandfather was Col. Jabez Fitch, and his grandmother was Lydia Gale.

His great-grandfather was Major James Fitch, and his great-grandmother was Alice Adams.

His great-great-grandfather was the Rev. James Fitch, and his great-great-grandmother was Abigail Whitfield.

President Fitch was the second child of his parents, and was born \* Sept. 26, 1756. We must here be pardoned for a brief digression. The Rev. Dr. James Cogswell, who was graduated at Yale College in 1742, and who was for a number of years a minister in Canterbury, married an aunt of President Fitch, whose name was Alice Fitch. Their son Samuel Cogswell, was about the same age with President Fitch. They were both fitted for college by Dr. Cogswell, were classmates, and very intimate friends. They were admitted members of Yale College in 1773, and were graduated in 1777. Of this Samuel Cogswell further mention will be made in another place.

In the early part of his college life, President Fitch commenced keeping a journal, which he continued with a good degree of regularity, until the close of his senior year. For the greater part of the time, he recorded the leading events of every day. It is much to be regretted, however, that during the last three months of this time, it is kept in characters which we have been utterly unable to decipher. Our extracts from this journal, though brief, will be more copious and extended, than they would be, were it not for the circumstance that scarcely any of his manuscripts are now in existence. His journal commences thus:—

" May 16, 1774. As I have but one life to live, and that extremely short and uncertain; so it becomes me to spend it in a diligent preparation for a future state. And as a careful observance and recollection of God's providential dealings with me may, by the Divine blessing, promote my spiritual interest and welfare, by being committed to writing, so I have resolved, now in my youth, to draw up a brief account of my past life, taken partly from my old papers, but chiefly from memory. And, O that by the free grace of God in Christ Jesus, I may not be permitted to end this journal, (provided I should keep it for some time, as is my present intention,) without some more perfect knowledge of divine things, and a more sure hope of future happiness, than I now possess."

" I was born at Norwich, Sept. 26, 1756, on Sabbath afternoon; *Sicut parentes aiunt.* In my infancy I was very weakly—very subject to convulsion fits. I have often heard my parents say that they had but slender hopes of my living to grow up to years of manhood, for several years after I was born. I continued weakly for some years, though by degrees, I outgrew the natural weakness; and my feeble constitution grew firmer and healthier. I remember nothing remarkable either respecting the awakening of my conscience, or the dealings of Providence with me, until I was ten or eleven years of age. About that time I was wonderfully preserved from immediate death by the sudden interposition of Divine providence. I was one day at the river where some young men were at work, and while they were busily engaged, I took a notion to cross the river. It was not deep. I had frequently observed others as they crossed it. Having stripped myself, I had gone unobserved by them to the further side of the river; where there was a narrow place more deep and rapid than the rest, which immediately carried me down into deep water; though the stream still continued so swift as to prevent my sinking. In this critical juncture, Providence so ordered it that one of the persons at work looked up and saw me. He immediately cried out, when one of them sprang after me—caught me without much difficulty, and brought me to the shore. I was not so far gone but that I knew and saw all that transpired; though when this young man came I was just sinking, and must have drowned inevitably, unseen and unobserved by any, had not divine

\* It is stated in the History of Berkshire County, and on his tombstone at West Bloomfield, N. Y., that Dr. Fitch was a native of Canterbury, Ct. This is evidently a mistake. That he was brought up in Canterbury, there can be no doubt. But his birth unquestionably occurred in Norwich.

Providence interposed for my preservation and deliverance. I remember to have been much terrified and frightened. But after I got out of the water I was more solicitous to conceal it from my parents, (which I did for a year,) than to prepare for that death which I had so narrowly escaped."

The spring following, 1766 or 7, he was exposed to a similar danger in crossing a brook. The journal then proceeds:

"I recollect nothing remarkable from this time until the spring of 1768. Though I remember that during the interim I had more thoughts of God and eternity than formerly; and was sometimes much affected at prayers, and when reading religious books. During the spring of this year, my father moved near to the meeting house. Soon after this I was taken dangerously sick; and my sickness continued for near a month, and had well nigh carried me out of the world. But God of his abundant goodness was pleased to spare my life, and restore me to health again. During this sickness and near approach to death, I had more thoughts of eternal things than I ever remember to have had before; though I was much of the time inclined to drowsiness. I remember to have had such serious thoughts about death and eternity as to be at times thrown into a flood of tears. In this sickness I had a large swelling in my side, which threatened my life. However, that went away of itself, and by degrees I began to recover my health, though I remained weak for a long time. As my sickness abated, my concern about religion began to wear off. In the fall of this year my grandfather\* died. This event made a deep impression on my mind. After his death I was brought under greater concern for my soul than ever before. This anxiety for my soul was different from any that I had before experienced, both as to its degree and consequences or attendants." But in what the difference consisted does not appear from his journal.

"June 26. I awoke this morning with but little sense of divine things. Soon afterwards attended prayers in the chapel. Next I retired for secret devotions. This forenoon I heard the president preach from Deut. vi. 4, *Hear, O Israel; the Lord our God is one Lord.* Subject, The unity of the Godhead. Near the close of the discourse the president spoke of that hidden idolatry of the heart, which is so displeasing to God. My conscience accused me of great guilt in this particular; for I knew myself to be often, yea daily guilty of this high handed sin. P. M. the president preached from Rom. vi. 21, *What fruit had ye then in those things whereof ye are now ashamed? for the end of those things is death.* After meeting I betook myself to my room, where I had a good opportunity for reading, meditation and prayer. But O how poorly was my heart prepared for such exercises!"

"Sabbath, July 10. My first thoughts this morning were on the importance of spending this day for God. I had some sense of my responsibilities and obligations, to be prepared for a future state. After prayers in chapel I engaged in the duties of the closet with some solemnity and interest. Heard Rev. Mr. Perkins, of Hartford, preach in Mr. Edwards' meeting house both parts of the day. In the morning from that pathetic exclamation of Thomas, recorded in John xx. 28, *My Lord, and my God.* In the afternoon the text was Acts xxiv. 16, *And herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offence toward God, and toward men.* He was admirably pathetic and copious in manner and expression, elegant in style, and sublime in sentiment. He showed what was requisite in order to have such a conscience. First, a knowledge of our duty, and a faithful performance of it. Second, he offered persuasive motives to induce us to have a conscience thus void of offence. Third, he improved the subject in offering a variety of excellent remarks. One observation was, that there are in mortals four springs of action; to wit, appetite, passion, reason and conscience. He that acts from appetite acts like a brute. He that acts from passion acts like a child. He that acts from reason acts like a man. And he that acts from conscience acts like a Christian."

"Tuesday, Sept. 13. This day have been busily employed in making preparation for Commencement. This evening I had an agreeable interview with my father, who came from home to attend Commencement, and to visit a brother of his at Stamford, who is in a low and feeble state of health."

"Wednesday, 14. Attended Commencement exercises, which were performed to the honor of college, and to the satisfaction of the audience."

"Thursday, 15. In company with my father and cousin Samuel Cogswell, went to Stamford;—found my uncle weak in body, and dejected in mind; having but little hope of continuing long in this evil world." Here young Fitch spent a week, enjoying the company and conversation of his friends in a high degree. In the course of the next week, "returned to my father's house in Canterbury, and was not a little rejoiced to find my friends all alive and in good health, having been absent from them about four months."

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\* Probably his grandfather Huntington.

"January 11, 1775. Close of vacation. This is the first winter vacation in this college.—By vote of the corporation it continued three weeks. I remained at college the whole time."

"Friday, April 21. To-day tidings of the battle at Lexington, which is the first engagement with the British troops, arrived at New Haven. This filled the country with alarm, and rendered it impossible for us to pursue our studies to any profit." The next week he returned home. He then visited Providence, R. I.; then went to view the camp in Roxbury and Cambridge, Ms.; and returned the first of June to New Haven, and resumed his college studies.

"June 13. I have neglected to keep a regular journal for a short time past. It is now very apparent to me that when I left New Haven last fall, and went to Stamford; falling into company, I lost in some measure that melancholy with which I had been for a long time troubled. For some months I did not attend with regularity to my private devotions. During the winter past, I have enjoyed better health than common, and pursued my studies with a good degree of alacrity and success."

"July 16. Attended public worship in the chapel. In my private devotions I formed some resolutions to live a better life than I have done. As I have always had the ministry in view, I think it high time for me to attend more seriously and diligently to the things of everlasting importance. Considering the infinite importance of being in a state of reconciliation and favor with God, and in an habitual readiness for death; considering, also, the importance of pursuing my studies with diligence, so that I may be prepared to be useful to my fellow men,—I have determined by divine assistance to pursue the following course:—

"As the care of my soul is of the first importance, and yet the most likely to be neglected by me, I will, by the assistance of Divine grace, for the future be more attentive to my spiritual welfare. And 1st, I will have stated seasons for prayer, reading the Scriptures and practical authors, for meditating on what I read, and for self-examination. 2d, I will endeavor to maintain a sober, steady and regular course of conduct. 3d, In my intercourse with friends I will make subjects of divinity themes of conversation, in all cases when it can be done to mutual edification. 4th, I will endeavor to read a portion of Scripture every morning and evening. 5th, I will aim so to behave towards my friends as to merit their regard and esteem; and will strive to banish all envious and jealous thoughts towards them, and towards all mankind.

"Respecting my studies, I resolve upon the following plan; which I shall alter, if I find upon trial, it will be for my interest:—And 1st, I will rise at four in the morning; and will make it my first business, to fix my thoughts upon the duties, trials and temptations of the day, and will arm my mind with proper resolutions to discharge the duties of the day with diligence and alacrity; and guard as far as I can against temptation to sin, and a waste of time. 2d, I will immediately read some portion of Scripture. 3d, I will then begin the business of the day, and will endeavor to have finished my college studies for the day, (having attended to them the evening previous,) by noon. 4th, The afternoon shall be devoted to exercise, general reading and whatever of necessary business may demand my attention. 5th, At the end of every month I will make out a plan of the studies which I propose to pursue the succeeding month. I will then divide these studies into separate portions for each week; and these studies shall be the chief employment of my afternoons."

The careful reader will see that the above plan of study bears some resemblance to that adopted by Dr. Doddridge, as exhibited in his life, which young Fitch speaks of having read about this time.

"Thursday, July 20. This day has been observed throughout these colonies as a day of fasting and prayer. Of the propriety of observing such a day there can be no doubt, when it is remembered that we are now engaged in a war with England. War was recently proclaimed by Congress. Our army has been for several months before Boston. The result of this contest, God only knows. It may end in the ruin of this whole country. But heaven grant that it may terminate in the security and firm establishment of civil and religious liberty."

"Sabbath, July 23. Attended public worship in the Chapel. Attended to private duties both morning and evening. In the latter exercise my heart was affected with a sense of my sinfulness. I saw clearly my inability to save myself, and how absolutely necessary the merits of Christ are to our salvation. As I have the ministry in view, and am wholly unqualified for such a sacred work, I feel that I ought to leave the pursuit of trifles, and live more to the glory of God. My college course is now half spent, and but little done. By Divine assistance I will double my diligence. The plan of study which I prescribed for myself succeeds much better than I anticipated. This encourages me to pursue it with perseverance."

"Sabbath eve, July 30. During the past week I have prosecuted my studies with

diligence, and, I trust, with some profit. The plan of studies which I had determined on, I have executed, so as to gain some time for other business."

"Aug. 6. I have not pursued the course of study the week past which I had prescribed for myself. To improve our abilities in writing, our Tutor has offered a book to the one who will hand in the best composition."

"Aug. 13. The plan of studies which I had proposed for myself for this week I did not accomplish. I had writing on hand, which employed all the hours which were not devoted to classical studies. What I wrote was a trial of genius. I ventured to enter the list with a number of my class, and write for a valuable book, offered by our Tutor for the best composition. I had the good fortune to have the book assigned to me."

"Tuesday, Sept. 26. To-day I am 19 years old. I feel that I am laid under great obligations to devote myself wholly to the service of Him who made me, and has preserved me so long a time; who has favored me with so many undeserved mercies, and such distinguished religious privileges. Time is ever on the wing. It passes away with an amazing rapidity. Therefore whatsoever I do must be done with diligence and perseverance; for death will soon come and close my probation."

"July 24, 1776. Commencement day. It was a private one. C. Goodrich delivered the Chiosophic oration; an excellent one, and handsomely delivered. Strong and Lyman a forensic dispute on the question, 'Whether all religions ought to be tolerated.' The subject was well and ably discussed. Porter, Howe and Mitchel spoke a dialogue; and Russel pronounced the Valedictory oration; all well performed. But to crown all Mr. Dwight delivered an excellent oration on the present state, and future growth and importance of this country.\* It was written and delivered in a masterly manner. My collegiate life is fast drawing to a close. One year more, and I shall have done. The time is too short; I wish it were longer."

During the first part of the next month, he was for a few days dangerously sick. On his recovery he writes;—"God has been very kind and merciful to me. I deserve to die and perish forever; but he has been pleased hitherto to spare my life. O that I might improve his goodness to my salvation."

Aug. 24. Had the pleasure of seeing my dear friend, Samuel Cogswell. He brought me the painful news that college had broken up, on account of the prevalence of the camp distemper."

"Sept. 11. This day my father parted with us, to join our army at New York. The parting was a painful one; as it may be the last. But his country calls, and he must go. May God go with him, preserve, and return him in safety."

"Sept. 19. This was Fast Day in our State on account of public calamities."

"Sept. 26. Dies meus natalis. O how swift, how fleeting is time! One more year of my life is gone,—gone forever. O what a dream is human life! How does it become me to improve all my time to the best of all purposes,—the service of my Maker! O that another year might be allowed me for repentance; and may God in infinite mercy before the close of this year, on which I now enter, make me experimentally acquainted with the way of salvation through Jesus Christ! O that I might be firmly and sincerely devoted to his service and glory!"

"Sept. 29. This evening, as my father is absent, I began to pray in the family. Though embarrassed at first, yet I succeeded beyond my expectations. Praise the Lord, O my soul!"

"Oct. 16. Spent the evening in reading Thomson's Seasons. They are delicious food for the mind. They afford not only entertainment, but important lessons of instruction. He wrote in such a masterly manner—with such a feeling sensibility and such a tender heart, that it would seem as though he must ever engage the attention, awaken the feelings, and draw tears from the eye of the reader. The gloom of nature in the winter is so exquisitely painted, that it cast a deep solemnity over my mind, and called forth the sympathy and compassion of my heart. Especially towards the close, when he touched on the shortness and uncertainty of human life, and all the enjoyments of time, my heart was deeply and tenderly affected. I engaged in my devotional exercises this evening with unusual engagedness and concern."

"Oct. 20. This evening my mother related to me her religious experience. I was greatly affected, and rejoiced that I could entertain such a good hope for one, who is so dear to me."

"Oct. 22. This morning had a most agreeable interview with my father, who was returning from the army where he has passed some months."

\* It is erroneously stated in the life of Dr. Dwight, page 12, that this oration was delivered in 1775. It was delivered in 1776.

"Nov. 12. Spent the day in study. Felt but little concern for my spiritual welfare. Spoke extempore in the evening on the injustice of the slave trade."

"Dec. 14. Rose early, and went to see Mr. Manning; found him dead as I expected." Immediately after the death of this youth, young Fitch went to Canterbury to carry the melancholy tidings to the relatives of the deceased.—He then adds, under date of

"Dec. 15. Between seven and eight o'clock, I reached home. I had a most agreeable interview with my parents, brothers and sisters. I came home very unexpectedly to them all. I found the neighbors assembled at our house, and engaged in a religious conference. Two of our family had recently been awakened; and two of our neighbors had been hopefully converted since I left home. O that God would carry on his work gloriously, and cause many to return and come to Zion."

"Dec. 16. This day I designed to return; but in compliance with the urgent solicitations of my friends, I concluded to remain till to-morrow. Spent the day mostly in conversation with my friends. I found my dear parents unusually engaged in religion. And I resolved to seek renewing grace with greater diligence. I conversed with my parents about the state of my mind with great freedom. I had some conversation with my dear sister and brother respecting their salvation, but not near so much as I desired. O that God would not leave them, but translate them from the kingdom of darkness into the kingdom of his dear Son."

"Dec. 17. This forenoon took an affectionate and an affecting adieu of my dear friends. This has been a very affecting visit,—the more so as it was altogether unexpected. Meditated this day on what I had seen and heard. Resolved in the strength of Divine grace to maintain a closer walk with God. Had some hope that I should yet be made a monument of redeeming grace, and serve God in the work of the ministry."

"Dec. 18. This day, parted with Mr. Manning, who thanked me for what I had done, with tears in his eyes. I have reason to be thankful that God used me as an instrument of doing an act of kindness to this bereaved and deeply afflicted family. O that I had done it from purer motives!"

"Dec. 21. Prayed this evening with some feeling and tenderness. O that I might be truly regenerated and devoted to God. I would gladly serve him in the ministry. I know I am entirely unworthy of such a favor. But he sometimes chooses the weak things of this world to accomplish his glorious purposes. Perhaps he may thus use me, which I pray may be the case."

"Jan. 1, 1777. Another year is gone—gone forever, without the possibility of being recalled. One more year is taken from my life; and yet I fear I am without an interest in Christ. I may never see another New-Year's day. May it be my greatest concern to spend all my time to the best of all purposes—the service of God, and seeking a good hope in Christ; which God grant I may obtain."

"March 12. This evening the Sirs (resident graduates) attended our meeting and we debated the question until 11 o'clock, Whether we should admit the Ladies to our anniversary exhibition as we did last year. It was finally determined in the negative."

"March 13. Spent the day in making preparation for anniversary. The actors were so displeased that the Ladies were not to be admitted, that it was thought best to call a special meeting of the students this evening, and the question being again put, it was unanimously decided in the affirmative."

"March 17. At one o'clock walked in procession to the Chapel, and at two began to act the tragedy before the largest and most splendid audience that we ever before had at Anniversary. After the tragedy was concluded, the comedy, called the West Indian, was acted to the great entertainment of the audience, and was deservedly applauded. I was never more agreeably entertained. Every character was remarkably well sustained. After the exhibition the procession returned as it came."

"March 22. This morning the President (Dr. Daggett) made an address to the students, informing them that on account of the impossibility of supplying college with provisions, it would in a few days be dismissed; and also that he had fully made up his mind to resign the Presidency of the College."

"March 28. Parted with my friends, and left New Haven."

Yale College suffered greatly during part of the revolutionary war. So much was the country exhausted, that it was found difficult at times to furnish the students with their ordinary food in New Haven.\*

In the spring of 1777, says the Biographer of President Dwight, "College was broken up. The students left New Haven, and pursued their studies during the summer, under their respective tutors, in places less exposed to the sudden incursions of the enemy." The Senior class, of which young Fitch

\* See Prof. Kingsley's Sketch of the History of Yale College, published in the American Quarterly Register for 1835.

was a member, spent the summer in Wethersfield under the instruction of Dr. Dwight, who was then a tutor in college. The Junior class under the Rev. Mr. Buckminster, and the Sophomore class under Mr. Baldwin, were in Glastenbury. And the Freshman class, under the Rev. Mr. Lewis, was in Farmington. There was no public commencement at Yale College in the fall of that year. At the stated time for commencement, the Senior class returned to New Haven and met the government of college, probably in the Library Room; and there, after listening to one or two short addresses, and the usual "pro auctoritate mihi commissa," &c., received their diplomas.

While a member of college President Fitch excelled in every department of study; and was highly esteemed for his blameless and gentlemanly deportment. The life of a diligent and virtuous student in college commonly passes away without any very striking incident or interruption. It is apparent from his journal, that from early life he was remarkably conscientious and diligent, in the pursuit of learning and in the cultivation of a well-balanced Christian character. After receiving the honors of his Alma Mater, he passed about two years at New Haven as a resident graduate. During this period, while spending a short time in Canterbury, he was enrolled and drafted as a soldier to go into the army. But he objected, on the ground that he was a member of college, and therefore not liable to do military duty. On the other hand, it was contended that resident graduates were not members of college. Mr. Fitch wrote to the President for his opinion on the question. President Stiles wrote back that resident graduates were considered members of college. This released Mr. Fitch from doing military service. A copy of his letter and President Stiles' answer are both preserved among the Records of Yale College. Our whole country it is well known, was at this time in a very unsettled and agitated state. Mr. Fitch spent nearly a year in teaching a select school in Hanover, N. J. In a letter, dated Jan. 4, 1780, he says;—"My wages are about eight dollars and fifty cents a month, besides board and horse-keeping. I am about five miles east of Morristown, and eight from the army. Week before last I visited the camp, and had the pleasure of seeing many *old*, and some *dear* friends. I found the Log-house city on the declivity of a high hill, three miles south of Morristown. There the Connecticut line dwells in tabernacles like Israel of old. And there the troops of the other States lie, some at a greater and some at a less distance among the hills in similar habitations."

Mr. Fitch was admitted to his Master's degree, and appointed a tutor in Yale College in the fall of 1780. This office he resigned in 1783. He then formed a mercantile connection with Henry Daggett, Esq., of New Haven; and in pursuing the business of the firm, he went to London in June, 1783, and returned the following winter with a large purchase of goods. Mr. Fitch not being acquainted with what is familiarly termed "the tricks in trade," nor with the state and wants of the country at that time, made a most unfortunate purchase. "The goods were of a quality and price, at least many of them, above the wants and habits of the citizens of Connecticut." The consequence was that he involved himself in pecuniary embarrassment, from which he did not extricate himself for a number of years.\* In 1786 he was a second time elected to the office of Instructor in Yale College, and officiated as senior tutor and librarian till 1791. It is the unanimous testimony of such men as the Rev. Dr. Samuel Shepard of Lenox, and the Hon. Jeremiah Mason of Boston, that he was highly respected in that office. At that time the instruction of college was given by the President and tutors. It is not, however, our intention to represent Mr. Fitch, either as a scholar or instructor, as the highest among the high. His native talents and literary acquirements, if not superior to the majority of his associates in office, were unquestionably such as to secure for him a high degree of respect and esteem, so far as he was known. Still he was more distinguished for his moral worth, than for his intellectual powers and literary attainments.

\* In a letter dated April, 1797, Pres. Fitch writes;—"By the assistance of my brother Jabez, I last winter effected a settlement of my old debt with Mr. Daggett. The debt is now reduced to a little more than six hundred dollars, which I can pay in a few years, if my life and health are continued."

President Fitch was probably the subject of renewing grace in early life. Though from some expressions in his journal, it would seem that he felt at the time of writing it, (in the language of Edwards on the Affections,) that "the Spirit was *on* the mind, and not *in* it;" yet in after years he referred the date of his conversion to the period preceding his entrance into college, supposing it to have occurred when he was about fifteen years old. While in the field, on a certain day, meditating on his moral state, and contemplating his latter end, he saw himself to be a careless transgressor of the Divine law;—his heart was overpowered with a sense of sin, and melted into sweet submission to his Maker, who now appeared—"long suffering, abundant in goodness, rich in mercy and worthy of all love and obedience." And to use his own words,— "He felt himself drawn to Christ, who now appeared to him altogether lovely." In a letter to the Rev. Dr. James Cogswell, dated Williamstown, June, 1796, he says:—"I remember the pious counsels which you gave me and Samuel when we were school boys together. I retain some of the impressions which your preaching, and particularly your instructions at catechising the children in Canterbury, made upon my mind. By the blessing of God, I trust they were not thrown away."

Mr. Fitch made a public profession of religion, while a tutor at New Haven, connecting himself with the college church. In the unpublished diary of President Stiles is the following entry:—"May 6, 1787, Lord's day. I attended chapel all day. Dr. Wales preached two sermons on Luke xiv. 22. *And yet there is room.* Mr. Tutor Fitch and Mr. Tutor Denison were publicly admitted into the college church, and sat down to the Lord's table with us, the sacrament being now administered."

President Fitch was licensed to preach the gospel the same month that he made a public profession of religion. The following is from the record of a meeting of the Association of New Haven West, at the house of the Rev. Mr. Brownson, in Oxford, May 27, 1787. "Mr. Ebenezer Fitch, Tutor in Yale College, having read a sermon before the Association, and having given evidence of his church membership, after examination as to his doctrinal knowledge, and experimental acquaintance with Christianity, was recommended to the churches, as a candidate for the evangelical ministry, qualified to preach the gospel, wherever Divine Providence may call him."\*

A literary institution having been commenced in Williamstown, Mass. with an expectation that it would become a college, Mr. Fitch was urgently solicited to dissolve his connection with Yale College, and take charge of it. He was elected to the office of Preceptor of the Academy in Williamstown, October 27, 1790. It was not without much hesitation and inquiry that he concluded to accept of this appointment. Early the next year, however, he returned an answer of acceptance; and commenced teaching a public school there Oct. 26, 1791. "It consisted of two departments, an Academy or grammar school, and English free school; and under the direction of Mr. Fitch immediately became prosperous. A considerable number of students resorted to it from Massachusetts, and the neighboring States, and some even from Canada."

In June, 1793, the Institution at Williamstown received from the General Court of Massachusetts, a charter for a college. In August of that year Mr. Fitch was elected President, and in October following, Williams College was regularly organized by the admission of three small classes. President Fitch now entered upon a theatre of enlarged and responsible action,—one for which by his learning, talents and experience in teaching he was well adapted. In choosing him as the first President of their infant seminary, the trustees were eminently united and happy. And that they were neither unwise nor disappointed in their choice, cannot be doubted by those who are acquainted with the early history of the college. In his hands, and under his care, it soon acquired a celebrity and influence, numbers and usefulness, not surpassed, if equalled, by any sister institution of that period in circumstances no more friendly to success.

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\* The ministers present were Rev. Messrs. Mark Leavenworth, Eliphalet Ball, Noah Williston, David Brownson, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel Wales, Alexander Gillet, William Lockwood, and Abraham Fowler.

In May, 1792, President Fitch was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary Cogswell, the widow of his intimate friend, cousin and classmate, Samuel Cogswell, Esq., who has been before mentioned. Mrs. Cogswell was the daughter of Major Ebenezer Backus of Windham, Ct.;—a highly intelligent and amiable woman. Previous to her first marriage she received a matrimonial offer from Samuel Cogswell, Esq. and Pres. Fitch, about the same time. Neither of them were aware that the other had made her such a proposal. She was however united to Mr. Cogswell in marriage. Samuel Cogswell, Esq. was a brother of Dr. Mason Fitch Cogswell, of Hartford, the originator and patron of the American Asylum, in that place, for the education of the deaf and dumb. Mr. Cogswell resided in Lansingburg, N. Y., and was accidentally shot dead, on a gunning party, by a friend and fellow graduate of Yale College, about the time that Pres. Fitch went to Williamstown.

By his marriage Pres. Fitch became the father of eleven children, ten of whom were sons.\* Five died young. The oldest of this number, Ebenezer, was fifteen years of age. His sickness was short and violent. He had just been admitted a member of college; and died the night preceding commencement, 1807. He was a professor of religion, and a youth of great promise. "The President," says the Rev. Dr. Robbins, who was present on the occasion, "though deeply afflicted, appeared remarkably well. He performed the official duties of commencement with great correctness and propriety. The funeral of his son was attended the next day; and most of the students remained to sympathise with their deeply afflicted President and his family. When the corpse was deposited in the grave, the bereaved father in a calm and collected tone remarked;—I do not deposit in this grave silver or gold, but my first born, the beginning of my strength."†

The first commencement at Williams College was on the first Wednesday in Sept. 1795. On the 17th day of June previous, President Fitch was ordained a minister of the gospel, at Williamstown, by the Berkshire Association, with special reference to his station as head of the college. The Rev. Ephraim Judson, of Sheffield, preached the sermon from 2 Timothy iv. 2. *Preach the word.* The Rev. Dr. West of Stockbridge, gave the charge. And the Rev. Mr. Swift of Williamstown, gave the right hand of fellowship. In this he remarks,— "We rejoice at your readiness to engage in the great work of the gospel ministry, and to make preaching your business, at college, and other places, so far as your study and business, at college, will permit."

Pres. Fitch received the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity, from Harvard University in Sept. 1800.

Williams College came into existence in a great measure by the wise and persevering efforts of Pres. Fitch; and prospered greatly under his influence and supervision. From an humble beginning it was raised, chiefly by his instrumentality, to a station of high and acknowledged respectability and usefulness. For a series of years it continued to advance with accelerated progress in usefulness and reputation. Such was the rapidity of its growth, and its almost unexampled prosperity, that at one period of Dr. Fitch's presidency, it enrolled upon its annual catalogue about one hundred and forty students. It was resorted to from all parts of New England and New York.

The following brief extracts from some of Pres. Fitch's letters, will be read, in this connection, with interest.

"January, 1796. The number of students is increasing so rapidly that we are already in want of another college edifice. We hope to obtain from the State a grant of a township of land in the Province of Maine, which, if obtained, will enable us to erect another

\* The two children left by Mr. Cogswell,—Maria, afterward the wife of Major Jonathan Sloan, and now living in Cleveland, Ohio, and James Fitch Cogswell,—Pres. Fitch treated as his own, giving the son a public education. He was graduated at Williams College, in 1808, and now resides at Millville, N. Y. He has been a teacher of youth ever since he left college.

† Three of Pres. Fitch's children were born at a birth, May 1807; two of whom died the June following, of the whooping cough. One of the three is still living. The children now living are five sons, and the only daughter. Two of them reside in New Albany, Indiana. Mason Cogswell Fitch, who was graduated at Williams College in 1815, is the President, and William Fitch is the Cashier of a Bank in that place. Gurdon and Edmund Fitch reside in Michigan. The Rev. Charles Fitch, who was graduated at Williams College in 1818, and Mrs. Lucy Fitch Folsom, reside in Ohio.

building. At present, we have a very likely collection of young men. They are very studious and orderly, and give us scarcely any trouble."

Through the influence of the late Dr. West of Stockbridge, who was for a number of years Vice President of Williams College, Dr. Hopkins's System of Divinity was for a time one of the text books for the Senior class. March, 1797, the President writes,—"In future we shall read Doddridge's Lectures in lieu of Hopkins's System."

"January, 1799. Things go well in our infant Seminary. Our number is hardly as large as it was last year. The scarcity of money is one cause of this decrease. Some leave us through mere poverty. But our ambition is to make good scholars, rather than to add to our numbers; and in this we mean not to be outdone by any college in New England. Perseverance in the system we have adopted will eventually give reputation to this Institution, in the view of all who prefer the useful to the showy."

"Dec. 1799. The college is in a prosperous state. The students continue to be diligent and orderly. We admitted twenty-four Freshmen, and have in all eighty-one members of college."

"June, 1801. Our college is prospering. We have admitted forty-five Freshmen, and nine Sophmores this year, and expect to make the number up to sixty before commencement."

"January, 1802. Our Freshman class this year is not as large as usual, but we expect it will increase to twenty-five or more. A larger number of them than usual are professors of religion; and I hope will make pious and useful ministers. Notwithstanding the cruel and malicious slanders thrown so profusely of late on the clergy—serious young men, who have the ministry in view, appear not to be disheartened. The great Head of the church will still, I trust, continue a succession of learned and evangelical ministers in his churches in this land. He appears to be interposing remarkably for the increase and encouragement of his church, in one place and another; and for the support of the great cause of truth and piety. Amidst all the present dark and threatening appearances, some light shines to console and animate the friends of order, government and religion. The clergy are now experiencing the trial of '*cruel mocking*'; and it will not be surprising if '*scourgings, bonds, imprisonments*' and other persecutions should follow, for the trial of their faith and patience. It has been usual for God to suffer his church to sink very low, before he appears to deliver and enlarge it. This will probably be eminently the case previously to its last great deliverance, and enlargement. I trust that ministers and Christians in general will have grace and strength in proportion to their trials; and have no doubt, that true religion will ultimately triumph."

"April, 1802. We have lately had trouble in college. The judgments which we drew up and published to the classes respecting their examination in March, gave offence. Three classes in succession were in a state of insurrection against government. For ten days we had a good deal of difficulty. But the government stood firm, and determined to give up no right. At last, without the loss of a member, we reduced all to due obedience and subordination. Never before had I occasion for so much prudence and firmness; not even in the grand rebellion of 1782 at Yale. Most of the students are now very much ashamed of their late conduct. The present generation of them will not, I apprehend, burn their fingers again. They have found that we will support our authority."\*

"March, 1803. We have both of our college buildings full of students. Nearly thirty of them are serious professors; and many more of them are such amiable and moral young men, that we have strong hopes that they will become truly pious, and make useful and devoted ministers of the gospel. This is truly encouraging, though there is at present no special attention to religion among us."

It will be seen by consulting the last triennial catalogue, (that of 1841,) that the largest class that was ever graduated there, was that of 1804. "It contained 38. That of 1811 contained 34. Those of 1808, 1809, and 1814, contained 29. Those of 1805 and 1806 contained 26. And the last class that was graduated under President Fitch, (that of 1815,) contained 24." Or to make another statement. The twenty-one classes which were graduated during the presidency of Dr. Fitch, contained in all 460; which averages about 22 annually. The six classes which were graduated during the presidency of Dr. Moore, contained in all 90; which averages just 15 annually. The fifteen

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\* In our inquiries respecting Dr. Fitch we find an opinion prevails to some limited extent, that he was deficient in decision or firmness of character. But without any discussion of the subject in this place, we merely inquire,—Does such an opinion coincide with what is contained in the above letter?

classes which were graduated during the presidency of Dr. Griffin, contained 311; which averages about 21 annually.

President Fitch ever manifested a deep and lively interest in the spiritual welfare of those who were under his care and instruction. During his presidency Williams College was repeatedly visited by the special influences of the Holy Spirit; and was made instrumental of preparing many young men for the ministry. More than this. It was honored as the birth-place of American missions to the heathen. It was here that such devoted men as Mills and Hall, James and William Richards, and others of a kindred spirit, received their early training for the missionary work. The repeated and powerful revivals of religion, which were enjoyed in that college previous to 1815, occurred instrumentally in connection with his faithful and pungent preaching. "At the outset of his career, he took a decided stand against the French Infidelity, and had no little influence in staying its progress. His character for sincerity and kindness, added weight to his instructions, and gave him decided advantages as a religious teacher." The only way for the followers of Christ to silence those who oppose and deride Christianity, is by a life of consistent and uniform piety. Such a life will do what volumes of argument cannot accomplish. It will not only silence, but it will subdue. It will not merely close the mouth of the scoffer, but it will find its way to his heart. Those who were personally acquainted with Dr. Fitch, daily took knowledge of him, that he had his "conversation in heaven."

Under date of April 20, 1812, Dr. Fitch writes to the late Dr. Hyde of Lee:

"We have great reason to bless God that he still continues his good work among us. Not many instances of deep impression have occurred of late; but some are every week obtaining comfort, and giving hopeful evidence of a work of grace. We count six or seven hopeful converts among the students, and ten or twelve are deeply impressed. All who have obtained a hope are members of the Sophomore class except one, and I have great satisfaction in informing you that this is your own son. He had for some time been deeply impressed, and last Friday obtained comfort. He called on Saturday afternoon, but I was out of my study and did not see him. This morning I sent for him, and Deacon Stratton happening to call in, we both conversed with him. We think his case one of the most clear and hopeful that has come to our knowledge in this revival. Very few who give satisfactory evidence of a work of grace, have come out with those strong, lively and ravishing views which sometimes attend such a work. Still it has clear and indubitable marks of being a genuine work of the Spirit of God. But in the case of your son, and indeed in all the others, we must wait to see the fruits. Two of my own children, C. and L., have been much affected, but are now comfortable. I hardly dare allow myself to hope that they are the subjects of a saving change. Professor Dewey and Deacon S. think they give such evidence as ought to encourage a hope. We must wait to see what fruit they produce. We now have a hope for more than thirty since this revival commenced."

But the interesting history of revivals of religion, enjoyed in that highly favored college, prepared by Prof. Albert Hopkins, and published in the American Quarterly Register, Vol. 13, supersedes the necessity of any further remarks on this point.

Dr. Fitch presided over Williams College with a good degree of ability and distinguished success, twenty-two years. And with the exception of Dr. Manning of Brown University, what *first* President ever retained that station for so long a period in this country? He resigned his office in 1815, and immediately accepted an invitation, which he had already received from the Congregational Church and Society in West Bloomfield, N. Y., to become their pastor.

There was a concurrence of circumstances which led Dr. Fitch to resign the presidency of the college. It is well known that during a few of the last years of his presidency, the institution did not enjoy its usual degree of reputation and prosperity; notwithstanding Dr. Fitch was aided by experienced and able professors, and had the counsel and cordial co-operation of a judicious and most excellent prudential committee. It is enough to say that the late Dr. Hyde, of Lee, was a prominent member of this committee. Still Dr. Fitch had brought himself to believe, and it would seem, had induced others

to believe, that its insulated and sequestered location \* presented one insuperable difficulty or hindrance to its growth and prosperity. The funds of the institution were small. It was difficult for him to provide the means of supporting a large and expensive family. Other colleges had come into existence, viz: Middlebury, Burlington, and Union. The consequence was, the number of students in Williams began to decline. Dr. Fitch could not bear to see the child of his affection and nurture, droop in his hands; especially he could not endure the thought of having the *cause* of its decline attributed to himself. And some perhaps began to feel that it was desirable and expedient to have a younger and more popular man in his place. Besides, it is not to be concealed that the college had about this time to encounter an adverse influence, which no institution of the kind can ever meet and prosper. A current had begun to set strongly against it in its present location. An influence secret and open was at work to effect the removal of the college to Northampton, or some town in the old county of Hampshire. The trustees were divided. The faculty and students generally were in favor of a removal. Under all these circumstances the President judged it expedient to resign.

At a meeting of the President and Trustees of Williams College, held May 2, 1815, the following vote was unanimously passed, and may with propriety be here introduced:—"Whereas the Rev. President Fitch has signified to this Board his determination to resign his office of President at the ensuing commencement, and whereas in consequence of the state of the funds, the Corporation have not been able to give him such a salary as his situation and the increased expenses of living for years past have required; therefore, Voted, That there be granted to the Rev. President Fitch the sum of twenty-two hundred dollars; one thousand thereof to be paid him in the month of October next; six hundred thereof in six months from that time, and the residue in one year from October next." This sum was cheerfully paid to Dr. Fitch, as a remuneration for his long and faithful services as President of the college, and was particularly gratifying to his feelings. It was esteemed by him an act of generosity, while the Board considered it an act of justice. It was both.

It still remains, however, for the individual who shall write the early history of Williams College, to make it appear how much President Fitch did to give shape and character, rank and standing to an institution which has done, and is still doing, and is evidently destined to do, so much to bless the church and the world.

Dr. Fitch was installed Pastor of the church in West Bloomfield, N. Y., in the fall of 1815. In retiring at the age of sixty from a life of so much care, toil and activity as his had been, he soon began to feel and exhibit the enfeebling effects of age. He continued, however, to discharge the regular and arduous duties of a pastor for twelve years. He was then constrained by reason of age and its consequent infirmities to withdraw from his stated public labors in the vineyard of his Lord.

Concerning his ministry in that place, Dr. William F. Sheldon writes:— "Dr. Fitch was a *faithful* minister; instant in season and out of season, exhorting and warning all, both old and young, to embrace the gospel. He was remarkably punctual in fulfilling all his appointments. Seldom was he absent from the weekly prayer meetings. Though advanced in age, yet he never seemed to be tired of coming a mile and a half to attend these meetings. For a number of years he was likewise constant in attending a Bible class. Dr. Fitch was a *successful* minister. His uniform Christian conduct was a practical illustration of his preaching. During his ministry among us, we were favored with some precious seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. His

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\* This was a leading argument employed by Dr. Moore, the successor of Dr. Fitch,—the one, by which all the Trustees but three, if we mistake not, were induced to vote to remove the college to Northampton, provided the consent of the Legislature could be obtained. But if the *location* of the college was the principal cause of its being on the wane during the presidency of Dr. Moore, and for a few years previous, how shall we account for the fact that notwithstanding the many and powerful embarrassments it has had to encounter since that time, it has been, for some years past, enjoying a very high, and even uncommon degree of reputation and prosperity?

preaching was not unfrequently rendered quick and powerful, to the conversion of souls."

But the character and results of his ministry in West Bloomfield shall be given in his own words. On taking leave of his people, Nov. 25, 1827, he delivered a farewell discourse, from Acts xx. 32. *And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them who are sanctified.*" The sermon was not printed. From the manuscript copy in our possession, we make the following extract:—

" When a minister of Christ has for several years preached the gospel to any church and congregation, it is a solemn and effecting duty for him to commend them to God, and to the word of his grace, and take a final leave of them. To this duty I am now called. For more than twelve years, I have preached in this pulpit, to this church and congregation. It becomes me on this occasion to review my labors, and solemnly to inquire how I have preached to you. Have I followed 'cunningly devised fables,'—the opinions and errors of fallible men, since I undertook to preach the everlasting gospel to you? Have I withheld from you any important and essential doctrine of Scripture, endeavoring to explain any one away, by putting false glosses upon, or by giving wrong interpretations to, any portion of God's word? Certainly I have not knowingly and designedly done this; but have endeavored in this important part of ministerial duty, to approve myself to God, to my own conscience, and to the conscience of every enlightened hearer. I have not designedly shunned to declare unto you 'all the counsel of God';—to exhibit divine truth to your minds, and impress it upon your hearts, by all the weighty motives suggested by reason and Scripture;—to preach to you the unsearchable riches of Christ,—the riches of his wisdom and grace in the plan of salvation, through his atoning blood, and the effectual operation of his Spirit. Have I forborne to set the law of God before you, and to prove to you that it is a righteous, holy, and good law?—to bring to your view the nature, extent, and strictness of its requirements, and the awful penalties with which it is sanctioned? Have I ceased to show transgressors their sin and danger,—the dreadful doom that awaits them if they do not repent;—and to entreat and beseech them to forsake their sins, repent, believe in Christ, and to be reconciled to God? Have I neglected to warn the decent moralist, the self-righteous pharisee, and the false professor?—to detect their sins, and to expose them to the view of their own consciences, and if possible bring them to repentance? If in any or all these cases, I have not in some good measure at least, discharged the duty of a faithful minister of Christ, you, my hearers, will be swift witnesses against me when we stand together at the bar of Christ. Ah! who of us can stand at that bar, and bear the scrutiny of that solemn and decisive day! Who of us will dare to appear there in his own strength and righteousness, and answer for his unnumbered sins! My hearers, we are all sinners,—great sinners. In every duty we have come short. Our best services are stained with sinful imperfections. It would be the highest presumption for us to hope that we shall be acquitted when we stand at Christ's bar, unless our sins have previously been washed away in his atoning blood, and we stand there clothed in the immaculate robe of his righteousness. I well know, my hearers, that my poor services in the sanctuary have in every respect been defective,—defective in matter and in manner. But what I have most to deplore, and to be humble for before God and before you, is my great want of ardent love to God and the Saviour, and to your immortal souls. Had I felt more strongly the constraining influence of this love, my heart would have glowed with warmer zeal for the glory of God in your salvation. I should have judged more feelingly as the apostle did, 'that if one died for all, then were all dead,'—dead in trespasses and sins, and in imminent danger of eternal death,—I should have had a more lively sense of my great responsibility to God and to you,—of the importance of greater diligence, zeal and faithfulness in my work,—of the unspeakable worth of your immortal souls, and the imminent danger they are in, if you are still impenitent, of perishing forever. I should have prayed for you with more fervent importunity, preached to you with more zeal and engagedness, and warned you more faithfully and earnestly, to flee from the wrath to come, and accept of the mercy offered to you in the gospel. This want of greater love to God and to your souls, is, in my apprehension, the greatest sin and imperfection that has attended my public services. Had I always felt more fervent love, I should doubtless have preached and prayed with more zeal and engagedness, and probably with much greater success. I pray God to forgive me this sin; and I entreat you also to forgive it. And I earnestly beseech him not to suffer any of your souls to perish through my want of love to him and them, and fervor and faithfulness in preaching Christ and him crucified to you.

" But, my hearers, however imperfect and defective my manner of preaching has

been, I humbly trust that in godly sincerity I have preached to you the plain truths and the all-important doctrines of the gospel;—truths and doctrines which I firmly believe, and by which I wish to live and hope to die. And I have endeavored to state and explain these truths and doctrines in the most plain and intelligible manner. I came not to you, my brethren, ‘with excellency of speech or of wisdom.’ My aim has always been to use ‘great plainness of speech,’ that all might understand; for how otherwise could they be profited by preaching? Learned disquisitions and florid harangues never enlighten and save souls. It has been my conscientious endeavor ‘to feed you with the sincere milk of the word, that you might grow thereby.’ In a word, to preach Christ and his salvation to you in all the simplicity and plainness of gospel truth.

“And now, my dear hearers, as I must one day stand at the bar of Christ, and answer to him for the truths I have preached to you, and the manner in which I have preached them; must you not also stand at the same bar and give an account how you have heard and received these truths, and what improvement you have made of them? That will be a solemn day to you and to me. Christ will be our common Judge; and he will judge us both strictly and impartially. That I have preached evangelical truth to you plainly and solemnly, I certainly know. Have you received this truth in faith and love into humble and obedient hearts? And have you brought forth fruit in holy and exemplary lives? Or have you refused to receive and obey divine truth,—turned a deaf ear to it, and closed your hearts against it? Let your consciences this day testify. They will testify another day—at the bar of God, if they do not now. This blessed gospel truly and faithfully preached will not be in vain. It will bring glory to his grace or to his justice. It will prove to be the means of your great salvation, or of your greater and more aggravated condemnation. The apostle has assured you, that it will be ‘a savor of life unto life, or of death unto death’ to the souls of all who hear it. Christ will not come to you by his ministers, and call, invite and entreat you to be reconciled to God through his blood, and call and invite in vain. If you hear and accept the invitation, your souls will live. Spiritual and eternal life will be begun in you. But if you refuse and reject the kind invitation, your souls will die. They will continue in a state of spiritual death, and at last sink into death eternal. When the minister of Christ thinks of this, how solemn, how momentous does his work appear! With the apostle he exclaims, ‘Who is sufficient for these things?’ And you, my hearers, should think of this when you hear the gospel preached; and hear for your lives; remembering that you must give an account how you hear,—remembering that the consequences of hearing, receiving and obeying the gospel, or of slighting and rejecting its gracious offers, will to you individually be inconceivably important and eternal. I pray God to give you all a hearing ear, and an understanding heart; that you may cordially receive and love the truth;—that hearing and obeying the gospel, your souls may live, and be ‘nourished up into the words of faith and of good doctrine’ to life eternal.

“On this occasion, my Christian brethren and friends, I think it proper to give you the following brief account and statement.

“At the time of my installation, Nov. 29th, 1815, this church consisted of 48 members. Of these, 4 have since died; 5 have been excommunicated, and 17 dismissed. One has never since been in town, and whether living or not, I do not know; another has been absent several years; though both, if living, still retain their relation to this church; leaving now in town only 20 of the original members.

“Since my installation, 190 persons have been received as members of this church,—145 of them upon their public profession of faith in Christ,—1 was restored, and 44 were received by letters of recommendation from sister churches. Of the whole number, 190, received since my installation, 13 have died, 4 have been excommunicated, and 62 regularly dismissed. The whole number of members now in this church is 133,—20 of these, however, have removed so far from this town as not to be able to worship with us on the Sabbath, or attend the communion seasons of the church. During my ministry, 57 adults, and 150 children have been baptized. During the same time, 204 persons have died in W. Bloomfield, being on an average of the twelve years’ of my ministry, 17 each year;—20 of them have died during a little less than eleven months of the present year.

“In reviewing the scenes and events of my twelve years’ ministry in this place, I find many things to regret and deplore; and some which ought to excite my warmest gratitude and yours, and call forth our united praise and thanksgiving to God. I have great reason to regret the deficiencies and imperfections which have attended my public services; and my want of more zeal, fervor, and faithfulness in discharging the various and important duties of the pastoral and ministerial office; and that so little success has attended my labors. For my own sinful deficiencies I ought to be humbled, and I desire to be humbled before God and before you.

“I see reason also to deplore some events which have taken place in this society; in

particular and especially the introduction and prevalence of an unscriptural opinion and dangerous error respecting a most important point of doctrine—the real divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ. This opinion supposes him to be an inferior, subordinate and dependent God,—deprives him of his real divinity, and degrades him to the rank of a creature. It, of course, destroys his atonement, and leaves the perishing sinner without help or hope. By the introduction and prevalence of this heresy, and by the death or removal of a number of able members of the church and congregation, the ability of the society to support the gospel is materially diminished. If, however, they will be united and engaged in this important enterprise, there is still ability in the society to provide a competent support for a minister of Christ, without feeling it to be a burden. And it is my earnest desire and prayer, my Christian friends, that you will unitedly engage in this highly important concern.

"During my ministry, God has not wholly withheld from us the blessed influences of his Spirit. At two seasons, especially, the Spirit descended upon us like rain, and converts sprung up, as willows by the water courses. This—the greatest of all blessings—should awaken and excite our warmest gratitude and praise to God. I see in this congregation some of the spiritual children, which God graciously gave me as the fruits of my ministry; and they will ever be dear to my heart.

"During my labors in this p'ace, I and my family have received from you, my brethren and friends, many tokens of friendship, and deeds of kindness and liberality; for all which we return you our united and cordial thanks. What is done to the least of Christ's servants out of love to him, he considers as done to himself; and will not fail to reward it. May he reward you for all your kindness and liberality to us, a thousand fold.

"And now, dear brethren and friends, I must take my leave of you. And I do earnestly and fervently commend you to God,—to his care, protection and blessing, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up in the holy faith and practice of the gospel, and at last give you an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, among all his redeemed and sanctified children, in his eternal, heavenly kingdom. Amen."

After his dismission, Dr. Fitch continued to preach occasionally till within a short time of his decease. In the summer of 1828, then in the seventy-second year of his age, in company with his wife, he visited New England. He called at Williamstown; then proceeded as far east as Boston; and took Canterbury, Norwich, and New Haven in his way, on his return home. It was his last visit to the scenes of his childhood and principal labors, and was a source of much satisfaction to him during the remainder of his days.\*

Abating the ordinary infirmities of age, and an injury of his foot, received in 1824, by which he was lame, he continued to enjoy a good degree of health and activity of body, for a man of his years, until within a few months of his death. He had been, at times, troubled with an asthmatic affection, but was able to ride and walk out. His breathing was at times laborious; and when reclining, was painfully so. When sitting or walking he was comfortable. His appetite for food was good; and he continued to enjoy the society of his friends as much as ever. At times he expressed doubts as to his continuing long in life; still he evidently did not anticipate a sudden departure from this world. Hence he arranged nothing as to his family or effects. During all this time his mind was tranquil, and evidently much upon those things which

\* The following letter, from his Honor Lieut. Governor Childs, is inserted with pleasure, and will be read with interest.

"BOSTON, Feb. 11, 1843.

"*Rev. and Dear Sir:*—It gave me great pleasure to learn that you have prepared for publication, a sketch of the life and character of the good Dr. Fitch,—the venerable instructor of my youth. It gave me a melancholy pleasure to meet him in the fall of 1828, at that advanced period of life, when of necessity the powers of body and mind were gradually failing. He seemed, however, cheerful and pleasant; and was very happy in meeting some of his former pupils and friends. He evidently felt that he had nearly finished his course on earth. He exhibited, however, a calm resignation to the will of his heavenly Father, and expressed a confident hope of a glorious immortality. This strong hope gave unusual brightness to a face naturally beaming with kindness and benignity. I well recollect the deep impression which his visit left upon my mind, that I should see his face no more. It was his last visit to Berkshire. His friends were all happy to see him again, and he apparently received much comfort and joy in their society. Much of his conversation related to occurrences of by-gone days, the mention of which interested and animated him much. As a token of the respect which we entertained for our venerable President, a few friends in Pittsfield presented him with some mementos of their esteem, which he kindly and gratefully received,—and which consisted of a suit of clothes, and something over a hundred dollars in money. Permit me again to express my high gratification that you have prepared for the press a work which will perpetuate the memory of a great and good man. Please accept my kindest regards.

"With much respect, yours truly,

H. H. CHILDS."

are unseen and eternal. His confidence in the wisdom and rectitude of God's dispensations, appeared to be strong and consoling. In this state of health, and happy frame of mind, he continued until Thursday, March 21st, 1833. On the morning of that day no material alteration was discovered. He appeared much as usual. At noon he took some light refreshment in his room, instead of dining with the family as he had usually done. After dinner, on the return of his wife, he observed that he should like to lie down, as he felt that he could get some rest. With a very little assistance he walked to the bed and laid himself down. As Mrs. Fitch was drawing the clothes about his feet, she cast her eyes upon him, and perceived that he had risen upon his elbows, and was struggling for breath. She exclaimed, you breathe very hard. Receiving no answer, she hastened to summon the family together; in time only to see him gasp two or three times, and all was over. Thus suddenly closed a long and useful life.

"It is blessed to go when so ready to die."

He died about the same age of his father, nearly seventy-seven; without a groan; or rather fell asleep; serenely closing his eyes upon this world of sin and vanity, where there is little more than the joys of union and the tears of separation.

"At noon-day came the cry  
 'To meet thy God, prepare;'  
 He heard, and caught his Captain's eye,—  
 Then strong in faith and prayer,  
 His spirit, with a bound,  
 Left its encumbering clay;  
 His tent at sunset on the ground,  
 A darkened ruin lay.  
 The pains of death are past,  
 Labor and sorrow cease;  
 And life's long warfare closed at last,  
 His soul is found in peace."

The next Lord's day his remains were conveyed to the church, where he had so often and so faithfully held forth the word of life; and where an impressive and appropriate discourse was delivered to a crowded assembly, by the Rev. Julius Steele. The sermon was not published. From the manuscript copy in our possession, we make the following extract. It was founded on Romans viii. 28. *And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God.* "Dr. Fitch was a man of solid science and varied literature. He was a man of great native mildness and amiableness of disposition. As a scholar he ranked with the first of his age in this country. As a companion he was easy, affable and winning. As a teacher of youth, the hundreds in our land to whom he imparted instruction, are his memorial; and through whom, 'he being dead, yet speaketh.' As a Christian he was proverbially meek and humble. As a minister he seemed ever mindful of the apostolic injunction,—'not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think.' His error, if error it can be called, consisted in his undervaluing himself as a minister of Christ. His praise is in all the churches around us, and rose as his sun of life declined. As a co-presbyter, we loved him as a brother, and venerated him as a father. We all loved father Fitch.

"As a writer, Dr. Fitch ranked high. He was classical and perspicuous. As a reasoner, he was consecutive, pertinent, and accurate. Possessed of fine and tender feelings himself, he seemed ever most unwilling to utter that which would unnecessarily wound the feelings of his hearers. He was eminently a son of consolation. Those most edified by his preaching, were the more intelligent and cultivated part of the community. His manner of life previous to his becoming a settled pastor, inclined him to aim more at benefiting his hearers through the understanding, than to influence and affect them by addressing the passions. He was no blustering declaimer. In plainness and gospel simplicity, he reasoned concerning 'righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come.' He dwelt much upon 'Christ and him crucified,'—upon

the marvellous love of God to man in *that unspeakable gift*. And as he taught so he practised. He exemplified the benevolence of the gospel in a high degree.

"It may be expected that I should speak of him as the husband of one wife, and the father of a family. Incompetent as I feel myself to be to delineate any part of the life and character of this good man, I am entirely incapable of doing anything like justice when I come to speak of him in the private walks of life. 'A kinder husband,' said his bereaved and mourning consort, as we stood bending over the cold remains of departed worth, 'a kinder husband, the world never furnished—woman never had.' The nearest and dearest relations of life he sustained, I had almost said, without a fault. In all his domestic relations he seemed to be *blameless*. Happy are they above most, who can call such a man either husband or father. Few had more friends and more deservedly. Confidence he never betrayed. With the feelings or reputation of a neighbor he never trifled. To the best his house could furnish, those who called upon him always received a hearty welcome. Many are his debtors. He lived to do good. He lived on the promised reward of the saints at the resurrection of the just. The good man's labors are now ended. His trials are now over. He now sleeps in death. Last Thursday, not at midnight but at mid-day, the cry was heard, 'Behold the bridegroom cometh.' Our departed friend hasted and delayed not to obey the call. He was all ready to obey so hasty a summons. He arose from his seat—retired to his sleeping room, laid himself down, and as soon as words can relate, slept in death's cold embrace, not to awake again 'till the heavens be no more.' Mourning friends, the good, the great, the amiable man, the valued neighbor, the tried and faithful friend, the fond husband endeared by a thousand kind offices, the affectionate and tender father, the learned, pious and estimable minister is no more on earth. From all the fond and long-cherished endearments below, death has suddenly and forever removed him. Of all earthly scenes he has taken a last, a long farewell, and gone up to that rest which 'remaineth to the people of God.'"

On a large and beautiful monument erected over his grave, is the following inscription: "In memory of the Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, D. D., who was born in Canterbury, Ct., 1756; graduated at Yale College, 1777; tutor in the same about 8 years; President of Williams College 22 years; Pastor of the church in West Bloomfield 12 years. He died March 21, 1833, aged 76 years. The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance."

Mrs. Fitch died in the family of her daughter, Mrs. Folsom, at Cleveland, O., Nov. 21, 1834. Her death was peaceful and triumphant. She lived and died in the faith and hope of the gospel.

While President Fitch was in Europe, he traced the origin and history of his ancestors back through many generations; besides, he always kept an exact account of all the branches of his family settled in this country. After his decease, all his manuscripts fell into the hands of his son, the Rev. C. Fitch, then of Batavia, N. Y., whose house with its contents was soon after consumed by fire. His contemporaries, like himself, have nearly all passed away in the lapse of eighty-six years; so that very general incidents of his life only can now be recovered from oblivion. This statement is made with a view to anticipate and obviate an objection to which this sketch of the life of Dr. Fitch is liable, from its deficiency in minute information, and in a discriminating estimate of his character. And in this connection it may with propriety be stated that he never published any of the productions of his pen, with the exception of a Baccalaureate discourse, delivered Sept. 1799. It is reported, likewise, that he published a funeral discourse about 1812; but we have searched in vain for a copy of it. From a few scattered and necessarily imperfect sources must now be obtained all our information respecting this truly excellent man.

After the brief general survey which has now been taken of the more prominent events of his life, we would attempt, as a service due to his memory and friends, to add something more respecting his manner of life, and his qualifications for those important spheres in which he was called to move. Instead of

a full drawn portrait of his character, however, we are able to present only an imperfect outline.

Our readers will be able to form some general estimate of Dr. Fitch's character from what is contained in the following letters; which we here introduce with much pleasure. The first is from the Rev. President Day of Yale College. "My particular acquaintance with President Fitch was of short continuance, while I was a tutor in Williams College in the years 1797 and 1798. The institution had then been in operation but a few years, yet it was rapidly advancing under the active and successful superintendence of Dr. Fitch. At that early period there were not very frequent calls for stern and vigorous discipline. The President was vigilant and faithful, and enjoyed the confidence and cordial coöperation of the subordinate instructors. He was endeared to the students by his affectionate regard for their best interests, and his self-denying labors for their welfare. In the common intercourse of society he was social, instructive and benevolent. He was unwearied in his endeavors to promote the welfare of those within the reach of his influence. I considered him a man of sincere and stable piety. I rarely heard him preach. His discourses, so far as I had the means of knowing, were sound, practical compositions, without an affectation of profound research, or refined metaphysical speculation. He appeared to aim to be practically useful, rather than to make a display of profound and original powers of investigation. In the endearments of domestic life he was distinguished for affectionate kindness, and assiduous attention to the wants and wishes of his family."

The next is from James W. Robbins, Esq., who was graduated at Williams College in 1802.—"I spent near seven years in Williamstown while Dr. Fitch was president, and a part of the time boarded in his family. During more than thirty years which have since elapsed, the acquaintance which I have had an opportunity to form with other men, has not lessened the estimate which I then entertained of his character. Perhaps the most prominent qualities of his heart and disposition were purity and benevolence. As a natural consequence of the purity of his own intentions, he was very seldom suspicious of others; and his benevolent feelings were awakened whenever an object was presented adapted to their excitement; and his benevolence, when carried out in acts of kindness and charity, was limited only by the extent of his ability. As a scholar, his literary acquirements were highly respectable. His official duties in connection with college, and the many cares necessarily incident to the management of a numerous and dependent family, did not leave him sufficient leisure for extensive scientific investigations, or for becoming acquainted with the whole circle of general literature. As a teacher, he was faithful and communicative; and those students who were instructed by him during their senior year, will never forget the ability and interest with which he explained and illustrated the writings of Locke, Paley and Vattel. As a Christian, he was sincere and devout; desirous of knowing his duty, and when ascertained, was ready, beyond most men, to perform it. As a preacher, he was more instructive than impressive, but none could faithfully listen to his sermons without improvement. Dr. Fitch labored assiduously for the interest of the college, over which he was called to preside; and for the moral and intellectual improvement of the young men who resorted to that institution."

"I shall never forget," writes the Rev. John Nelson of Leicester, who was graduated at Williams College in 1807; "the first interview which I had with the venerable President Fitch. I entered college young and inexperienced, and with an overpowering dread of so high a dignitary, as I then supposed the president of a college must be. It was with a trembling step that I entered the study of Dr. Fitch with my credentials in hand: but there was something so kind, so cordial, so fatherly in his greetings, that my heart went forth to him at once as to a guardian friend in whom I could safely trust. Nor did I ever find anything in the spirit, the conduct, or the bearing of my venerated president, which weakened, or in any way effaced those early impressions. On the contrary, while he faithfully maintained the discipline of college, I ever found him ready to extend to all both the care and kindness of an affectionate guardian

and friend. But I did not fully appreciate the domestic, the social and the Christian, as well as the official excellencies of Dr. Fitch, till at a subsequent period I became more intimately associated with him as a member of the college faculty, and a boarder in his family. During the two years in which I sustained these relations to him, I was more and more impressed with the rare virtues and excellencies which composed his character. His attachment and kindness to his numerous family I found to be almost unexampled. His benevolence to the poor and suffering flowed forth in one continued stream. His hospitality seemed to be unbounded Christian hospitality. His intercourse with his friends was free, cheerful, and yet characterized by an all-pervading spirit of piety. As the head of a college, Dr. Fitch was diligent, faithful and efficient. As an instructor, he was clear, safe, and, to a good degree, able. As a preacher, he was profitable and interesting, and sometimes powerful. As a Christian, he caused his light to shine brightly and uniformly. Had he been less modest, less retiring, less at home, his reputation, no doubt, would have stood much higher. Had he gone abroad, and appeared before the public, like many other distinguished men of his time, his name would have had a high place among theirs."

In the following general summary respecting Dr. Fitch, we shall aim to keep in mind the venerable maxim, "*De mortuis nil, nisi de bonis;*" and at the same time not to give any overdrawn statement of his good qualities.

1. *In personal appearance,* Dr. Fitch was rather below than above the middling stature. "His countenance was grave, but rather pleasant than austere. His appearance and deportment were always gentlemanly and dignified; though sometimes through his great modesty, not marked with perfect ease and elegance." His personal appearance was certainly much in his favor.

2. *As a Christian,* Dr. Fitch was sincere, devout, consistent and uniform. He aimed to keep his heart with all diligence, and adorn the doctrine of God his Saviour in all things. It is the united testimony of those who knew him best, that he was remarkably exemplary as a Christian. No one could long be in his society, says a competent judge, without perceiving that his mind was strongly imbued with religious feeling. He was evidently a Christian of a high order. He was not without a share of those failings which are common to fallen man.

"But e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side."

"In my early years," writes Mrs. S. "I was deeply impressed with the consistency and perfection of his Christian character; ever displaying as he did the most entire and childlike submission to the will of his heavenly Father. Indeed, whenever I have endeavored to conceive of a person fully under the influence, and moulded by the pure and ennobling principles of the gospel, my mind involuntarily recurs to father Fitch as affording a lovely exemplification."

3. Dr. Fitch possessed *native powers of mind* of a high, if not of a pre-eminent order. They were characterized by solid strength, rather than brilliancy. They were capable of deliberate and manly, rather than high wrought efforts. His memory was strong and retentive; hence the large fund of useful anecdote which was ever at his command, and which he employed with happy success at the recitations of his pupils, and to enliven and instruct in the social circle. His patient industry in the pursuit of knowledge, added to his original capacity for acquiring it, gave him a high standing among his classmates in college, and a high place among his literary associates in subsequent years. During his presidency at Williamstown, he was somewhat extensively known as a man of solid and varied learning. "He was a man," says Professor Dewey, "of strong powers of mind. The more difficult parts of the philosophy of his day, natural and moral, so far as the means of investigation were at his command, he readily comprehended and made his own; and that knowledge he could easily transfer into the minds of others. I well remember many points which he presented and illustrated to our class in an indelible manner. Had chemistry been taught in his education, he would have made a

chemist of high respectability." Dr. Fitch was a man of a well balanced mind. It may be said of him as Chalmers said of Urquhart; "He had the amplitude of genius, but none of its irregularities. There was no shooting forth of mind in one direction, so as to give a prominence to certain acquisitions. He was neither a mere geometer, nor a mere linguist, nor a mere metaphysician; he was all put together; alike distinguished by the fullness and harmony of his powers."

In his younger days he wrote some poetry very creditable to his taste and genius. A niece once requested him to furnish her with some lines for a mourning piece, which she was embroidering in memory of a departed sister. He wrote the following impromptu:—

" When thy dear Saviour wakes the dead,  
And bids thy dust arise,  
Then thou shalt leave this humble bed,  
And meet him in the skies."

Among his papers that were destroyed, his children well recollect there was a manuscript book containing a large number (probably all) of his poetic articles. A few of his pieces have come into our hands. We have concluded to insert the following production of his youthful pen.

#### ODE TO INNOCENCE.

Fairest daughter of the skies,  
Stranger to the least offence,  
Nobly scorning all disguise,  
Lovely, smiling Innocence.

Deck'd in robes of purest snow,  
Bright and fair as summer's morn,  
Beauteous as the flowers that blow,  
Meads and vallies to adorn.

Not the myrtle's cooling shade,  
Not the rural lover's bower,  
Not the calm, sequestered glade,  
Blooming with each fragrant flower;

Not the bliss that Science pours  
O'er the bright, enraptured mind,  
When on Eagle wings she soars,  
To the utmost bounds assign'd;

Not the honors of the great,  
Titles of a sounding name,  
Splendor, power and pomp of state,  
Towers and sceptres, wealth and fame,

Can to bliss he knew before,  
When in thy pure garb array'd,  
His pain'd bosom e'er restore,  
Who from thee has hapless stray'd.

Choicest friend of mortals here,  
None, without thee, can be blest,  
Yet thou loveliest dost appear  
In the blooming fair one's breast.

There, in charms that ever please,  
We, thy loveliness behold;  
Such, 'mid Eden's bowery trees,  
Adam saw in Eve of old.

Such in fair Honora's mind  
Bright as morning's pearly dew,  
With each gentle virtue join'd,  
We with pleasing rapture view.

May she, O celestial fair,  
From thy footsteps never rove;  
But thy purest pleasure share,  
Till she join the train above.

Dr. Fitch engaged with ardor and perseverance in the investigation of every subject to which he turned his attention. Still, his scholarship seems to have been general, rather than confined to any particular branch of science. He understood thoroughly the whole course of study pursued in our colleges at that period. With the Latin and Greek languages he was very familiar. The Hebrew, too, received a share of his attention, to which he and his contemporaries were, no doubt, encouraged by that distinguished Hebreian, President Stiles. His hand writing was very fair and rather superior—better when he was seventy than when a tutor in college.

4. Dr. Fitch was well qualified, in most respects, to have the *instruction and guardianship* of young men. It would not, probably, be considered strictly correct to assert that he was, on the whole, preeminently qualified to stand at the head of a college. He possessed the talent of government, however, to that degree, that he was revered and beloved by his numerous pupils. Some have thought that he was deficient in decision or firmness. His tenderness of feeling may have led him, in some instances to shrink from enforcing or executing all that he had threatened in case of delinquency or disorder. Still he was not strikingly deficient in this trait of character. The instances were not common in which he fell short, in the issue, of doing all that wholesome discipline

required. "For years," says one of his associates in office, "we had no ease in which Dr. Fitch did not bear up his end well in the government of college." The same valued friend and former instructor adds,—"Dr. Fitch was too good a man, too pure in his feelings, too affectionate towards his pupils, too desirous of the happiness of all around him, to allow me to take up any little failure in some trait of character." The *friends* of Dr. Fitch would be the last to deny that in connection with his many excellencies he had a share of those imperfections which belong to man. But to dwell upon these would be productive of no good. If any one should wish to see his failings delineated, it must be done by some other pen than ours.

The president of a college is regarded as a kind of parent or guardian to all the young men. And he must give attention to all their inquiries and wants, whether real or imaginary. Dr. Fitch, from his early education, natural kindness, practical wisdom and experience in teaching, was peculiarly fitted to meet these demands upon his time and patience. He almost invariably secured the entire confidence and respect of his pupils. He showed himself to be their friend; and they in turn cheerfully reciprocated his friendship. He treated them as young gentlemen, and they rarely failed to be gentlemanly in return. "The instructor was forgotten in the friend and father." We have almost invariably heard those who were graduated at Williams College during his presidency speak of him in the highest terms of respect and veneration. And why should it not be so? For, not only over their studies, but their health, their morals, their present and eternal welfare, he watched with paternal care and anxious solicitude. As a consequence, few instructors have been more uniformly and gratefully remembered by their pupils.

5. *As a preacher*, Dr. Fitch's qualities partook of the solid rather than of the brilliant and showy. His sermons, so far as we have had the means of ascertaining, were characterized by plainness of style, clearness of illustration, soundness of argument and the simplicity of the gospel. His manner was solemn, earnest and affectionate. He was a biblical, instructive and practical preacher. In his religious sentiments he was strictly orthodox. He belonged to the school of Edwards. A clergyman of reputation says of him, "His accuracy in language and rhetorical correctness in composition, were perhaps carried to excess. His delivery was good. His voice was full and sonorous, and his enunciation distinct and forcible. In composition he evidently inclined to the pathetic."

From his Baccalaureate discourse, delivered in 1799, from the text,—*But covet earnestly the best gifts, and yet show I unto you a more excellent way*,—we make the following brief extract:—

"However desirable and worthy of pursuit the best natural and acquired gifts may be, there is still a more excellent and glorious way. This is the way of holiness; which leads directly and certainly to present peace and future happiness. Talents without piety, gifts without grace, will not profit you at last. Splendid abilities may dazzle the eyes of men, and command their admiration and applause; but true virtue alone can procure the Divine favor, and ensure the rewards of a better life. This alone gives real worth and importance to genius and erudition, to brilliant talents and extensive knowledge. What do wit, genius and learning now avail Hume and Bolingbroke, Shaftsbury and Voltaire? Prostituted as these talents were by them to the infamous cause of infidelity and vice, what purpose do they now answer, but as flaming torches to light them to the lowest pits of their infernal prison, and show them, in ten-fold horrors, the regions of eternal darkness? What would they now give for one cheering ray of that heavenly religion which they once hooted and despised—for one drop of his atoning blood, whom, with the rage and malice of fiends, they so often reviled and blasphemed? You, my young friends, have formed, I trust, a more just estimate of the worth of religion. But its real value cannot, in the present state, be fully told or conceived. When the splendors of eternal day shall burst upon your astonished vision, or the pit of endless despair yawn upon you, then, and not till then, will you know its infinite worth—its high and everlasting importance."

But the crowning excellence of Dr. Fitch as a preacher remains to be mentioned. He was wise to win souls to Christ. During his residence at Williams-town, numbers were hopefully converted through his instrumentality, and pre-

pared for extensive usefulness in Zion. And during his twelve years' ministry in West Bloomfield, though his congregation was not large, and he in the evening of his days, still, the admissions to that church averaged *sixteen* annually. Not a year passed, while he ministered to that people, but that some were brought out of darkness into marvellous light, and confessed Christ before men.

6. It hardly need be added, that Dr. Fitch took a deep and lively interest in the cause of *education in general*. Could he devote eight years of his early life to the duties of an instructor in Yale College—three years to the office of preceptor at Williamstown, and twenty-two to the presidency of the college,—educate some young men almost entirely at his own expense,—take an early and prominent part in the efforts of the American Education Society, and in the establishment of the Theological Seminary at Auburn, unless the cause of education, especially the preparation of pious young men for the gospel ministry, was with him an object of absorbing interest.

7. Dr. Fitch was truly *a lover of good men*. He was given to hospitality. He was liberal to all who called upon him, “as much so as his means would allow. He was the best beloved by those who knew him best. He made many friends, and had no enemies. Perhaps no man was ever more beloved by all his neighbors wherever he lived.” His doors were freely opened, and all his guests were made to feel that they were welcome to the best that his house could furnish. He never amassed much wealth; he had little more than a bare competency. Still, by joining economy with liberality, he passed his days in circumstances of comfort, honor and content. His virtues and learning were his richest inheritance. His best hopes were his treasures laid up in heaven.

8. Dr. Fitch was a man of *untiring industry*. If he was not, strictly speaking, a diligent and laborious student; if he was not uniformly and indefatigably engaged in the pursuit of some great and worthy object; if he was not always employed about that which pertained to his office or profession; still he was a remarkably industrious man. None of his time was suffered to run to waste. Every hour of his life appeared to be conscientiously devoted to some valuable purpose. With him no hours could strictly be called leisure hours. Besides the needful time for repose and refreshment, he was uniformly occupied in his study—in his official duties—in his garden or woodhouse—in attending to his domestic concerns, or in some way promoting the good of his fellow men. His labors were always arduous, and sometimes excessive. Besides performing all his domestic and collegiate duties, he frequently preached on the Sabbath, and sometimes for months in succession. And the calls on him for services abroad were somewhat numerous. Under the pressure of so many cares and labors, his constitution, not originally remarkably firm, must have failed, but for his regular exercise in the open air, to which he habitually accustomed himself. There is much salutary counsel and practical wisdom in the following sentence, contained in a letter to his son, then just settled in the ministry. “The garden has been *my* physician, let it be *yours*.” During the twenty-two years of his presidency at Williamstown, the regular performance of his official duties was never known to be interrupted by sickness, but once, for a single week. His constitution was preserved to a great extent hale and vigorous till near the close of life.

9. The source of Dr. Fitch’s *support and comfort in the day of affliction and trial* may be inferred from the following letter, which is strikingly characteristic of him. It was written near the close of his life, and addressed to two of his children, then deeply afflicted. “About noon to-day, I took from the office your letter, conveying to us the distressing tidings of your dear little Harriet’s death. This is indeed an afflictive dispensation; but no doubt perfectly wise and good. My thoughts have repeatedly anticipated it, and I may almost say foreboded it. Such precious gifts as your too lovely babes, appeared almost too much for any imperfect mortals to receive and safely retain. So prone are the hearts of God’s partially sanctified children to doat on such rich gifts from his munificent hand, and even to idolize them, that he often sees it to be best and necessary for their good, soon to take them back. This he un-

questionably has a right to do, and always will do, when he sees it will promote the spiritual good of those he loves. What son or daughter is there whom the father does not chasten, for their profit and growth in grace? This he does, sometimes more and sometimes less severely, and always in covenant love and faithfulness to his children. Watts says:—

“The brightest things below the sky  
Give but a flattering light;  
We should suspect some danger nigh,  
Where we possess delight.”

Sad experience often teaches the Christian that this sentiment is true. When our hearts are too much set on any earthly object, there is always reason to apprehend that our Heavenly Father will, in kindness, take that object from us. And shall we complain of an act of kindness and tenderness in *Him* whose love to his children is unfailing? This love always directs him to consult their highest and best interest in all his dealings; some of which, to answer this kind and benevolent purpose must be trying and afflictive. Prosperity is much more dangerous to them than adversity; worldly comforts, than disappointments and afflictions. I do not say, my dear children, that your affections were in an uncommon degree set upon your lovely babes. But it would be very natural, if they were. The temptation was unusually strong, and you must have had more than a common share of grace to resist and overcome it. Perhaps you find they were, and now see the reason why your kind Heavenly Father has thus dealt with you. If so, this should be a motive to the most humble submission to the Divine will, and entire resignation to this afflicting Providence. It is a severe trial of your faith, patience and acquiescence in the pleasure of *Him* who does all things well. His grace can, and I trust will, not only support you but comfort you under this sore bereavement, and bring you out of this furnace of affliction, as gold purified by fire. We deeply feel the affliction ourselves, and tenderly sympathize with you. It is our earnest prayer that God will be pleased to spare your little son, and not add sorrow to sorrow. But he knows what is best: His pleasure will be done; and it is our duty to acquiesce, whatever it may be.”

In bringing this biographical sketch of President Fitch to a close, we are deeply and painfully sensible of its imperfections. While preparing it, we have often been led to wonder that one so useful, distinguished and deserving, has been hitherto overlooked, while many inferior to him have been largely noticed. The preceding representations of him, we are fully satisfied, fall below what they ought to have been. We have not reached the standard at which we aimed. But our consolation is, that we have done what we could to rescue from oblivion the life and character of one who deserves a far better and more extended memorial.\* And now with the addition of a single paragraph we lay down our pen.

*As a companion, father and friend,* Dr. Fitch was all that his nearest connections could desire him to be. “A kinder husband,” said his bereaved widow, “the world never furnished. His unremitting attention to me, during my late illness, contributed greatly to his being taken so suddenly to the grave.” Another member of his family remarks, “I think I can unhesitatingly say that I never knew one better calculated to render a home-circle cheerful and happy than my deceased father. Anticipating every wish of wife and children, and in his own manners uniformly bland and affectionate, the cheerful and happy influence of his presence and conversation were daily felt throughout our whole circle. He was also characterized by a remarkable equanimity of temper. In the varied trials incident to every family’s experience, during my

\* Soon after the death of Dr. Fitch, the late Dr. Hyde, of Lee, was requested to prepare a memoir of him; but he soon ascertained, on inquiry, that there were so few materials for such a work, that he felt unwilling to make the attempt. The Rev. Mr. Nelson of Leicester, afterwards gave some encouragement that he would prepare a memoir of him; but soon relinquished the undertaking for want of suitable materials. An extended history of his life and character would unquestionably have been given to the public long ago, but for the loss of his numerous and valuable manuscripts by fire.

whole life, I never saw his bright, sun-lit countenance shaded by a frown ; nor did I ever have any evidence that his equilibrium of mind was disturbed." As a *father*, he was uniformly affectionate, kind and provident. His children invariably revered, loved and obeyed him, and were emulous to please him. As a *friend*, few have been more highly esteemed and valued. "I know not," says Dr. Davis, "that I have ever known a purer or more benevolent man,—a man for whose integrity and uprightness I have entertained a more profound respect." His circle of warm-hearted friends was somewhat extensive. His acquaintance was deservedly sought ; his presence imparted intelligence and pleasure to every circle in which he moved. He evidently lived not for himself, but for the good of his generation. He uniformly aimed to diffuse happiness around him. Without the prospect of reward in the present life, he was sustained and animated with the hope of a reward in the world to come. Upon that reward for which his Lord had so manifestly been preparing him for a long course of years, he has no doubt, through grace, joyfully entered. And hundreds, and hundreds, who have enjoyed his society and shared in his labors for their benefit, now "rise up and call him blessed."

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## HISTORY AND PRESENT STATE OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

[By Rev. EDWARD HARRIS, Boston, Ms.]

THE name of Martin Luther, now familiar to almost every schoolboy, forms one of the most prominent waymarks in the history both of the world and the church. It has immortalized his age among the generations gone by ; and one can hardly hear it pronounced without being at the same moment transported back to the scenes and events of that ecclesiastical revolution which shook Europe to its very centre, and from the cell of a monastery opened upon the world that dawning of science and truth which shall shine on, with unwaning brightness, to its perfect day.

But while all recognize the name of the Reformer, and its connection with the past and present condition of Christendom in the general, few, comparatively, are acquainted with the history of his peculiar opinions and those of the past and present generations of his followers. We have therefore thought it might be doing a service to our readers, and to the cause of vital religion in our country, to present a concise and authentic view of this subject. And we do this the more cheerfully, because we believe that in thus reviving our own and our readers' acquaintance with our Lutheran brethren, we introduce to the friends of the Redeemer of lost men, an ancient, honored and most efficient branch of that church which he ransomed with blood, and which he employs in carrying forward the triumphs of his grace over sin and the powers of darkness. Martin Luther, as is well known, was a Saxon by birth, and consequently a descendant of that race of Germans who, in the fifth century, and in connection with their neighbors the Angli, conquered England, and formed that people whom many of us claim as our ancestry. Long before the Saviour's nativity, Germany was an ancient country, and its earliest history had sunk into oblivion. At the time of his advent the Germans were extensively spread over the west of Europe, and, similar to the aborigines of our own country, existed in numerous independent and warlike tribes, acknowledging no obligations but such as were self imposed ; yet united by the single tie of mutual protection, and subjecting their individual opinions and interests to laws enacted by a majority of the whole. In religion, polytheists but not idolators, and performing their devotions in the great temple of Nature, or some natural cavern, believing the

unconfined regions of space to be more in accordance with the dignity of their imaginary deities, and of the luminaries of heaven which they worshipped. They believed in a future existence and retribution. In the time of Julius Cæsar the Romans marked them out for conquest; but after repeated attempts to subdue them, they were defeated, and relinquished the object about the thirteenth year of the Christian era. Subsequently, after numerous internal dissensions and external wars between their different tribes and the Romans, the latter, with the Saxons, under the Emperor Probus, succeeded in conquering the Franks and the Alemanni, the two principal German nations, about A. D. 270. This conquest, however, the last of a political character which Rome achieved, was not permanent. In the fifth century, the Roman empire was assaulted on all sides by the Northern and Eastern barbarians, who rapidly spread their ravages and conquests over all Europe.

But while Rome failed to bring the Germans into a permanent political subjection, she ultimately brought them under the more galling yoke of her corrupt spiritual domination. Several centuries elapsed after the first attempts to Christianize their ferocious tribes, before the gospel obtained a predominating sway among them. This was about the eighth century. But unfortunately the Christianity which first gained the empire over their minds and hearts, was that which gradually but extensively overspread Germany, in common with the rest of Europe, with the darkness of ignorance and superstition, and that corruption and degeneracy which has ever marked the influence of the "Mother of harlots and abominations." That same national heroism and bravery, however, which made them triumphant over their political vassalage, prepared them to lead the van in breaking the shackles of religious and ecclesiastical thraldom whenever the providence of God gave the signal of release.

At length that memorable period arrived. In the year 1507, at the age of twenty-four years, in the seclusion of monastic life, and amid the abstruse studies of a mystical philosophy, Luther, (a devotee of the Romish church,) by what we call accident, but in reality, by the ordering of Him whose empire is universal, found among the musty tomes of the convent library a long neglected Latin Bible. This immediately became his daily counsellor. Ignorant of the writings of the fathers, and nearly so of the original languages of the Scriptures, he entered upon the study of its sacred pages under many disadvantages, and was often obliged to spend an entire day meditating on a single passage. The light of inspired truth soon disclosed to him the errors and deficiency of the Romish creed, even before he could plainly discern the more excellent way. His attainments in other science and literature, however, placed him, the following year, in a situation which compelled him to acquire a knowledge of the Hebrew language. In the year 1517, while engaged in the performance of his duties as a Professor and Ecclesiastic, particularly at the confessional, he discovered the influence of Rome's corrupt system of *indulgences*. He refused absolution to those who plead them as a substitute for penance. This of course led them to complain to the friar from whom they had procured them. A violent controversy ensued between the friar and Luther, which ultimately brought the Reformer to an open rupture with the See of Rome. At two of the principal Universities, as well as at the Papal court, the indignation of the Church was expressed by a public conflagration of his published writings. And in return, Luther, after previous notice, and in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, committed the authoritative books of the Roman hierarchy, together with the condemnatory bull of the Pontiff to the flames. The Papal bull was renewed, accompanied by a sentence of excommunication; but its reception served only to show its diminished power against the advancing public sentiment. Recourse was now had to the civil authorities; and the assembled princes and nobles of Germany, were urged to bring the Reformer to their bar for trial. A summons was issued accordingly; and Luther, notwithstanding the remonstrance of influential and powerful friends, fearlessly placed himself at their tribunal. Here again the public sympathies were with him. His reception was marked with a higher degree of enthusiastic attention and favor, than that of the emperor himself. When confronted with his prosecutors,

he respectfully but firmly maintained the stand he had taken; avowed himself the author of the writings which bore his name; boldly vindicated the truth of his opinions; and refused to recant, unless convinced and refuted from the Scriptures themselves. He left the council unmolested, but was followed by a royal edict of condemnation. And though placed for a time in confinement for his security, by the hand of friendship, he did not cease his labors to expose and refute the corruptions and heresies of Papal Rome, and in defence of the doctrines which he had espoused and promulgated. In the mean time, almost every city of Saxony embraced his doctrines, and the principles of the reformation spread and prevailed. On his return to Wittemburgh, the place of his residence, he resolved that the "lamp of life" which had illumined and scattered the darkness of his own mind, should be given to the community around him; and in concert with several associates commenced the translation of the Scriptures into the German language, publishing and circulating each portion as soon as it was translated, until in the course of twelve years the whole was completed. The people soon began to see the contrast between the laws of Christ's kingdom and those of the Roman hierarchy; and both princes and their subjects openly renounced the Papal supremacy. Wrath was kindled against them to the uttermost. The Vatican thundered its anathemas; the civil power was extended to crush the *heresy* and its advocates together; but it was all in vain; "so mightily grew the word of God and prevailed." Luther maintained his stand against both the civil and ecclesiastical hostility; till in 1524, seven years after he commenced the work of reform, he threw aside the monastic dress, assumed the garb of a preacher, abjured his vow of celibacy and united himself in marriage with a *nun*; which caused the impotent rage of his adversaries to burn with still greater fury. The German princes, however, either from political or religious motives, treated him with clemency. Many of them were his firm friends; and the Elector of Saxony, who had been his constant patron, instituted measures by which the Lutheran religion was established throughout his dominions.

Unhappy divisions, however, arose among the reformers themselves. And while the doctrines which Luther taught became popular even in France and England, these divisions weakened their cause at home, and put arguments against them into the mouths of their enemies. Repeated efforts were made to turn the political influence of the country against the reformation and its friends, and in 1529 the German Diet proceeded to adopt measures to check its progress. These were resisted by that portion of the Diet who were favorable to the cause of reform; and when they found that their remonstrances availed nothing, they entered a solemn protest against the proceedings, and appealed to the Emperor and a future council. Hence arose the name PROTESTANT which has ever since distinguished the other portions of the Christian world from the adherents of the church of Rome. At a subsequent Diet, held at Augsburg, Melancthon, who had been directed to prepare a statement of the doctrines of the reformed, presented the celebrated confession of their faith which has since been known as the "Augsburg Confession." The opposition of the Papists to this gave rise to another controversy; to quell which, imperial edicts and the secular power were put in full requisition. This led to political union and resistance on the part of the Protestants, and an alliance between them and the governments of France and of England, whose sovereigns having each a personal pique against the German emperor, were disposed to fan this flame of political discord. All attempts to abolish heresy by force were now relinquished by the emperor, and a truce followed, during which, the principles of the Reformation made still further advances. Many who had feared to avow their enmity to the Pope now publicly renounced their allegiance to him, and whole cities and provinces of Germany enlisted under the religious standards of Luther. Various unsuccessful attempts were made by the emperor and the Roman pontiff to terminate the religious controversies, through the space of several years, during which a revised confession of the Protestant faith was prepared by Luther, commonly known as "The Articles of Smalcald," which

usually accompanies the published creeds and confessions of the Lutheran church. The emperor and the Protestants also proposed various methods of reconciliation, but these were uniformly defeated by the artifices of the Romanists. At length, wearied with the opposition of the Protestants on the one hand, and of the Papists on the other, to every measure proposed for settling their disputes, he began to listen to the suggestions of the Pontiff to end the controversies by the force of arms. The Elector of Saxony and the Landgrave of Hesse who were the chief supporters of the Protestant cause, made corresponding arrangements for defence. But before the commencement of these sanguinary conflicts, Luther died in peace in his native town (Eiselben) Feb. 18, 1546, aged 62 years. The first contest resulted in the defeat of the Protestants, chiefly through the perfidy of the nephew of the Elector. Discouragement and gloom seemed now to gather around their cause. Through fear and by compulsion, they were made to yield up the decision of their religious disputes to a council to be assembled by the Pope. The providence of God interposed at this juncture. A rumor of the plague in the city where they were convened caused them to disperse, and the emperor could not prevail on "his Holiness" to re-assemble them. The Popedom however having in 1548 passed into other hands, measures were taken for convening another general council. The Elector of Saxony, perceiving some mischievous designs on the part of the Emperor against the liberties of the German princes, determined to crush his project and his ambition. He secretly directed the Saxon divines not to proceed as far as Trent, the place of assembly, but to stop at Nuremberg. He also formed a secret alliance with the King of France and several of the German princes, for defending and securing their liberties; and in 1552, he marched with a powerful army against the Emperor at Inspreck; who finding himself unexpectedly, and without preparation, in the power of the Protestant chieftain, was compelled to accede to such terms as the latter should propose; and the result was the ratification of the treaty of Passau, which was considered by the Protestants as the basis of their religious freedom. By the terms of this treaty a Diet was to be assembled in six months to determine an amicable settlement of the controversies. This Diet after much delay at length met at Augsburg, in the year 1555, and brought their long continued troubles to a peaceful termination. After various and protracted discussions, it was finally enacted by the Diet on the 25th September of that year, "*that the Protestants who adopted the Augsburg Confession should, for the future, be considered as entirely free from the jurisdiction of the Roman Pontiff, and from the authority and supervision of the Roman Bishops;* that they were at perfect liberty to enact laws for themselves on all matters pertaining to their religious sentiments, discipline and worship; that all the inhabitants of the German empire should be allowed to judge for themselves in religious concerns; and to join themselves to that church whose doctrine and worship they deemed the most pure and consonant to the spirit of true Christianity; and that all who should injure or persecute any person under religious pretences, and on account of their opinions, should be treated as enemies of the empire, invaders of its liberties, and disturbers of its peace."

It was from the church thus reformed, indoctrinated and established, that the German Lutheran Christians in the United States descended. We are indebted to the kindness of the Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburgh, Pa., for the following statistics respecting them, many of which we have preferred to present in his own language. "After the establishment of the Lutheran church in Germany, by the labors of Luther, Melancthon and others, about 1525 when the Elector John of Saxony first publicly adopted the amended system, the Lutheran doctrines were introduced into *Sweden* by the instrumentality of Olaus Petri in 1527, under the sanction of King Gustavus Vasa Ericson. Into *Denmark* the Lutheran doctrines were fully introduced in 1527, in the reign of Frederick after some preparatory steps by Christiern II. The Lutheran church is also established in *Norway*, *Lapland*, *Finland*, and *Iceland*, and has some congregations in *Hungary*, *France*, and *Asia*. In *Russia* the Lutheran population

**amounts to 2,600,000, with 500 ministers."** "The entire Lutheran population in the world is estimated by accurate authors at from 25 to 30,000,000."<sup>\*</sup>

The history of Lutheranism in this country is almost coeval with that of our New England colonies; commencing only six years subsequently to the landing of the forefathers on the rock at Plymouth, and five years after the Dutch had planted themselves in New Amsterdam, now the city of New York. The first Lutheran emigrants came from *Holland* to that city in troublous times, soon after the close of the sessions of the Synod of Dort, the acts of which, enforced by the government, they considered very intolerant; and during the dreadful wars which for thirty years threatened the extermination of Protestantism from the continent. New Amsterdam being at that time in possession of Holland, and the Reformed Dutch church being that of the colony, the Lutherans were not publicly tolerated; and conducted their religious affairs privately among themselves. But when the territory about thirty years after passed into the possession of the British crown, they obtained, and ever afterwards continued to enjoy the liberty of worshipping publicly without molestation, according to the dictates of their own consciences. At that time also they had so much increased in numbers, as to send to Germany for a pastor. Their first minister, the Rev. Jacob Fabricius, arrived early in the year 1669. Two years after his arrival they erected their first church, (a log building,) in which they worshipped nearly half a century; when it was taken down, and its place supplied by a substantial stone edifice. Their pastor labored among them eight years, when he left them to take the charge of a congregation of *Swedish* Lutherans in the borough of Southwark, Philadelphia, at that time called Wicaco. Here he continued fourteen years, or until 1692, when death closed his labors and summoned him to his reward. During the last nine years of his ministerial life he was entirely deprived of sight. His successors in his former charge were Rev. Messrs. Falkner, Berkenmayer, Knoll, Rochemdahler, Wolf, and Hartwick.

The settlement of Swedish Lutherans near Philadelphia, to which Mr. Fabricius removed, and which was next in order, was planted about ten years later than that at New Amsterdam. It commenced in 1636. Early in the reign of Gustavus Adolphus, and under his special auspices it was contemplated to establish this colony. But he and his country became involved in the war to which we have alluded; and it was therefore not till four years after that noble and magnanimous young monarch had won Sweden's triumph at the expense of his life, and his royal successor Christina was on the throne, that it was undertaken and accomplished under the patronage of her prime minister Oxenstiern. The churches composing this colony were but three or four in number; and though they flourished for a considerable period, and were on terms of fraternal intercourse and co-operation with their German Lutheran brethren, yet their peculiar circumstances tended to their ultimate decline and amalgamation with other denominations. Deprived of any increase from Swedish immigration, their numbers gradually diminished; and their descendants necessarily mingling with the American and German population around them, soon lost their native language; which rendered it necessary for them at an early day to have their public religious services performed in English; and being dependent for this on their Episcopal brethren, they were finally merged in that denomination. They still retain by their charter, however, the title *Swedish Lutheran*.

But by far the most extensive and flourishing branch of the Lutheran church in this country is that composed of immigrants from Germany. The German emigration to Pennsylvania commenced with the grant of that province to William Penn in 1680. But it was not till about thirty years afterwards, that the full tide of German-emigration began to appear.

"In 1710," says Dr. Schmucker, "about 3,000 Germans, chiefly Lutheran, oppressed by Romish intolerance, who had gone from the Palatinate to England the preceding year, were sent by Queen Ann to New York. In 1713, one hundred and fifty families settled in Schoharie, (about 40 miles west from Albany;) and in 1717, we find in the colonial records of Pennsylvania, that the

\* Schmucker's Portraiture of Lutheranism, pp. 32, 35.

governor of the province felt it his duty to call the attention of the provincial council to the fact ‘that great numbers of foreigners from Germany, strangers to our language and constitution, had lately been imported into the province.’ The council enacted, that every master of a vessel should report the emigrants he brought over, and that they should all repair to Philadelphia within one month, to take the oath of allegiance to the government, that it might be seen whether they were friends or enemies to his Majesty’s government.”

“In 1727,” adds Dr. S. “a very large number of Germans came to Pennsylvania from the Palatinate, from Wurtemberg, Darmstadt, and other parts of Germany. This colony was long destitute of a regular ministry; there were, however, some schoolmasters and others, some of whom were probably good men, who undertook to preach; and as many of the emigrants brought with them the spirit of true piety from Germany, they brought also many devotional books, and often read Arndt’s ‘True Christianity,’ and other similar works for mutual edification. For twelve years from 1730, the Swedish ministers kindly labored among the Germans as far as their duties to their own churches admitted.”\*

The German Lutheran emigrants, were however, not confined, in selecting their places of settlement, to Pennsylvania, but scattered into Maryland, Virginia, and to the great Western Valley. In 1733, a colony from Salzburg established themselves in Georgia. These fled from *Jesuitical* persecution, and from the civil and ecclesiastical tyranny of Rome, and sought an asylum in this wilderness. By the kind assistance of British benevolence they were enabled to accomplish the object of their wishes, and were blessed, on their arrival, with two able and devoted pastors and teachers—Messrs. Bolzius and Gronau. They were permitted to enjoy the labors of the latter but twelve years, the former was continued to them nearly thirty. From gratitude to God for their preservation and success on their journey, they named their settlement “Ebenezer.” “In 1738, these colonists erected an orphan house at their settlement, to which work of benevolence important aid was contributed by that distinguished man of God, George Whitfield, who also furnished the bell for one of the churches erected by them. The descendants of these colonists are still numerous, and are connected with the Lutheran Synod of South Carolina and adjacent States.”†

There is a tradition of a colony of Swiss Lutherans, who fled from Romish oppression to this country, by the way of England, and settled also in Georgia; but their history is unknown. Not long after the settlement of the Salzburg colony, a similar colony was established in North Carolina by emigrants from the Middle States, whose descendants still constitute the Lutheran churches both of North and South Carolina. In 1735 an additional Lutheran settlement was formed in one of the counties of Virginia, now supposed to be the church in Madison county. Respecting this settlement it is remarked, “Their pastor visited Germany for aid, and together with several assistants obtained £3,000, part of which was expended in the erection of a church, the purchase of a plantation, and slaves to work it for the support of their minister, and the balance was expended for a library or consumed by the expenses of the town. As might have been expected, this church seems never to have enjoyed the smiles of our Father in Heaven.”‡

There was also a small band of German emigrants who in 1739, located in Waldoborough, Me., on a tract of land given them by Gen. Waldo; and in about thirteen years afterwards, they were increased by an accession of 1,500 more. But that settlement was diminished and stinted in its growth by a defect in the validity of their title to the land. They have always, with some interruptions, enjoyed the ministrations of faithful and devoted pastors.

It has been stated above, that the deficiency of ministerial labor among the Germans in Pennsylvania was supplied, for twelve years previous to 1742, by the friendly labors of the Swedish pastors. In that year, Dr. Henry Melchior Muhlenburg, who has been designated as “the patriarch of American Luther-

\* Schmucker's Retrospect of Lutheranism, pp. 7, 8.

† Ibid., pp. 8, 9.

‡ Ibid.

anism," arrived in this country, landing in Georgia, and thence proceeding to Pennsylvania, where he entered upon his arduous and self-sacrificing labors. He was pre-eminently qualified for the duties of the mission to which he was called. "In addition to his knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, he spoke English, German, Holland, French, Latin and Swedish. But what was still more important, he was educated in the school of Francke, and had imbibed a large portion of his heavenly spirit. Like Paul, he had an ardent zeal for the salvation of 'his brethren, his kinsmen according to the flesh.'" \* Cotemporary with Edwards, Whitfield, the Wesleys, and the successors of Francke, who in their respective countries were shining as lights of the first magnitude, holding forth the word of life, he was laboring with equal zeal, patience and self denial, to promote the temporal and eternal welfare of his German brethren, amid the hardships and perils of this new world. "He preached in season and out of season, in churches, in dwellings, in barns, and in the open air." Through nearly half a century he toiled, and wept, and prayed, with them and for them, under almost as many privations and exposures, as those of the apostle of the gentiles, till he was summoned by death to his rest and reward. He did not however labor alone. He was joined from time to time by men of like spirit and gifts, who followed him from the old world to the new, and shared in his perils and his toils. But their increase was very gradual. Six years after the arrival of Muhlenburg, at the meeting of their first Synod, the number of regular Lutheran ministers in the American Colonies did not exceed *eleven*. And in 1751, or about one hundred and twenty-five years after the first planting of the Lutheran church in America, there were but about *forty* congregations, and about 60,000 of their people. Nor is this surprising, when we consider the difficulties which they, in common with the other colonists, had to encounter in subduing and settling the dense forest, beset by the native savages, and under all the disadvantages of the intemperate, half-civilized, and lawless habits which characterized many of the new population, the want of facilities in travelling, &c. &c. Numerous tales of horror might be related on this point, as of the first settlers of New England. We present, in substance, one as a specimen; which was more graphically and minutely recorded by Muhlenburg himself.

A pious family, consisting of a man and his two adult daughters, had purchased and removed to a new tract of land in the interior. When the Indian hostilities commenced, they retired to their former residence, the father occasionally visiting his new farm. On one occasion, his two daughters accompanied him to spend a few days there. The evening previous to the day fixed for their return, having made every preparation, his daughters complained of great depression of spirits and anxiety about death, and requested their father to sing with them the German funeral hymn, "Who knows how near my end may be," &c.; after which, they retired to rest, and awoke in the morning in safety, with the expectation of soon meeting their friends again at home. As the father was passing through a field for his horses, he suddenly discovered two Indians armed and rushing towards him. Overcome with fright, he stood motionless and silent. When they had approached within about twenty yards of him he suddenly and vehemently exclaimed, "Lord Jesus! living and dying I am thine." At this the savages stopped and uttered a hideous yell, which gave him opportunity to escape into a dense forest and elude their pursuit. Hastening for assistance to an adjoining farm, occupied by two German families, he heard, as he drew near the house, their dying groans as they were falling under the tomahawk of some other Indians. Escaping unnoticed, he hurried to his own habitation to learn the fate of his daughters, but on his approach, found it with all the outbuildings enveloped in flames, and in possession of the Indians. He ran to another adjoining farm for help, and soon returned armed, with several men; but his dwelling was reduced to ashes, and the savages had fled. The body of his eldest daughter lay before him nearly but not quite consumed, while the younger, though scalped and mangled from head to foot with the tomahawk, was still alive. "The poor worm" says Muhlenburg, "was yet able

\* Retrospect, p. 10.

to state all the circumstances of the dreadful scene." Afterwards, she requested her father to stoop down, that she might give him a parting kiss, and go to her dear Saviour: then yielded up her spirit into his hands, who has said, "If any man believe in me, though he die, yet shall he live."

The interests of the Lutheran church shared alike with those of other religious denominations and with the country generally in the disastrous influences of the American revolution, as well as in the happy results that have followed the triumph which the spirit of patriotism and liberty then achieved. "Many of the churches were destroyed throughout the land, and especially in New England. Zion church, the largest in Philadelphia, was occupied as a hospital by the British army in 1778, and the congregation for a season wholly expelled. And their other church, St. Michaels, which had been built in 1743, the year after Muhlenburg's arrival, was used by the enemy as a garrison church, half of every Lord's day, the congregation having the use of it in the afternoon."<sup>\*</sup>

In 1786, the Lutheran ministry in the Middle States numbered 24. From that time until 1820, the year of the formation of their General Synod, "the number of congregations and ministers was much increased, but owing to the want of a suitable institution for their education, and to other causes, the proportion of men destitute of a learned education was also augmented."<sup>†</sup> From the influence of the revolution, and the war of 1812, as well as the wars in their mother country, from amid the baleful effects of which the German immigrants in this period came; from the temptations presented by the state of this country to pursue the accumulation of wealth, and consequently to neglect "the true riches;" our Lutheran brethren were now compelled to mourn in common with other denominations the low and declining state of piety in their churches. But towards the close of this period a manifest improvement in this respect began to cheer their hearts and illumine their prospects.

The year 1820 has been already mentioned as the date of the formation of the General Synod of the American Lutheran church. "Prior to this era, the church had gradually become divided into five or six different, distant, and unconnected Synods. Having no regular intercourse with each other, these several portions became more or less estranged, and lost all the advantages of mutual consultation, confidence and co-operation."<sup>‡</sup> The formation of the General Synod was the precursor of union and improvement, and the commencement of the most propitious era in their history. Much prejudice and hostility were encountered in the enterprize to institute this body, but by the prudence and kindness of its leaders, and particularly by the good fruits which were soon seen to result from it, these obstacles were overcome. The result was not accomplished, however, without a serious shock to the church, which occurred two years afterwards, in the recession of the largest and oldest of the District Synods, that of Pennsylvania. This was the result of an ignorant clamor of "Union of Church and State," which, in the case of those who had lately fled from this evil as it existed on the other side the Atlantic, is not marvellous; but which is not peculiar to this case. Protestants of other denominations in this country, seem too ready to raise against each other the same outcry, at every attempt among themselves for the promotion of their own denominational interests; while the open and exclusive efforts of Catholics, the sworn and inalienable devotees of a foreign despot, to keep themselves separate from all others, and to bend State funds and political influence to the accomplishment of this object, have scarcely, until of late, received a passing notice, except by here and there a solitary pen. But while the vital and indestructible distinction between Catholics and Protestants, the fruit of the reformation, is thus boldly and tenaciously maintained by the former, the latter are too prone to treat the distinction as a mere nullity, as if its transfer to American soil could annihilate it.

The salutary influence of this general organization in the Lutheran church was soon felt in every department of her interests. Some of the permanent benefits which have sprung from it are, the formation of a scriptural formula

\* Retrospect, p. 15.

† Ibid., p. 16

‡ Ibid., p. 18.

of government and discipline; a selection of Psalmody of a higher order, both as to devotional sentiment and composition, than any previously used; a Theological Seminary and a College. The Theological Seminary was established in 1825, and went into operation the following year. Its beginning was feeble, but by the efforts of its Faculty and friends, it has become a fountain of rich blessings to the church. Upwards of one hundred ministers have gone forth from this institution preaching the word. Its edifice, which is of brick, four stories in height, 100 feet in length, and 40 in breadth, with the dwellings of its professors, also of brick, are situated about a quarter of a mile from the village of Gettysburgh, Pa., 114 miles from Philadelphia, 180 from Pittsburgh, and 52 from Baltimore. Its Faculty are the Rev. Samuel S. Schmucker, D. D., Professor of Didactic and Polemic, Homiletic and Pastoral Theology, and Chairman of the Faculty; Rev. Charles P. Krauth, D. D., Professor of Sacred Philology and Exegesis; Henry I. Smith, A. M., Professor of German language and Literature. It has a library of upwards of 7,000 volumes, consisting of works of almost every age, language and size.\*

"Pennsylvania College" is established and located at the same place, as an auxiliary to the Seminary, and "to promote liberal education among the descendants of Germans in the United States." "It being found that some of the applicants for admission into the Theological Seminary were deficient in classical attainments, the Board resolved, May 16, 1827, to establish a preparatory school, to be under their direction, and appointed Professor Schmucker and the Rev. John Herbst to select a teacher, and carry their resolutions into effect. The Rev. D. Jacobs, A. M., was selected, and in June 1827, the school went into operation."† From this humble beginning, the school rose gradually in importance and influence, enlarging its operations and plans till 1831, when its prospects of usefulness were so flattering, that measures were adopted to form upon the foundation thus laid, a college "on unsectarian principles," and a charter was obtained, and the institution organized in July 1832, under the above title. It went into operation in October following. In the fall of 1834, it received a president, the Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., and subsequently the professorships were all filled. So that the present Faculty consists of the president, four professors, one lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, and two tutors in the preparatory department. It has also a well selected library, to which annual accessions are made; besides the two libraries of the two literary societies and the German society. The number of students has annually increased, and by the report of 1840—41, their number was 157. Professor Schmucker remarks, "In establishing the Seminary and College, and in sustaining the General Synod, there has been a noble band of co-workers, especially among my students. Among those who were contemporaneous with me in the beginning of the Seminary and General Synod, deserve to be particularly named, Rev. Dr. Benjamin Kurtz, Dr. C. P. Krauth, Dr. D. F. Schaeffer, Rev. John Herbst and my father, Dr. J. G. Schmucker."

It ought not to be overlooked, that from her earliest history the Lutheran church has held learning in the greatest reverence, as the instrument of her emancipation from the thraldom of the dark ages. The Universities of Jena and Konigsburg, Wittemberg and Leipsic, were among the first testimonials of her zeal in this respect. And had her early pastors in this country had the courage and the means for imitating their ancestors, and founded the institutions which now adorn and bless the American branch of this venerable portion of the church, her influence and success would have placed her now among the foremost of the "sacramental host." As it was, "in addition to their pastoral labors, several of the clergy occupied important posts in literary institutions." Dr. Kunze, of whom Dr. Miller of Princeton says, "his Oriental learning has long rendered him an ornament of the American republic of letters," was German professor of the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew languages in the University of Pennsylvania, established in 1779. In 1785, Dr. Helmuth was appointed to the same station. And they were confessedly as learned men as any connected with the institution."‡ In the same year "Messrs. Helmuth and

\* See Lutheran Almanack, 1842.

† Ibid.

‡ Retrospect, p. 16.

Schmidt, then pastors in Philadelphia, commenced a private seminary, and for twenty years continued, so far as their numerous pastoral duties would permit, to instruct candidates for the Lutheran ministry; but old age, and eventually death also, terminated these efforts.\* "In 1787, the Legislature, out of gratitude for the revolutionary services of the Germans, and respect for their industry and excellence as citizens, endowed a college in Lancaster for their special benefit, to be forever under their control. Of this institution, Dr. Muhlenberg, then pastor in Lancaster, was chosen President. And in 1791, the same body passed an act appropriating 5,000 acres of land to the flourishing free school of the Lutheran church in Philadelphia, in which, at that time, eighty poor children were receiving gratuitous education."†

An incident illustrative of German integrity is connected with the early history of their Philadelphia churches, and is worthy of notice. A debt due by the church to several mechanics was paid by the Trustees in continental money at the time when that currency was good and at par value. Not long after, however, it depreciated and became nearly worthless; when without any obligation legal or moral, but merely that no one should be a loser through their instrumentality, they repaid the debt in specie. It is also an interesting fact, that in the same church, as early as 1804, a flourishing Sabbath school, numbering two hundred scholars, with forty teachers, was in active operation; showing that religion was then prospering among them.

In addition to the Seminary and College at Gettysburgh, there is also a Literary and Theological Institute at Columbus, within the bounds of the Ohio Synod; another at East Hartwick, Otsego County, N. Y., and another in the village of Lexington, S. Carolina, under the patronage of the Synods of North and South Carolina. All these institutions have for their object, the preparation of candidates for the holy ministry, and are all free from debt and flourishing, though not independent of the aid of the churches. There is also a prosperous institution for the education of poor orphan children, called the "Emmaus Institute," located at Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa., having by charter the power of establishing in connection with the orphan house, a literary and scientific department.

In the Lutheran Almanacs for 1842 and 1843, we have the following summary of statistics of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, viz: 424 ministers of the gospel; 1,371 congregations; 146,300 communicants; 18,000 scattered members (estimated); 1 General Synod, and 19 District Synods. Under its care are 4 Theological Seminaries; 1 College; 4 Classical Schools; 1 Orphan-house; a Parent Education Society; a Foreign Missionary Society, and a Book Establishment.‡

We have only space for a passing notice of the Parent Education Society. It was formed in 1835, by a convention of ministers and laymen at York, Pa. They seem to have assembled and acted with great unanimity and definiteness of purpose, as their sessions continued but two days, in which time a constitution was adopted, and the necessary officers elected. The total receipts from its formation to March 1, 1842, (seven and a half years,) amounted to upwards of \$21,200. The number of its beneficiaries to May 1, 1842, was 120; of whom 35 are now in different stages of their preparatory course; 38 have entered on their work; 16 have withdrawn, several of whom are still aided by congregations; 10 discontinued as incompetent; and 6 have terminated their mortal pilgrimage.

"By a Resolution of the Society, the Executive Committee are to refuse aid to no young man possessed of the necessary qualifications of *piety, natural talent, and indigence.*"

#### GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE.

This was a subject over which the early Reformers could exert little or no influence. Their efforts in breaking the shackles of spiritual despotism, could

\* Retrospect, p. 23.

† Ib. p. 16.

‡ Of these, about one-third are found in the State of Pennsylvania, where in 1840, they numbered 328 churches, 36,516 communicants, and 111 ministers, of whom 64 were connected with the East Synod, and 40 with the West Synod of that State, and 7 with the Synod of Ohio.

not change the political constitutions by which the Church and the State were joined together for mutual accommodation. Like all the other established churches of Europe, therefore, the Lutheran was prevented from adopting her scriptural and independent system of discipline. The consequence has been, that in the different kingdoms and provinces of Europe, their systems of ecclesiastical government are very various and inefficient; in no section retaining strictly the principle of ministerial parity, with perfect freedom from State control. On their arrival in this country, that impediment no longer obstructed their zeal for improvement in ecclesiastical government and discipline. "They at once adopted the form which Luther and Lutheran divines generally have always regarded as the primitive one, viz: the parity of ministers, the co-operation of the laity in church government, and the free, voluntary convention of Synods." Such was the character of the first Synod held in Philadelphia in 1748, six years after the arrival of Muhlenburg. It was composed of a due proportion of lay delegates, who took an equal part with the clergy in the transaction of business. The laity were also united in the calling of ministers. An instance illustrative of this occurred in 1748, on the occasion of the settlement of the Rev. Nicholas Kurtz. "After his examination by Messrs. Muhlenberg, Brunnholtz, Handschuh, and Hartwick, we are told, the elders and deacons of the church in which he had labored as a licentiate, were called on to sign his vocation."

In the discipline of the church, Muhlenberg adopted virtually the Congregational mode; calling on the members to vote in the case of restoring a penitent offender, after a public acknowledgment or confession. And the most rigid and scriptural course was adopted and pursued for maintaining the purity of the church. Public excommunication was administered to the immoral, and the most scrupulous precautions were observed to prevent their intrusion within its hallowed precincts. "In 1772, Helmuth, in order more effectually to prevent the approach of unworthy members, introduced the practice of requiring all who desired to commune, to communicate their names to him beforehand. The register of names was read before the congregation, and those of immoral members publicly erased." In the Lancaster church, and in the church of Philadelphia, as early as 1663, power was given to the pastors to reject all immoral members from the sacramental table. With the advance of her other interests, the American Lutheran Church has continued to foster and defend this vital part of her system. In describing its present state, Prof. Schmucker says, "The government and discipline of each individual church is essentially like that of our Presbyterian brethren. Our Synods also, in structure and powers, most resemble their Presbyteries, having fewer formalities in their proceedings, and frequently couching their decisions in the form of recommendations. Our General Synod is wholly an advisory body, resembling the Consociations of the Congregational churches in New England. In addition to these regular ecclesiastical bodies constituting our system of government, we have special Conferences for the purpose of holding stated protracted meetings. These are subdivisions of Synods, containing ordinarily from five to ten ministers each, who are annually to hold several protracted meetings within the bounds of their district. The chief object of these meetings is to awaken and convert sinners, and to edify believers by close practical preaching. This feature mainly resembles the quarterly meetings of our Methodist brethren, and presents to pious and zealous ministers who are thirsting for the salvation of souls, the most direct opportunity they can desire to glorify God and advance his spiritual kingdom. Yet all these meetings are to be conducted as the Scriptures enjoin, 'decently and in order.' This system of government is not yet adopted by all our Synods; yet its general features, with perhaps a greater admixture of Congregationalism, substantially pervade those Synods also which have not yet united with the General Synod."

#### DOCTRINAL VIEWS.

At the commencement of the Reformation, all Protestants were called Lutherans by the Papists, in contempt and derision; but subsequently they adopted

and gloried in the title, because Luther was the great leader in that work. Afterwards, as other reformers arose, their followers were called the Reformed, in distinction from the immediate followers of Luther. This name was first adopted in France as early as 1521. The distinction however was afterwards connected with a difference in sentiment respecting the presence of Christ's material body in the sacramental elements, and on some minor points; those who adopted Luther's peculiar views were called Lutherans, and all other Protestants, "the Reformed." There has been a difference of opinion among different writers respecting Luther's doctrinal views, some maintaining that he lived and died firm in the Augustinian or Calvinistic faith, (excepting on the Eucharist,) \* others affirming that his views on the distinguishing doctrines set forth by the Acts of the Synod of Dort, were always unadjusted and inconsistent with each other, and that long before he died he preached the sentiments on these points which his successor Melanchthon and his followers since have held. All agree, however, that in the beginning, Luther's views on predestination and other kindred doctrines were fully Augustinian. There has also been a difference of representation with regard to Luther's views respecting the corporeal presence in the Eucharist; some contending that the language of the Lutheran symbols on that subject, viz: "That the body and blood of Christ are actually present under the form or emblems of bread and wine, and dispensed to the communicants," (Augsburg Confession, German, Art. 10,) means the *real* presence, or consubstantiation. Others, and especially our American Lutheran brethren, maintain that this language is not stronger than that employed on the same subject by Calvin, Cranmer, Ridley, and other English reformers, whose meaning nevertheless has always been admitted to be a *spiritual* presence only; and that this was the meaning also of the Lutheran reformers. But whatever was the precise meaning of those who formed the 'Symbols' of the Lutheran Church, it is not denied that "she did entertain opinions on this topic different from the other churches," and at least spoke unintelligibly when she taught the spiritual presence of a *material* body. And on this point, among others, our American Lutheran brethren profess to have made improvement corresponding with their American character generally. It should therefore be distinctly understood, that the American Lutheran Church *no longer requires of her members assent to the doctrine of the real presence of the Saviour in the Eucharist.*† Indeed, leniency in respect to human creeds, is one of her present general features. She rejects the authority of the Fathers in ecclesiastical controversy, to which the Reformers injudiciously appealed, and fully adopts the principle that the Bible alone should be the standard of faith, and the umpire in all religious discussion. On this point, Prof. Schmucker, our guide in this synopsis, has the following remarks:

"It is the practice of the Lutheran Church in this country not to bind her ministers to the *minutiae* of any human creed. The Bible, and the belief that the *fundamental doctrines* of the Bible are taught in a manner substantially correct in the Augsburg Confession, is all that is required. On the one hand we regard it as certain, that if we would be faithful to the injunction 'not to receive any who come to us bringing another doctrine,' an examination of applicants for admission among us is indispensable. Such an examination is virtually a requisition of their creed, that we may compare it with our own. Now whether the articles to which we require their assent be few or many, be written or oral, they are a creed; and obviously its reduction to paper presents some material facilities in the examination. A written creed therefore seems necessary to the purity of the church. On the other hand, history informs us that for several hundred years after the days of the apostles, no other creed was used in the whole church than that called the Apostle's Creed, because admitted by all to contain the principal doctrines taught by the apostles. This creed embodied only the cardinal doctrines of the gospel, which all the so called orthodox denominations of the present day do actually believe; and yet the assent to these few doctrines did, for centuries after the apostolic age, secure

\* See Haweis Church Hist., vol. 2.

† Portraiture, p. 40.

admission to any and every part of the universal church on earth." "The duty of all parts of the Christian church seems to be to return to the use of shorter doctrinal creeds as tests of ecclesiastical, ministerial and sacramental communion. This noble course the Lutheran Church has already virtually taken, by requiring assent only to the fundamental doctrines of the Augsburg Confession, together with an approval of our principles of government and worship."\*

This extract may serve to show the polity of our Lutheran brethren on this point. As our object is simply to present a condensed view of American Lutheranism from their own standard authorities, we have no space for comments on any part of the system. In other circumstances we should be disposed to drop at least a fraternal caution on this subject of creeds and confessions, where the only path of safety, as the voice of experience from both sides testifies, lies between the two extremes of long creeds and short ones; and where the adoption of a creed "for substance of doctrine," has been proven, if we mistake not, even in some portions of the American Lutheran Church, to be equally ineffectual as a preservative of the unity of the faith, or as a preventive of error.

The reader ought not to suppose, however, that because the Lutheran church has adopted the leading principle already stated, she has no regard to those other formularies of doctrine which her founders prepared, and maintained as of vital importance in their day. "There are indeed," says Dr. Mosheim, † "certain formularies adopted by this church, which contain the principal points of its doctrine, ranged, for the sake of method and perspicuity, in their natural order. But these books have no authority but what they derive from the Scriptures of truth, whose sense and meaning they are designed to convey." "The principal books" says Prof. Schmucker, "here referred to as subsidiary to the Bible, were of two classes; *first*, the confessions of the primitive centuries, the so called Apostle's creed, the Nicene creed, and the Athanasian confession, by which the Lutheran church established her identity with the church of the apostolic and succeeding ages; and *secondly*, the Augsburg confession; the Apology or Defence of this confession; the Smalcald Articles by Luther, and also his Catechisms."‡

The following are the leading doctrines of the Lutheran Church, as set forth in these standard works, (chiefly from the Augsburg Confession,) and adopted by the whole body of Lutherans in this country.

1. "That there is one divine essence which is called, and is God, eternal, incorporeal, indivisible, infinite in power, wisdom and goodness; and yet that there are three persons who are of the same essence and power, and are co-eternal, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit."

2. "That the Word, that is the Son of God, assumed human nature in the womb of the blessed virgin Mary, so that the two natures, human and divine, inseparably united into one person, constitute one Christ, who is true God and man."

3. "Since the fall of Adam, all men who are naturally engendered, are born with a depraved nature, that is without the fear of God, or confidence towards him, but with sinful propensities."

4. "The Son of God truly suffered, was crucified, died, and was buried, that he might reconcile the Father to us, and be a sacrifice not only for original sin, but also for all the actual sins of men. He also sanctifies those who believe in him, by sending into their hearts the Holy Spirit, who governs, consoles, quickens, and defends them against the devil and the power of sin."

5. "That men cannot be justified before God by their own strength, merits, or works; but that they are justified gratuitously for Christ's sake through faith."

6. "That this faith must bring forth good fruits; and that it is our duty to perform those good works which God has commanded, because he has enjoined them, and not in the expectation of thereby meriting justification before him."

\* Portraiture, pp. 55, 56.

† Eccl. Hist., vol. iii. p. 208.

‡ Portraiture, p. 20.

7. "In order that we may obtain this faith the ministerial office has been instituted, whose members are to preach the gospel, and administer the sacraments, (viz. Baptism and the Lord's Supper.) For through the instrumentality of the word and sacraments as means of grace, the Holy Spirit is given, who in his own time and place, produces faith in those who hear the gospel message, viz. that God for Christ's sake and not on account of any merit in us, justifies those who believe in Christ."

8. "That at the end of the world Christ will appear for judgment; that he will raise all the dead; that he will give to the pious and elect eternal life and endless joys, but will condemn wicked men and devils to be punished without end."

#### FORMS OF WORSHIP AND CHURCH ORDER.

In her rites of worship the Lutheran church in Europe employs *liturgies*, "differing in minor points, but agreeing in essentials," similar to those of the Protestant Episcopal church, except in extension, being not more than one third as long. In this country, a short *uniform* liturgy has been adopted, the use of which however is left to the option and discretion of each minister, as "he may deem most conducive to edification."

The *festivals* of Christmas, Good Friday, Easter, the Ascension, and Whit-sunday are retained and observed in the Lutheran church as commemorative of the "fundamental facts of the Christian religion," and for the purpose of leading her clergy to preach annually on the events which they severally represent.

She also maintains the institution of infant church membership and baptism, and in connection with it, the rite of *confirmation*. And, as from the beginning, so now, she extends her parental care and vigilance over the religious education of her baptized children. "It is regarded as the duty of every minister occasionally to convene the children of each congregation for instruction in the catechism. Annually, also, and if necessary oftener, the minister holds a series of meetings with those who are applicants for admission to *sacramental communion*, or, as in reference to the infant baptism of the applicant, it is called *confirmation*, and for all who feel a concern for their salvation." "Every succeeding meeting is occupied in conversational lectures on experimental religion, and in examination of the catechumen on the fundamental doctrines and duties of religion, as contained in the Bible and Luther's catechism." "At the close of these meetings, which are continued through from six to twelve weeks, once or twice each week, and in the last, if convenient, daily, the church council are convened to examine the catechumens on their qualifications for *sacramental communion*." "Although in the hands of an unconverted minister, this duty, like all others, will be mere formality, and attended with little profit, yet we have never met, nor do we expect to meet, a pious minister, who faithfully practised this system, who did not regard it as a most blessed and successful method of bringing souls to Christ."\*

It is not surprising that the earliest reformers should be slow to abolish **every** vestige and form of Romanism to which they had been so long and so zealously attached. Luther, after he had begun to see the extent of its corruptions, and to expose them, did not at once tear himself away from the church in which he had been nurtured, but suffered long and much before he renounced the jurisdiction of the Pontiff. His immediate followers also retained in form, and for several years, many of their ancient superstitions, as exorcism in baptism, the wafer in the Lord's supper, and private confession. These however, especially in the United States, have been expurgated even in form, from the Lutheran church. The last mentioned, (*private confession*,) it ought to be observed, as retained by the Lutherans, had no affinity to the vile principles and practice of the Romish confessional, viz. that to the priest as to God's vicegerent, all the secret thoughts and feelings as well as actions, must be detailed, in order to pardon; and that the priest has power to dispense such pardon. But the reformers had established what they deemed a necessary custom preparatory to

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\* Portraiture, p. 31.

communion, that of a private interview between the pastor and each communicant, in which the latter gave an account of his religious experience, trials, hopes, &c., for the purpose of receiving such counsel and instruction as his peculiar state of mind and heart might require. This practice they injudiciously denominated *confession*. "But even this custom has been almost entirely abandoned, and the *preparation for communion* consists in a public preparatory discourse, public and united confession of sins, and rehearsal of the promises of divine mercy; similar to the preparatory exercises of other churches; except, that, as in the Episcopal church, they are conducted according to a form."

Respecting the *order of the church*, Dr. Mosheim says, "The government of the Lutheran church, seems equally removed from Episcopacy on the one hand, and from Presbyterianism on the other, if we except the kingdoms of Sweden and Denmark, which retain the form of ecclesiastical government that preceded the Reformation, purged indeed from the superstitions and abuses that rendered it so odious." Dr. Maclaine (the translator) adds, "The archbishop of Upsal is primate of Sweden, and the only archbishop among the Lutherans;" and his "revenues do not amount to more than £400 yearly, while those of the bishops are proportionably small."<sup>\*</sup>

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It is interesting to notice amid the diversity of forms and the various shades of difference on minor points of religious sentiment, which mark the freedom of thought and opinion among Protestant denominations, that so large a proportion of them agree in the essential elements of "the truth as it is in Jesus." Although on the great doctrines of the *divine decrees*, the *nature of faith*, the *efficiency of grace*, the *believer's perseverance* in it, and the *sacraments* of the New Testament, some unessential difference of views have distinguished the Lutheran from the Calvinist, yet both agree that salvation is of grace alone, and that that grace is sovereign and omnipotent, through an atonement of infinite merit

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and sufficiency, received and applied by a faith that is of the operation of God, the fruit of His Spirit, all which is represented under the emblems employed in baptism and the Lord's supper. The cardinal doctrine of the Reformation, *justification by faith alone*, they both wield, in opposition not only to the Popish doctrine of merit, but also to the native self-righteousness of the unchanged heart, to which the latter doctrine is adapted.

In this age of free inquiry, and of superficial views on the great and essential truths of revelation, when every form of wild conjecture and fanciful speculation is embodied into a theory, and finds numerous advocates and followers; and when, amidst it all, the "Man of Sin" is looking with renewed courage to this Western continent and its heterogeneous population, as the last hope of his tottering throne; it is matter of gratulation that we have here a remnant of that people who stood foremost in the contest which crippled his power at the maturity of its strength, and liberated mind and empire from his yoke of ignorance, superstition and oppression. May the spirit and zeal of him whose name they bear, abide with them, and arm them to meet the arrogant demands of Papal Rome in this land of their adoption, as he did in the land of their ancestors. We particularly rejoice in that feature of their ecclesiastical system which provides for the culture of piety in the heart, and for the religious training of the young, particularly of their baptized children. On this point, their example administers a just rebuke on the practice of too many Protestant churches, who with them profess the rite of household baptism, but treat it as a nullity. We trust that with this example before them, in connection with the exclusiveness of the Romanists towards their children and adults in shutting them out from the light of truth, such churches will not only profess, but act upon the belief, that the baptismal covenant with children imposes upon the parents and the church the duty of their careful and constant religious training.

With her high estimate of the value and necessity of learning in her ministry, the early catechetical instruction of her children, and her strict regard to the vitals of Christian experience, the American Lutheran church cannot fail to exert a high and holy influence in the cause of truth, and the religious welfare of our nation; and shine as a luminary of the first magnitude in the constellation of our American Zion. We bid her God-speed in her progress onward and upward, till the distinctions of earth are merged in the church of the First-born in heaven, and our mutual toils and conflicts terminate in one triumph, one song, and one everlasting rest.

## REGISTER OF THE MINISTERS OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Compiled from authentic sources.]

Arey, Benjamin, Cowansville, Rowan co., N. C.	
Albert J., Hanover, Pa.	
Allenbaugh, , Va.	
Abele F., Williamsport, Pa.	
Anspach John G., Mifflinburg, Union co., Pa.	
Artz William, Holt's store, Orange co., N. C.	
Aull Hermann, Newberry C. H., S. C.	
Anspach F. R., Barrenhill, Mont co., Pa.	
Aldrich N., Savannah, Ga.	
Babb A., Blairsville, Pa.	
Bachman John, D. D., Charleston, S. C.	
Baetz William, Lancaster, Pa.	
Bahl J., Berwick, Pa.	
Baker John C., D. D., Lancaster, Pa.	
Baker Isaac, Strasburg, Va.	
Bansimer C. F., Pocotaligo co., Beauford dist't, S. C.	
Barnitz Charles, Johnstown, Cambria, Pa.	
Barnes L. C., Ohio.	

Bartheilis J., Dayton, Ohio.	
Bartholomew A. Fultonham, Muskingum co., Ohio.	
Bartholomew Samuel, Ohio.	
Bartholomew Abraham, Ohio.	
Bauer A. Kerns, Lehigh co., Pa.	
Baughman C. C., Jefferson, Md.	
Baugher Henry L., Prof. Pa. Coll. Gettysburg, Pa.	
Bedenbaugh L., Location, Coweta co., Ga.	
Becker F. C., North Jackson, Trumbull co., Ohio.	
Beilhartz J. J., Tiffin, Seneca co., Ohio.	
Beninger J., Cunningham, Pa.	
Berly William, Newberry C. H., S. C.	
Bernhardt D., Sandy Run, Lexington district, S. C.	
Bernheim John H., Elderton, Armstrong co. Pa.	
Bishop Henry, St. Louisville, Licking co., Ohio.	
Bittle D. F., Middlebrook, Augusta co., Va.	
Belles Edward A., Springfield, Effingham co., Ga.	
Bonham N., Pigeon River, N. C.	
Borchers H., Washington city, D. C.	

- Boyer S. R., Mifflintown, Juniata co., Pa.  
 Bouknight S., Leesville, Lexington district, S. C.  
 Brandau G. H., Boston, Mass.  
 Brown Abel J., Killian's Mills, N. C.  
 Champlin S. W., Colosse, Oswego co., N. Y.  
 Cline J. P., Smithsburg, Washington co., Md.  
 Cloy R., Edgefield C. H., S. C.  
 Collier Richard, New Hampton, Hunterdon co., N. J.  
 Coleredo H., New Bedford, Ohio.  
 Conrad W. F., Waynesboro', Franklin co., Pa.  
 Cranz Daniel, Weinsburg, Holmes co., Ohio.  
 Crassow J. F., Evansville, Ia.  
 Crigler Jacob, Florence, Boone co., Ky.  
 Crim Jacob, Lexington, Davidson co., N. C.  
 Crownee Adam W., Guilderland, N. Y.  
 Daily J., Monroeville, Alabama.  
 Dagg J. P., Crawfordsville, Montgomery co., Ia.  
 Davis J. B., Newtown, Frederick co., Va.  
 Deininger G., East Berlin, Adams co., Pa.  
 Dederick Reuben, Valatie, Columbia co., N. Y.  
 Dederick S., Westfield, Chatauque co., N. Y.  
 Demme C. R., D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Deyoe E., Woodstock, Ulster co., N. Y.  
 Dieendorf B., Richmondvile, Schoharie co., N. Y.  
 Dietzsch L., Liberty, Tioga co., Pa.  
 Dox Henry L., West Sandlake, N. Y.  
 Duy Jacob, Mt. Prospect, N. J.  
 Denner Philip, Lyons, Wayne co., N. Y.  
 Deverell William, Upper Canada.  
 Diehl George, Boonsboro' Md.  
 Drude C. F. M., Quincy, Illinois.  
 Dulitz F., Maysville, Ky.  
 Earle Charles, Cherry, Lycoming co., Pa.  
 Easterly T., Warrensburg, Tenn.  
 Eggers Lewis G., Nittany Valley, Centre co., Pa.  
 Eichelberger Lewis, Winchester, Va.  
 Eisenlord J., Waterloo, Seneca co., N. Y.  
 Ellinger J. G., New Middletown, Columbian co., O.  
 Emerson R. D., Millersburg, Holmes co., Ohio.  
 Erlenmeyer, J. G., Freeburg, Union co., Pa.  
 Ernest W., D. D., Lebanon, Pa.  
 Eyer J. W., Catawissa, Columbia co., Pa.  
 Eyster David, Johnstown, Montgomery co., N. Y.  
 Eyster Michael, Williamsburg, Pa.  
 Eyster W. F., Jefferson, Md.  
 Ehrenfeldt G. F., Shippensburg, Clarion co., Pa.  
 Ehrenputsch Wm., Prof. Augusta, Ga.  
 Espich, Tuscarawas co., Ohio.  
 Fast John J., Canton, Stark co., Ohio.  
 Fenner G., N. Y.  
 Fetter William, Clarence, Erie co., N. Y.  
 Filler Samuel, Fairfield, Rockbridge co., Va.  
 Finkle S. D., Germantown, Phil. co., Pa.  
 Fischer J. W., Chambersburg, Pa.  
 Fisher John, Rush, N. Y.  
 Fox Alfred J., Coburn's Store, N. C.  
 Forester David, Newmansville, Tenn.  
 Francisco Chauncy, Cobleskill, N. Y.  
 Frankenber F. A., Logan, Hocking co., Ohio.  
 Frey Emanuel, York, York co., Pa.  
 Frederick, C. G., Trexlerstown, Lehigh co., Pa.  
 Fuchs Andrew, Bath, Northampton co., Pa.  
 Fuhrman F. W., New Bremen, Mercer co., Ohio.  
 Geissenhainer F. W., jr., N. Y. city.  
 Geissenhainer A. T., Orwigsburg, Schuylkill co., Pa.  
 Gerhart L., Elizabethtown, Lancaster co., Pa.  
 German B., Allentown, Lehigh co., Pa.  
 German W., Rosstown, York co., Pa.  
 Georgii C., Tamaqua, Schuylkill co., Pa.  
 Gibson W. L., Fayetteville, Franklin co., Pa.  
 Giustiniani L., D. D., Bedford, Pa.  
 Glenn Peter, Corydon, Harrison co., Ia.  
 Gockelen A., Freiburg, Schuylkill co., Pa.  
 Goertner N. W., Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
 Goodman Henry, Lexington, N. C.  
 Gottwald Daniel, Aaronsburg, Centre co., Pa.  
 Graeber Henry, Salisbury, Rowan co., N. C.  
 Greenwald Emanuel, New Philadelphia, Ohio.  
 Grimes Adam, Wilkesborough, Wilkes co., N. C.  
 Grieson Jacob, Clapp P. O., Guilford co., N. C.  
 Greever John J., Burk's Garden, Tazewell co., Va.  
 Gross J. B., Fayette, Seneca co., N. Y.  
 Greibler C. A., Rothrock's P. O., Berk's co., Pa.  
 Gruber J., Lewisburg, Ohio.  
 Guenther C. C., N. Georgetown, Columbian co., O.  
 Guenther F. H., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Haesbert John, Baltimore, Md.  
 Haltiwanger George, Sr. Lexington C. H., S. C.  
 Haltiwanger G., Jr. Lexington C. H., S. C.  
 Hamilton J., Greenville, Stark co., Ohio.  
 Hanchar William, Blountsville, Tenn.  
 Harkey S. W., Frederick city, Md.  
 Harpel M., Reading, Berks co., Pa.  
 Harris J. G., West,  
 Harter W. G., Concord, Cabarrus co., N. C.  
 Hauer J. D., Lovettsville, Va.  
 Hawkins Elijah, Pleasant Hill, Smythe co., Va.  
 Hayunga H., Waddington, St. Lawrence co., N. Y.  
 Hazelius E. L., D. D., Prof. in Theol. Seminary Lexington, S. C.  
 Hecht J. P., Easton, Pa.  
 Heimstath, Charleston, S. C.  
 Heck John, Newville, Cumberland co., Pa.  
 Heilig Daniel, Mount Carmel, Preston co., Va.  
 Heilig George, Blue Bell, Montgomery co., Pa.  
 Heilig William, Abbotstown, Adams co., Pa.  
 Heim William, Andesville, Perry co., Pa.  
 Heincke Henry, Miamisburg, Ohio.  
 Hemping J. P., Berryburg, Dauphin co., Pa.  
 Hemperly G., Perch River, N. Y.  
 Henkel Andrew, Louisburg, Ohio.  
 Henkel Eusebius, Salem, Washington co., Ia.  
 Henkel Ambrose, New Market, Va.  
 Herrman P., Windsor, York co., Pa.  
 Herrman F., Detroit, Michigan.  
 Hennig H. K., Mount Carmel, Ill.  
 Heyer F., Missionary in India.  
 Hoelsche J., New Springfield, Columbian co., Ohio.  
 Hoffman J. N., Chambersburg, Pa.  
 Hoffman J. H., Washingtonville, Columbian co., O.  
 Hoffman J. B., Galion, Richland co., Ohio.  
 Hope J. C. Pomaria, S. C.  
 Huet Henry, Boardman, Trumbull co., Ohio.  
 Hussey G. St. C., Monongahela city, Wash. co., Pa.  
 Hursch S., Union Corner, Northumberland co., Pa.  
 Isensa J. F., Brownstown, Jackson co., Ia.  
 Isensa John, Saxenburg, Butler co., Pa.  
 Jaeger G., Kimesville, Lehigh co., Pa.  
 Jaeger William, Friend's Cove, Bedford co., Pa.  
 Jaeger J., Allentown, Lehigh co., Pa.  
 Jacobs Michael, Prof. Penn. Coll., Gettysburg, Pa.  
 Jenkins William, Rowesville, Bedford co., Tenn.  
 Jenkins Daniel, Huntingdon, Carroll co., Tenn.  
 Jensen G., Fort Wayne, Ia.  
 Kaemmer W. B., Richlandtown, Bucks co., Pa.  
 Kaemmerer Samuel, Muskingum co., Ohio.  
 Kaempfer J., Shrewsbury, York co., Pa.  
 Keiser James R., Winchester, Va.  
 Keil W. G., Senecaville, Guernsey co., Ohio.  
 Keyl H. D., Saegerstown, Crawford co., Pa.  
 Keller Benjamin, Gettysburg, Pa.  
 Keller Ezra, Hagerstown, Washington co., Md.  
 Kempe George, Boston, Mass.  
 Kimball Isaac, Poestenkill, N. Y.  
 Kilian Jacob, Waynesboro', Augusta co., Va.  
 Kistler P., S. C.  
 Klapp George, Montgomery co., Ohio.  
 Kleckley J., Hamburg, Macon co., Ga.  
 Klein, S. S. Delaware, Delaware co., Ohio.  
 Knape Frederick, Monmouth, Adams co., Ia.  
 Kohler D., Kutztown, Pa.  
 Krauth C. P., D. D., President Penn. College, Gettysburg, Pa.  
 Krauth C. P., Jr., Baltimore, Md.  
 Kraus J., Bucyrus, Ohio.  
 Krack John, Madison, Ia.  
 Kronenwett George A., Woodville, Sandusky co., O.  
 Kuchler M., Erie, Pa.  
 Kuhn Andrew, Galion, Ohio.  
 Kunert C. F., Mochickenville, Wayne co., Ohio.  
 Kunkel C., Greencastle, Pa.  
 Kunze George, Indianapolis, Ia.  
 Kurtz J. D., D. D., Baltimore, Md.  
 Kurtz B., D. D., Editor of *Lutheran Observer*, Baltimore, Md.

- Laitzel W. G., Halifax, Dauphin co., Pa.  
 Lane P. P., Plymouth, Richland co., Ohio.  
 La Dow S. P., Bath, Addington co., U. C.  
 Lape Thomas, Athens, Green Co., N. Y.  
 Lauer W., Evansville, Ia.  
 Lawyer John D., Hartwick, Otsego co., N. Y.  
 Lehman F. W., Prof. Coll. Athens, Ga.  
 Lehman W., Lancaster, Ohio.  
 Lehman John, Zenia, Green co., Ohio.  
 Lehmanowsky J. J., Knightstown, Henry co., Ia.  
 Leist J., Tarleton, Ohio.  
 Leiter George, Mansfield, Richland co., Ohio.  
 Leppard J. F. W., Lexington C. H., S. C.  
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 Lepley Christian, Lewistown, Pa.  
 Link A., West Charleston, Miami co., Ohio.  
 Macune William, Camden East, Upper Canada.  
 Manning James, Uniontown, Perry co., Ohio.  
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 Markert J. L., Park co., Ia.  
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 Martin Jacob, Hollidaysburg, Huntingdon co., Pa.  
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 Mayer, F. G., Albany, N. Y.  
 Mayer P. F., D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Mealy, S. A., do, do.  
 McCron John, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 McChesney W. R., Louisville, Ky.  
 Mechling Jonas, Greensburg, Westmoreland co., Pa.  
 Medtart Jacob, Indiana, Indiana co., Pa.  
 Meondsen, Kreidersville, Pa.  
 Melsheimer Henry E., Canton, Stark co., Ohio.  
 Mennig G., Bernville, Berks co., Pa.  
 Menning W. G., Pottsville, Pa.  
 Mertz G. W., Lingletown, Dauphin co., Pa.  
 Meyer Edward, New York city, N. Y.  
 Miller Conrad, New Hanover, Montgomery co., Pa.  
 Miller J., D. D., Reading, Berks co., Pa.  
 Miller C. P., Monroe, Bucks co., Pa.  
 Miller Daniel, Still Valley, Warren co., N. J.  
 Miller G. B., D. D., Aquackanock, N. J.  
 Miller S. H., Trappe, Montgomery co., Pa.  
 Miller Thomas, Madison C. H., Va.  
 Miller Adam, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 Miller Jacob, Indiana.  
 Miller A. B., Johnson co., Ia.  
 Miller Adam, Jr., Early Grove, N. C.  
 Miller H. P., Washington, Pa.  
 Minner E., Zanesville, Ohio.  
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 Moretz G., Iowa.  
 Moser Daniel, Spruce Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.  
 Moser L., Pomaria P. O., S. C.  
 Moser J. R., Flint Rock, N. C.  
 Moyer Jacob, Shelby, Orleans co., N. Y.  
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 Olmstead E. B., Caledonia, Alexander co., Ill.  
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 Oswald Samuel, New Market, Va.  
 Oswald Solomon, York, York co., Pa.  
 Ottman William, Euclid, N. Y.  
 Ottman David, Leesville, N. Y.  
 Ottman Sefferenas, Paine's Hollow, N. Y.  
 Payne D. A., Pa.  
 Peixoto E., Montgomery co., Pa.  
 Pence Philip, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Picker Conrad F., Wayne co., Mo.  
 Pohlman H. N., New Germantown, N. J.  
 Posthauer M. C., Jonesboro', Union co., Ill.  
 Probst J. H., Easton, Pa.  
 Plato Thomas, Otego, Otsego co., N. Y.  
 Pope Benjamin, New Romly, Harrison co., Ohio.  
 Rathbun Elihu, Saegerstown, Crawford co., Pa.  
 Rauch Michael, Lexington C. H., S. C.  
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 Beck Abraham, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Reck John, Canal Dover, Tuscarawas co., Ohio.  
 Reese Charles, Berlin, Somerset co., Pa.  
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 Ring J. P., Augusta, Ga.  
 Rizer Peter, Somerset, Somerset co., Pa.  
 Ritz Solomon, Smithville, Wayne co., Ohio.  
 Robinson Jesse, Starkville, Herkimer co., N. Y.  
 Roeller J., Kutztown, Pa.  
 Root Joseph, Circleville, Ohio.  
 Rosenmiller D. P., Dayton, Ohio.  
 Rosenberg John, Dickinson, Cumb. co., Pa.  
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 Rudisill E., Jamestown, Boone co., Ia.  
 Rumpf A., West Camp, Ulster co., N. Y.  
 Ruth F. J., Bucyrus, Crawford co., Ohio.  
 Ruthrauff F., Chester Springs, Chester co., Pa.  
 Ruthrauff Jonathan, Lebanon, Pa.  
 Sahn Peter, Greencastle, Pa.  
 Sayford S., Jacksonville, Floyd co., Va.  
 Saul George, Albany, N. Y.  
 Schaeffer C. F., Prof. Theol. Sem., Columbus, Ohio.  
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 Schaeffer Solomon, Blacksburg, Mont. co., Va.  
 Schaeffer G. W., Mansfield, Richland co., Ohio.  
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 Scherer Daniel, Hillsboro', Ill.  
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 Scheurer P., Abbottstown, Pa.  
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 Schmidt Frederick, Ed. Luth. Kirchenzeitung, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Schmidt F., Ann Arbor, Michigan.  
 Schmucker J. G., D. D., York, Pa.  
 Schmucker S. S., D. D., Prof. Theol. Sem., Gettysburg, Pa.  
 Schmucker N., Woodstock, Va.  
 Schmucker George, Pendleton co., Va.  
 Schuh David, Nankin P. O., Richland co., Ohio.  
 Schultz G., Williamsport, Lycoming co., Pa.  
 Schultz J., New Germantown, Ohio.  
 Schultz J. C., Cambridge, Wayne co., Ia.  
 Schock J. L., Reading, Pa.  
 Schoolfield D. S., Marysville, Tenn.  
 Schweitzerbarth C. G., Zelienople, Butler co., Pa.  
 Shartz William, Waddington, N. Y.  
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 Seidle, Jacob, West Carlisle, Coshocton co., Ohio.  
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	Zimmerman J., Crawford's Mills, Westmoreland co., Pa.
	Zipp Christian, N. Y.

## LAWS AND LAWYERS,

## JEWISH, ROMAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

[By Hon. WILLIAM D. WILLIAMSON, of Bangor, Me.]

Concluded from p. 275.

## AMERICAN LAWS.

*Delaware* was considered in the early period of her history, a part of New Netherlands, [now State of New York.] In 1629, the agents of the Dutch West India Company, as previously mentioned, offered to every emigrant, a large tract of land and manorial rights, who would settle any where within that colony and extinguish the Indian title. Captivated with the offer, one Godyn, a Hollander, purchased the Natives' rights to a considerable territory on the south-westerly banks of the Delaware, from the inlet of the bay to the mouth of the river; and the next year, he and others established a plantation there, of thirty persons or more. It was a beginning full of promise; nevertheless, within a twelvemonth, the whole fell by the savage tomahawk, and the place was again without white inhabitant.

Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, had long since noticed what other Europeans were accomplishing in this hemisphere, and seven years prior to the preceding fatality, the States General, at his instance, had incorporated a commercial company with the right, among others, to plant colonies. Encouraged by its aids, the smiles of royal favor, and the inviting borders of the Delaware still waste and wild, a few Swedes and Finns emigrated to Cape Henlopen in 1638,\* presently established two forts, one at Lewistown, a half a

\* Rev. Jehu C. Clay, in his "Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware," [ed. 1835] says, "the first settlement was in 1638." Governors—1638, P. Menewet; 1640, Peter Hollendare; 1642, John Printz; 1652—1655, John C. Rising; in 1656, Anthony Color, under the Dutch.

league from the cape, and the other in 1642, near Christiana Creek, not far from the present New Castle, 70 miles farther up the Delaware. The emigrants were a good people; and under the auspices of their government they were provided with a religious teacher, with provisions, and with articles of traffic; and as soon as practicable, they made land purchases of the natives and instituted a government subject to the crown of Sweden, yet possessing all the rights of civil and religious liberty. For ten or twelve years, the Colony, which took the name of *New Sweden*, enjoyed the shades of quiet retirement and the blossoms of prosperity. It was first disturbed by the Dutch from New Amsterdam, [now New York city,] who established a fort at New Castle in 1651, and claimed the neighboring country. Though expelled the next year, they returned and effected a surrender of the whole Swedish Colony in 1655, and left a governor at New Castle in possession of their conquests. This seemed to denationalize the good Swedish colonists, and they became subject the next nine years to the rulers of New Netherlands.

Further and repeated changes were their hard destiny. They were unprotected by their native government, while they as settlers, and their plantation, were coveted and claimed by others, who had power to control them. For, though the charter to the old Plymouth Company extended no farther to the southward than to the 40th parallel of latitude; and the reseizens after its repeal, submitted to the same limits; yet the extended grasp of the Dutch, emboldened that of the English, who had been anxious to be in possession of the whole northern coast. When, therefore, Charles II. in 1664, granted to his brother, the Duke of York, the New Netherlands, he claimed jurisdiction co-extensive with that of the Dutch, though two degrees or more below the fortieth. Alive to this construction, the same force sent to effect a general surrender of that province, compelled a capitulation of the colonists on the southerly side of the Delaware; and they were subsequently governed, for ten years, as a part of the Duke's government at New York, by a Commissioner and a "Council of six principal persons," and also a Court to try small causes. Becoming respectable for numbers and character, they were formed into three counties—*New Castle, Kent, and Sussex*, and were afterwards usually denominated the "Three Lower Counties upon Delaware." They aspired to have a separate government, like the Jerseys; but the Duke, after he obtained a renewed patent in 1674, sent and effected their re-surrender, and continued to govern them six years longer.

But in 1682, the Duke was persuaded to transfer to William Penn those three counties by deeds of feoffment, limited on the north by a semi-circle of twelve miles radius around New Castle, the site of the old Dutch fort; being the boundary of the present State. Though they were not embraced in Penn's royal charter, they were now, under the Duke's deed to him, united with his province in their political affairs; and afterwards sent members to the Pennsylvania legislature through another period of eighteen years, being the whole time displeased with the connection.\* The idea of being assigned to Penn by the Duke, as conquered tributaries, was an insufferable grievance. The number, and the maritime privileges, of the people in these "Three Counties," rather than any special good will for them, were, in their own belief, probably the causes of the union being so much desired by Penn and his friends. Surely the crown had not the right to authorize it; nor could they willingly submit to the political changes, always incidental to a great province. Amalgamated with her citizens in the abounding prosperity anticipated, they foresaw themselves very shortly too inconsiderable to be noticed.† The overtures of 1691 for a separate administration, were rendered null by subsequent events; such as the seizure and restoration of Penn's province by the crown, and the last revisal of his charter.

When Penn gave to his province the new Charter of Oct. 28, 1701, he found

\* "From 1682 to 1703, the representatives of Delaware and Pennsylvania met in one legislature."

† There were then on the banks of the Delaware about "3,000 persons, composed of Swedes, Dutch, Finns, and English."—Chalmers, 643. The Dutch had now only one, but the Swedes had three houses of worship.

the people in the *three lower counties* determined not to receive it. The provisions in the former charter were essentially altered. The Council was to be appointed by the governor, not elected by the people; and he to have power to veto the legislative enactments. A separation now took place, and a distinct government was instituted in 1703, by the Proprietary, "for the counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex upon Delaware," which afterwards had their own assembly in two branches, a Council and a House, both elected by the free suffrage of the people; and which appointed or chose their own judges and officers. They never had a royal charter, and were afterwards deemed a part of the Pennsylvania province, both always having the same governor, though the proprietary never had large domains in them, nor did his lieutenant-governor ever exercise any great political power there. The struggle for liberty was long and arduous—truly worthy of a larger, not a better people. The government continued steadfast through a period of sixty years; disturbed only by disputes with the proprietaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland, about boundaries. Delaware was always distinguished for her liberal patriotic character.\* Parliament allowed her £4,000 for her disproportionate expenditures in the French war; she sent delegates to the first Congress of 1765; she was bold in disobedience of the mutiny-act in 1769; and she induced Richard Penn, the proprietary, to proclaim, in April, 1775, his relinquishment of all jurisdictional claim to Delaware. In September, 1776, she formed and ratified a constitution, and took the name of Delaware, becoming an integral State of the Union. In June, 1792, she adopted another constitution, with improvements, which establishes a General Assembly, in two branches; a Senate of nine members elected for four years, and a House of twenty-one representatives, biennially chosen. The governor is elected for three years; he has no council, nor does he take any part in the enactment of statutory laws. Delaware, the smallest territorial State in the Union except Rhode Island, has probably passed through more political changes than any other State of the Republic.

The *Statutes of Delaware* originate with the administration which was settled in 1703 by the proprietary and people. For the eye of the curious, we insert the enacting clause of a single statute, passed Oct. 30, 1753, as a specimen of the rest.—"Be it enacted by the honorable James Hamilton esquire, with his majesty's royal approbation, lieutenant governor and commander in chief of the counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex upon Delaware, and province of Pennsylvania, under the honorable Thomas Penn and Richard Penn esquires, true and absolute proprietors of the said counties and province, by and with the advice and consent of the representatives of the freemen of the said counties, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,"—a form which prevailed to the Revolution. At the close of every legislative session, the great seal was affixed to the several laws which had been passed, whereby they were prepared to be submitted to the king in council for his approval. Connected as Pennsylvania and Delaware had been for eighteen years, they were equally affected by the code William Penn brought from England, and those afterwards passed in accordance with it; and hence the statutes of Delaware had a British cast of character, to an extent not apparent in most other provinces.

*Maryland*, lying between the Delaware and Potomac, and encompassing Chesapeake bay, was originally settled under a royal charter of June 20, 1632,† procured by George Calvert, baron of Baltimore, a Catholic, and finally executed to his son Cecil, heir to his father's honors and wealth. While Charles I., the royal grantor, thus exhibited himself no foe to Catholics, the grant itself gave to the Virginia colonists great affront. It extended to the 38th parallel of latitude; and was therefore considered by them a direct territorial encroachment. They also disliked exceedingly to have a powerful neighbor of the grantee's religious faith. But opposition was vain. The unsold lands of the Virginia or London Company, on the dissolution of its corporation, reverted to the crown, and might be rightfully re-granted. The first settlement was effected in 1634, by Leonard Calvert, the proprietary's brother, on the easterly banks of

\* Carey & Lea's Statistics, Geography and History of America, pp. 179—182.  
† Bozman's Hist. of Maryland, 2 vols.

the Potomac, at St. Mary's, and at a time when there was not an European within the patent ; even the Dutch settlement on the southerly banks of the Delaware having been, two years before destroyed by the Indians.

The first settlers were Catholics from England ; and it was intended that the country chartered should offer a retreat for that religious denomination, and be what Virginia was to the Episcopalians ; Pennsylvania, afterwards, to the Quakers, and Georgia to the Methodists ; Rhode Island to the Baptists, and the rest of New England to the Puritan Congregationalists. The policy of Lord Baltimore was fraught with principles equally just and liberal. He purchased lands of the natives. To every emigrant, he gave in absolute fee-simple, fifty acres of land ; and to all the people, he pledged the fullest assurance of that freedom in religion which allows no preference. He, though a Catholic, practically exemplified the truth, that "it is not religion, but the want of it, which makes men intolerant."

The first assembly under the Charter, was a popular or democratic convention, held in 1635, from which no man, who had become a settler, was excluded. This body ordained certain constitutional regulations, such as to divide the province into "barones and manors;" to secure the liberties of the people ; their titles to real estate ; their allegiance to their sovereign ; their right of trial by jury, and otherwise to regulate the internal and commercial concerns of the community. The proprietor, disagreeing to some of these, proposed others, which the people rejected ; and an altercation of parties, thus begun, continued four years. In 1639, however, the government was settled, somewhat differing from every other instituted in the colonies. It consisted of two departments : first a House of "Burgesses," elective by popular suffrage, who were to represent the freemen choosing them, "in the same manner and to the same intents as the Representatives in the Parliament of England;" secondly, "the gentlemen summoned by special writ of the proprietor," together with the governor and secretary, constituted another body ; and these two branches sitting together in one room, "formed the House of Assembly." All acts passed by it were to have the same force, "as if the Proprietary and freemen had been personally present."

But after a trial of this administration eleven years, through an Indian war and a rebellion, the form of government disclosed defects, which were amended in 1650 by the Provincial Assembly. They enacted that the members called by *special writ* should form the "Upper House ;" and the Burgesses be the "Lower House ;" that the two branches sit apart ; and that all bills passed by both houses and assented to by the governor, should be deemed the laws of the people. The whole province was next divided into three counties, in which were eight hundreds ; and then acts were made to relieve the poor, to punish certain crimes, to regulate the fees of office, and to promote agriculture and commerce ; whence the provincial code of statute law was supposed to be quite complete. The government was thus the better prepared to pass through a succession of very trying and important events.

Charles I. was now no more ; the second Lord Baltimore was an aristocratic, though not intolerant Catholic ; and the Parliament under the Protector, in 1652, assumed the government of Maryland. The Burgesses copied the example of the Republicans in England, and in 1659 dissolved the Upper House of the legislative branch ; its members were appointed or summoned by the proprietary, not elected by the people ; and a law was passed, which declared all Catholics to be without the protection of government. However, at the restoration of Charles II. in 1662, Lord Baltimore's province was returned to him ; when he appointed his son, Charles Calvert, its governor, and re-confirmed religious toleration. The proprietary's claim to the "Three Lower Counties," in opposition to the duke of York, was settled in 1685 by the board of trade and plantations, against his lordship ; and though the original proprietary had deceased ten years before, his own and his son's religious sentiments and their common interests were quite in keeping with the last two Stuarts ; and under such auspices the province flourished.

But the revolution in 1689 which placed William and Mary on the British throne, was fatal to the hopes of all Catholics ; and the crown in 1692, against

all remonstrances, assumed the government and caused Episcopacy to be established, the religious polity of the province. At the same time, the counties were divided by the assembly into thirty parishes; Episcopal ministers were provided with livings; and, in fine, every Catholic in the course of some twelve years was disallowed publicly to celebrate mass, or even to be a teacher of youth. For twenty-four years, and during the administrations of six governors, Maryland was under the crown. However, in 1716, two years after George I. ascended the throne, the proprietary was restored to his rights; and the government was afterwards exercised by him and his heirs through a period of 60 years' prosperity, to the Revolution. Maryland sent delegates to the first Congress, and resisted the stamp act of 1765, also the mutiny act of 1769; nor was she behind the other States in the blood-bought purchase of Independence. The present Constitution was adopted in August, 1776, and establishes a General Assembly of two branches, viz. a Senate of 21 members elected for five years, and a House of 80 Representatives, chosen annually, four from each county and three from each city. The Governor and an Executive Council of five members, are chosen every year, by a joint ballot of the two branches; and the judges, nominated by him and confirmed by them, are removable by the address of the legislature.

The *statutes* of Maryland have found an inceptive record as early as in 1638, co-ordinate with the government itself. Few other provincial archives can produce a larger number or greater variety. The code was revised in 1650, in 1675, in 1718, and since; and an edition as early as 1671 was published. The laws are not transcripts from the British statutes; nor are they without provisions drawn from them, modified and adapted to the exigencies of the community. Under the Proprietary government, the enacting clause of the statutes was in these words: "Be it enacted by the right honorable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the advice and consent of his Lordship's Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, and the authority of the same;" but under the constitution the whole phraseology is, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland."

The *Carolinas, North and South*, were, in the first age of their political history, so connected, as to render it fit to take one view of them together, till dual governments under their respective names became established.

Both the Carolinas, Virginia, the present Georgia, and other extensive territories, were embraced in the second charter to the London Company, of May 23d, 1609; and when that body was dissolved, in 1624, all its unappropriated lands reverted to the crown. Aware of this fact, Charles I. in 1630, granted to Sir Robert Heath, his attorney general, all the lands between the 31st and 36th parallels of latitude, then named *Carolina*;\* extending from the river St. Mary's, in the south line of Georgia, along the seaboard northerly to Currituck inlet, a half degree only below Cape Henry. As the northerly line of this patent was to be the southerly line of Virginia colony, she readily perceived, twenty months afterwards, when Lord Baltimore's charter northward was granted, that she was grievously restricted on both sides; for the whole length of her Atlantic seaboard left, did not exceed 100 miles, inclusive of Chesapeake bay. She raised complaints. Heath planted no colonists; and his charter fell into oblivion.

The government of Virginia therefore, in 1644, offered adventurers large encouragement in lands, to explore and settle the bordering wilds north-westerly of Albemarle Sound, on the Chowan river; and as early as 1660, a few planted in those parts, [Edenton,] on or about the 36th line of latitude, to whom three years afterwards acceded sixty others. These were the original settlers of *North Carolina*; and the number was soon increased by emigrants from New England and Bermuda. At first the chief magistrate of Virginia claimed jurisdiction of them, and instituted for their convenience a democratic form of government.† Not far from the same time, adventurers emigrated from England to Cape Fear river,

\* Or "Carolina."—See Alexander Hewatt's History of South Carolina and Georgia, 2 vols.

† Sir W. Berkley, Governor of Virginia, 1664, appointed William Drummond first Governor of the new plantation.

purchased of the Indians the lands on its banks, a few miles above its mouth, and began a settlement there. This was in the south-westerly section of the present North Carolina, distant from the above plantation, in direct course over land, near 200 miles.

Meanwhile, Charles II. being restored to his throne, was disposed to reward his friends; and having his mind turned towards Heath's patent, deemed forfeit by the non-fulfilment of its conditions, he gave [March 24, 1663] to eight associates, a new one of the same extent. To the planters at Cape Fear river, the grantees promised religious freedom; a good title to their lands at a half-penny annual quit-rent per acre; and a free elective government, subject only to the negative of the proprietors. Shortly the terms and the place invited emigrants even from Barbadoes. But extensive as the patent appears, it was not commensurate with the cupidity of the proprietors, and hence they obtained from the accommodating king, June 13, 1665, another, which embraced the immense region between 29 and 36½ parallels of latitude, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. An empire was doubtless in perspective; accordingly the soil and the sovereign power were granted; little more being retained by the crown than allegiance.

Although experiment, it would seem, had already been tried, of almost every system of government, in the American colonies, which man's ingenuity could devise, the Carolina proprietors hit upon an expedient altogether novel. They employed the celebrated John Locke to do the work, and his production was a novelty indeed. His system was designedly a "miniature of the old Saxon constitution." It rested upon a territorial aristocracy. The plan was to form the immense region into counties, severally containing 480,000 acres,\* divisible into five equal parts; and to establish a sovereignty in three estates or orders of men. First, the eight proprietors were always to constitute an oligarchical college of the same number, the eldest to be a "*Palatine*"; each one's right and place was descendable to his heir, and in default of heirs, the co-survivors filled the vacancy. They sat by themselves; might act severally by their deputies, and collectively by their palatine's substitute or governor; possessed the executive power of the government; could veto any legislative act; and actually formed the highest judicial tribunal in the last resort. Secondly, there were two orders of nobility, consisting of one *Landgrave*, [Earl,] and two *Casiques*, [Barons,] for each county. The estates of these, with their official dignities and rights, were inheritable; their number in the several counties was never to be increased nor diminished; and vacancies were to be filled by a major vote of the grand council, while the establishment of an additional county would add three such to the nobility as the proprietors might designate. Thirdly, the commonalty constituted the third order. Of the lands in each county, one-fifth was reserved to the proprietaries; another fifth formed the inalienable estates of the nobility in the county, and the residue was the people's. The legislature, called a "parliament," consisted of two branches, which acted in their sessions, together. The governor, usually appointed from the landgraves by the palatine, presided, and was the palatine's deputy. The upper house was to consist of the seven deputies of the other proprietaries,† seven of the oldest landgraves and casiques, and seven others of them chosen by the grand council. Of the lower house, the voters or "commons elected at least four members for every three of the nobility." Thus the parliament was at first to consist of fifty—the governor, twenty-one of the upper, and twenty-eight of the lower house,—and hold sessions biennially, each member having an equal vote. But all business before being proposed there, must be debated in grand council [or assembly] composed of the governor, the nobility, and the seven proprietary deputies. Of the judiciary, the highest was the palatine's court, composed of the proprietors themselves, in which he presided; next the seven subordinate courts, the chief justice of which was also one of the proprietors. They were all aided by juries, whose verdicts, as in the Roman

\* The eight proprietors were to have 96,000; one Landgrave and two Casiques 96,000; and the commonalty 288,000, equal to 480,000 acres,—about 22 townships of 6 miles square.

† The proprietaries themselves commonly resided in England.

tribunals, were by a major, not unanimous, vote. Freeholders of 500 acres were elective to office ; a freehold of 50 acres made a man a voter ; and leet-men of only 10 acres' leasehold, were adscripts to the soil, like the old villeins of England. To every one was allowed perfect freedom in religion, and every congregation might tax its own members for the support of its ministers ; while the church of England was to be sustained by a public assessment. These fundamental constitutions of one hundred and twenty articles, signed by the proprietaries, March 10, 1670, were considered, on paper, a master-piece of statesmanship, yet were found, in practice, to be the mere programme of a philosopher's speculation.

They were first sent to the group of colonists who had just emigrated from England in 1669, under the auspices of the proprietors themselves, and settled between Ashley and Cooper rivers, [now Charleston] ; being the earliest inhabitants of the present *South Carolina*, and the primary government instituted. First there was given to every emigrant, 150 acres, subject to a small quit-rent ; the proprietary-governor issued writs for election ; the grand council was filled ; twenty commoners were elected, and these two bodies constituted the first provincial parliament, and sat at Charleston. The northern region of the Carolinas, including the Cape Fear and Albemarle plantations, were soon formed into two counties ; "temporary agrarian laws" were prepared by the proprietors for an equitable distribution of lands among the people ; and great endeavors were made, though in vain, to bring the northern settlements within the scope of the new government. But no expectation met its fulfilment. Instead of ten representatives allowed to be chosen from each of the counties, the next year, there were only twenty elected in all, and these were wholly returned from the two southern counties, and elected at Charleston, the seat of government. The northern planters, who were quite contented, would not submit to be the purchased possession and vassals of the new lords proprietors, and their southern brethren did not like the system ; in fact, it was readily foreseen, that the fate of Locke's Constitutions must ultimately be a total failure. The origin of disputes between the proprietors and colonists was early ; and for twenty-three years, they were multiplied and aggravated as often as prerogative and privilege were at issue. A persevering attempt of the Landgrave governor in the southern plantation to collect quit-rents, brought the people to an open rupture with him ; and in 1690, he expelled from the house some of the commons ; and they in return excluded him from his office. They were doubtless emboldened to this measure by the late eventful revolution in England.

The proprietors effected a partial reconciliation of the people in 1693, by renouncing the "Constitutions," and proceeding to form an administration upon the principles of the charter, according to popular request. The change put an end to the nobility, but did not cure old evils nor extinguish inveterate prejudices. The proprietors were avaricious and arbitrary. They now appointed both the governor and council, first of seven then twelve members, and secured to themselves the control of all the principal offices, leaving little else to the people than the election of the commons to their parliaments. More equal and judicious laws, however, were presently passed, viz : to naturalize aliens, to secure liberty of conscience to all except Papists, and to bring the French refugees and the English into more union. In 1700 the two houses began to sit apart, and legislate in a parliamentary manner. The church of England was established by law ; the province in 1715 was formed into parishes ; and the next year, the representatives were increased from twenty to thirty-six—to be chosen by ballot given in the parishes, instead of being all elected, as previously, at Charleston.

A period of forty-nine years was the full limit of the proprietary government in South Carolina.\* In 1719, the people combined against it, withdrew all sub-

\* Proprietary governors,—in 1669, Wm. Sayle; 1671, Jos. West; 1671, John Yeamans; 1674, Jos. West, second time; 1682, Jos. Morton; 1684, Jos. West, third time; Ri. Kirk; Robert Quarry; 1685, Jos. Morton, second time; 1656, Jas. Colleton, *Landgrave*; 1690, Seth Sothell; 1692, Phil. Ludwell; 1693, Thos. Smith; 1694, Jos. Blake; 1695, John Archdale; 1696, Jos. Blake, second time; 1700, Jas. Moore; 1703, Nat. Johnson; 1709, Ed. Tyne; 1710, Robert Gibbes; 1712, Chas. Craven; 1716, R. Daniel; 1717, R. Johnson; 1719, Jas. Moore.

mission to its authority ; subscribed articles of union ; elected a governor, a council of twelve, and a fuller house ; and resolved to yield their allegiance to no paramount power but the crown. Meanwhile, the British parliament vacated the proprietors' charter, for their defaults in the performance of its conditions ; and in September, 1720, the king commissioned a provisional governor, who superseded the one elected ; and the southern region of Carolina became a royal province. It was favored with no charter of privileges. The crown appointed the governor and a council of eleven members,\* and invested him with power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the general assembly ; to negative any legislative bills ; to appoint magistrates and military officers ; and in fine to be supreme ordinary, chancellor, and admiral. The commons were elected by the people at the polls ; and all bills passed by the assembly and signed by the governor, were sent to the king for his approbation ; being in the mean time obligatory as laws. To pacify the proprietors, who had extensive interests in the Carolina country, the crown in 1729 purchased of them seven-eighths of all the titles, claims, and quit-rents in arrears, for which it paid them £22,500 sterling ; the other eighth part being reserved to John *Lord Carteret*, whose pecuniary interests, according to Hewat, remained to his family. The proprietaries' claims being thus extinguished, their great original chartered province was divided into two distinct governments, *North* and *South Carolina* ; and the dividing lines settled under an order of the king in council. For fifty-five years anterior to the Revolution, *South Carolina* continued a royal province ;—a period in which none other was better governed. "The first and second Georges were nursing fathers to the province." Still she was among the earliest to resist British taxation. Her delegates were in the first Congress of 1765 ; her assembly ventured to disobey the mutiny act of 1769, and were bold to declare independence. The eventful year of 1775, in which provincial congresses bore rule, and courts were shut, came to a favorable close, by the establishment of a temporary constitution late in December, the first one adopted in America. In 1778 it was revised and improved, and in 1790, fully settled. It establishes a governor and lieutenant-governor, a senate of 45 members, and a house of 124 representatives. The two executive officers are elected by joint ballot of the legislative branches, for two years ; the senate are chosen for four years, half biennially, and the representatives for two years, and all by districts. The judges, elected by the legislature, hold their offices during good behaviour.

There are *statutes* found on record, passed by the southern legislature of Carolina in 1674,† which are ratified by the proprietaries. The enacting clause was in these words :—"Be it enacted by the Palatine and the Proprietors of the Province, by and with the advice and consent of the rest of the members of the General Assembly ;" and the acts were signed by the governor, palatine, and by several members, from three to six, of the proprietaries. During the royal government, the enacting style was—"By the Governor of the Province of South Carolina, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty, and the Assembly of the Province." The laws were now signed by the Speaker, and then by the Governor, as President of the Council. There have been preserved 497 acts passed under the proprietary government, and 687 under the crown. The habeas corpus act, and other British statutes particularly enumerated, were, in 1712, declared to be in force, and the legislative enactments were first printed the same year.

In returning to the northern plantations, above and about the Albemarle, which, with the environs, began early to be called *North Carolina*,‡ we are met

\* Two of the council were a Lieut. Governor and Chief Justice of the S. Court.

† Dr. Ramsay [Hist. S. C.] says the earliest found is in 1682. 2 vol. p. 149.

‡ Governors of North Carolina ;—1663, Geo. Drummond ; 1667, Sam. Stephens ; 1674, — Cartwright, the Speaker ; 1676, — Eastchurch, absent, John Harvey, Pres't ; 1681, Henry Wilkinson, *proprietary Governor* ; 1683, Seth Sothel, a *proprietary* ; 1689, Philip Ludwell, P. Gov., and Henderson Walker, elected by the people ; 1695, John Archdale, P. G. ; 1696, Thos. Harvey, Dep. Gov. ; 1699, Henderson Walker, P. G. ; 1704, Robert Daniel, D. Gov. ; 1705, Thos. Cary and Wm. Glover, two *Dep. Governors* in contest ; 1711, Edward Hyde, appointed by the Palatine ; 1712, Thos. Pollock, chosen by Proprietors' Deputies ; 1713, Chas. Eden, appointed by the Palatine ; 1722, Wm. Reed, D. Gov. ; 1724, Geo. Barrington, P. Gov. ; 1725, Richard Everard, BART., appointed first royal governor, 1729. Others, Johnson, Rowan, Dobbs, Tryon, and Martin.

with the famous "Constitutions" of 1670, before described; which the proprietors were disposed to extend immediately over this section of their province. But the planters sedulously opposed the proposition. Their settlement, now ten years old, claimed an ante-date to the southern one; they had a free and regular government of their own choice, consisting of a chief magistrate, as allowed by the proprietors, a council, and a house of "burgesses," each of twelve members annually elected by the freeholders; and they were able to show records of their proceedings in due form for several years. Regardless of the proprietary acts by which the region of their abode was formed into a county, and repudiating all exercise of jurisdiction claimed under the proprietary charter and Locke's constitutions, the colonists resolved to defend these rights, and enjoy their liberties under a free administration already established. The parties justified themselves in the opposing positions they had taken; and whoever knew them and their dispositions, needed no prophet to predict the ultimate scenes of alternate collision and compromise which filled the succeeding half century of this colony's history. Every settler detested the idea of quit-rents,—of a nobility,—of a foreign master; and on the other hand, the proprietors, finding no regard paid to their chartered rights and their labored persuasives, undertook in 1674, to supersede the governor of the people's choice, and to take the administration into their own hands. A determinate and successful resistance ensued; and the colony continued for three years to exercise the political powers of an independent State. All the advantage the proprietors could gain, was to see elected some one or two such candidates for governors as they recommended. But in 1677, one Miller appeared as collector of the customs, a crown officer ever odious; when the proprietors appointed him their governor and secretary; also a board of seven deputies, as under Locke's "Constitutions," to be his counsellors; and assumed to take provisional control of political affairs, without any representative body; intending probably to effect an union with the southern province in legislation and government. A year was the narrow cycle of these arbitrary measures. Impatient of the exactions under the commercial and navigation acts, and indignant at the change in the form of administration, particularly in the "denial of a free election of an assembly," the people rose upon Miller and his said counsellors, and threw them into prison, and then re-organized a government, and re-established courts of justice. The prisoners effected their escape; the insurgents were never punished; and in 1681, an act of amnesty gave a quietus to the whole transaction. The community became tranquil; the people had their legislature; the settled parts were divided and formed into counties; and the colony was verdant again. Next, Seth Sothel, an evil genius, having purchased one of the eight proprietary rights, took from the palatine, in 1683, the gubernatorial reins, when, by a temporary compromise, he was permitted to hold them five years. He was then deposed by the assembly, on account of his rapacious exactions. Henderson Walker was elected governor by the people. During his administration of four years it is recorded, that "North Carolina enjoyed tranquillity." At last the proprietors, tired of controversy, concluded in 1693, to abrogate the "Constitutions," which they never could enforce; and resort to their charter; an event equally welcome to both the Carolinas.

The government of North Carolina\* now became more settled; though the principal change effected was the submission of the people to a proprietary executive, instead of a governor elected by themselves; and the enactment of laws in the name of the proprietors collectively, instead of their own. A deputy appointed by the governor of South Carolina frequently filled the executive chair. But satisfaction and tranquillity did not long endure. There was a great desire on the part of the proprietors and royalists, to establish the church of England; and the deputy-governor had sufficient influence or intrigue to carry through the legislature an act to that effect, in 1704; while there was only one settled clergyman, and no church, of that order in the whole region; the people being generally either Quakers, Presbyterians, Lutherans, or Inde-

\* Francis X. Martin's Hist. N. Carolina, 1520 to 1775, 2 vols.

pends. This and other grievances occasioned another rupture between the executive and his friends on the one hand, and the house of representatives on the other. Each party had its governor and legislators, several years; the acts of the popular assembly prevailed, till 1712, when that body was dissolved. A compromise effected another amnesty; and in 1715, all antecedent laws were confirmed by the proprietaries, and this northern province was divided into nine parishes, and provided with several vestries, and a salary appointed for the Episcopal minister of each parish.

At last the people, so often exasperated by the proprietaries' measures, resolved to yield no longer to their control; and in 1719, wholly renounced their authority. Immediately, they elected their own governor and legislature, appointed their own judges and officers, and proposed to commit the province to the paramount protection of the crown. About the same time, the original charter of the proprietors was vacated by the British parliament; and the next year, the *northern* parts of Carolina were erected into a *royal* province. It was favored with no charter of privileges from the crown. The government instituted by the king resembled in all essential particulars, that of South Carolina. The sum, previously mentioned of £22,500, was paid in 1729, to extinguish the proprietors' claims in both Carolinas; and when the partition was made between the two provinces, the section embracing the original settlements at Cape Fear river, was determined to belong to North Carolina.

But manly, persevering and severe as had been the struggle of fifty years in the cause of liberty, North Carolina, while a royal province, was repeatedly aroused to resistance, by the unjust policy of the parent State. It was as much as her governor could do to prevent violent measures against the Stamp Act in 1765, and the despatch of a delegate to the first Congress; and in 1769, her governor, William Tryon, dissolved the Assembly, because of the spirited resolutions, adopted in disobedience of the mutiny-act. To such heights of excitement did repeated or imaginary aggressions provoke the people, that in 1771, a body of them sur-named "Regulators" rose in arms, to the number of 1,500, against Gov. Tryon, suspected men and British measures, and fought a battle with him and the royalists, in which 300 of the republicans were killed, and numbers taken prisoners; of whom twelve were adjudged guilty of high treason, and executed. Such high-toned patriots, so often exasperated, were, as might be expected, not a whit behind the first, in the dawn of the Revolution. They were forward to renounce all allegiance to the British crown; and by a convention purposely chosen by them to frame a Constitution, finished and adopted it, Dec. 18, 1776, which has not since been changed. It provides a General Assembly of two branches, a Senate of sixty-two members, one from each county; a House of one hundred and twenty "Commons" or Representatives; and a governor chosen by the joint ballot of both, all biennially elected; and there is placed about the Governor, a Council of seven members, chosen as he is. The Senate is larger than that of any other State, except Georgia, in the Union.

The *Statute Laws* of North Carolina, which were generally confirmed by the proprietors in 1715, exhibit traces, if not records of their existence, thirty or forty years before that date. They appear "most of kin" to those of Virginia. The enacting clause at different periods, is worth transcribing. Under the proprietary government, it was in these words:—"Be it enacted by his Excellency the Palatine, and the rest of the true and absolute lords proprietors of the Province of Carolina, by and with the advice and consent of the rest of the members of the General Assembly, now met, [for instance, "at Edenton,"—"at Newbern,"—"at Little River"]\* for the North East part of said Province." Under the crown it read thus:—"Be it enacted by his Excellency, [Sir Richard Everard, Baronet,] [Gabriel Johnson, Esq.,] or [the incumbent by name,] Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Council and General Assembly of this Province, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:"—and under the constitution, it is:—"By the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina."

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\* The General Assembly had sessions at different places; there was no separate building even for a Court-house, till 1729.

*Georgia,\** with one hundred miles seaboard, situated between the rivers Savannah and St. Mary's, is the youngest of the original thirteen States. When the Carolinas were erected into royal provinces, public attention was turned towards this contiguous region on the south, then vacant of inhabitants. Therefore, on the 9th of June 1732, an association of twenty-one benevolent and public-spirited gentlemen, were, at their own request, incorporated by George II., purposely to plant a colony, whose name taken was in compliment to his own. The whole were collectively termed "Trustees," and within one year, James Oglethorpe, one of them, and one hundred and sixteen emigrants from England, effected a settlement of the present Savannah,—the oldest in the State. Within one other year, the Trustees framed a system of government, different, strange as it may seem, entirely different from all the others in this hemisphere. It appears to have been an untimely and unnatural offspring of the *feudal* policy. The plan was to parcel the extensive territory into tracts, of which every one was to be considered a military *fief*, and be assigned to each settler. When he was enfeoffed, the franchise, on the one hand, conferred upon him all the rights of a freeholder; and on the other, laid him under obligation to furnish himself at all times with military arms and equipments, and to take the field whenever the public defence required it. To carry out the system, the enfeoffment, or feudal grant, was in tail-mail; and in failure of heirs reverted to the government, to be re-granted. The motives of the trustees and object of the system were truly the milk and honey of benevolence; nevertheless, the test of experiment for twenty years, sanctioned the justness of complaints, repeated against the whole scheme, and demanded a radical reform.

Entailments were unpopular, like quit-rents; the government was of a prudential, inefficient, non-descript character; benefactions and expenses had both been great, while the settlements, improvements and commerce had made slow progress,—in a word, the Colony drooped and languished. Dismayed by these and other discouragements, the Trustees, June 20, 1752, surrendered the charter to the crown, in expectation of privileges in return, similar to those enjoyed by other royal Provinces. The people of Georgia, then only about 6,000, consisted principally of Methodists; and in 1755, the king granted to the Colony a charter, by which a General Court of Representatives was established, with judicial powers also, for the trial of causes, civil and criminal,—a court, the judges of which he appointed with a jurisdiction equivalent to the king's bench, common pleas, and exchequer of the realm.

To this form of a governmental system, other improvements were added in 1763 by a royal ordinance. First, the king appointed a Governor and a Council of twelve, and directed him, with their advice, "to summon a General Assembly in manner and form used or directed in others of his provinces;" and gave him power, with consent of the Council and Representatives, "to make laws for the public peace, welfare and good government, as nearly as might be agreeably to the laws of England." An organized established administration of government gave credit and fresh vigor to the colony; and from this period, Georgia began to make rapid progress in prosperity and population. At the commencement of the Revolution, she was in her infancy, had never experienced the evils inflicted by the despotic measures of the Stuart kings on the older provinces; and did not, antecedent to 1775, formally unite with "the twelve confederated colonies" in their measures. The same year however, a popular and patriotic convention chose a delegate to Congress, sanctioned their measures, and submitted the political destinies of the colony to a "Council of Safety" till February, 1777; when a Constitution was adopted and the pre-existing parishes were formed into counties. The first Constitution was revised in 1785, and again in 1789, and was finally made in 1798 what it now is. The administration is formed by a Governor, chosen biennially by the voters at large; ninety-three senators, one for each county,—the greatest number in either of the States; and two hundred and seven representatives, elected annually by counties. The form of government is democratic; for the judges of the superior court are

\* General M'Call's Hist. Georgia.

chosen triennially by the General Assembly; and those of the inferior courts and justices of the peace, are elected at the polls.

Of the *Statutes* in Georgia, the one passed Feb. 29, 1764, respecting settlement of estates, is the oldest one which has met my eye. All of those passed while she was a province, manifestly pay tribute to the royal requirement; and some of the sections close with the express provisions, of conformity—"to the common and statute law of England."

These *thirteen* original States united in a political body-politic; declared themselves, on the memorable 4th of July, 1776, independent of the British government; and assumed a rank among the national sovereignties of the earth. For two years, in the heart of the revolutionary war, the organ of administration was a Congress of delegates, unequal in number, from the different States,—whose acts were passed by a majority, not of votes, but of state-sovereignties, each State having one vote. A more perfect system being immediately and universally found to be of the first importance, Congress agreed, July 9, 1778, upon *thirteen* articles of "*Confederation and Perpetual Union*," which were finally ratified, March 1, 1781, by all the States. The government established under these articles, consisted of a National Congress, which was never to have less than two, nor more than seven, delegates from any one State, and when assembled, they became organized by choosing a president from their own number. The delegates were elected, and might be removed by their respective State legislatures, and in any event were eligible to a seat in Congress, never more than three in any six years; nor was any member allowed to fill the chair more than one in three years. All expenses incurred for common defence and general welfare were to be defrayed out of a common treasury; which was to be supplied by the States through their respective legislatures, in amounts proportionate to the aggregate of the several individuals' real estates through the Union. Congress was to assemble every November; and in all great national questions relating to the revenue and expenditure, the army and navy, war and peace, the decision was by nine States, each having one vote. All other questions to be determined by a majority of the States.

In the course of seven years, practical experience found the articles of confederation to be defective both in powers and provisions; and consequently a *Federative Constitution*, framed and finished, Sept. 17, 1787, was in less than a year afterward ratified by eleven States;\* and March 4, 1789, an administration was constructed in conformity to that most judicious and statesman-like instrument. Congress thereby now has its upper house of 52 senators, two from each State, chosen by their respective State legislatures; and a house of representatives, apportioned to the States in the ratio of population enumerated once in ten years, and chosen in districts by the voters at the polls. The whole number has never exceeded two hundred and forty-two.† The president and vice president are elected for four years by electors, whom each State chooses, in number equal to its senators and representatives in Congress.

Of the congressional statutes, those under the confederation were denominated "Ordinances," and those under the constitution are called "Acts;" the first of which, in the statute book, passed June 1, 1789, relates to official oaths. The *statutes and resolves* of Congress, already fill a large number of volumes.

Since the national government was established, *thirteen other States* have been admitted into the federative Union, with the rights and privileges common to the several primary States. In the few observations about to be made upon these later sovereignties, the chronological order is adjusted to the times when

\* Ratified by

Delaware, . . . . .	Dec. 7, 1787
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	" 12, "
New Jersey, . . . . .	" 18, "
Georgia, . . . . .	Jan. 2, 1788
Connecticut, . . . . .	" 9, "
Massachusetts, . . . . .	Feb. 11, "

Maryland, . . . . .	April 28, 1788
South Carolina, . . . . .	May 3, "
New Hampshire, . . . . .	June 21, "
Virginia, . . . . .	" 26, "
New York, . . . . .	July 26, "
North Carolina, . . . . .	Nov. 21, "
Rhode Island, . . . . .	May 29, 1790

† In 1789, there were 65 members; in 1790, 137; in 1800, 142; in 1810, 182; in 1820, 213; in 1830, 242; in 1840, 223 members.

they were severally and successively admitted constituent members of the American confederacy.

1. *Vermont*,\* situated between Connecticut river and Lake Champlain, claims original settlement, [at the present Brattleborough,] about old Fort Dummer, in the south-east corner of the State; being commenced soon after that fortress was erected in 1723-4, by the people of Massachusetts, who supposed its site and the contiguous territory were within the limits of their patent. But by an order of the king, passed March, 1739, in settlement of boundaries, New Hampshire took from Massachusetts a considerable belt of land along its northern border, (including that fort,) by a divisional line, to begin three miles north of Patucket Falls, on the river Merrimac, and extend "due west till it met with his majesty's other governments." New Hampshire was thereby emboldened to extend her jurisdiction as far westward as Massachusetts did; and, in the course of a few years, to make what have been called the "New Hampshire Grants" of lands, as well on the westerly as the easterly side of the mountains—in all 114 townships. Still, the settlement of Vermont was kept in utter check by the French and Indians, till the conquest of Canada, in 1760. It commenced immediately afterwards,† and extended rapidly far and wide. Disturbed by these movements, the people of New York asserted a right to the whole territory, in virtue of the patent granted by Charles II. in 1664, and confirmed in 1674 to his brother James, the Duke of York; whose claim was alleged to embrace the entire region between the rivers Connecticut and Delaware. In 1764, Parliament, against all opposition urged, fully decided in favor of the patent-title; the settlers still refused to submit to New York; the revolutionary war suspended the controversy; a popular convention met in January, 1777, at Westminster, and declared the present State of Vermont independent; and another assembled at Windsor, December 25th, of the same year, ratified a constitution of government. Unmoved by the subsequent counter-claims of New York, New Hampshire, and even Massachusetts, all which were once laid before Congress, Vermont found herself at the close of the war, in 1783, a sovereign and independent State. As such, she extinguished the claim of New York, in 1790, by paying her 30,000 dollars; and on the 4th of March, the next year, was admitted a constituent member of the Union. Her original constitution, which has been several times revised, especially in July, 1793, received a finish in 1836; and now provides for the annual election of a governor, lieutenant governor, a senate of 30 members, and a house of 233 representatives. Though there are *statutes* of the State as old as 1778, the volume contains such as were revised after 1793, such as have been since enacted, and are still in force.

2. *Kentucky*,† bordering northerly on Ohio river, and being originally a part of Virginia, exhibited an inceptive settlement begun in 1775, on the Kentucky river; was soon erected into a district, and formed into counties by Virginia; and in 1785 was wholly conceded by her legislature to its inhabitants, whenever they should express a desire to be a separate State. This event occurred December, 1790, when Kentucky adopted a constitution; and was two years afterwards (June 1, 1792) admitted a member of the Union, and thus became the 15th of the United States. The constitution was revised in 1799, and at present the administration consists of a governor, lieutenant governor, and a senate of 38 members, the former and latter all elected for four years; and a house of 100 representatives annually chosen.

3. *Tennessee*,§ originally belonged to the Carolinas; and when a separation of them took place in 1729, it fell within the jurisdiction of the *northern* province. The first settlement attempted, was in 1754, on Cumberland river, which the Indians the following year entirely dislodged. The next was permanently effected on the westerly side of the Alleghany mountains, in 1765; and in 1776, the settlers sent a delegation, for the first time, to a convention of North Carolina, that took part in framing her first constitution. In 1789 Congress received

\* Dr. Samuel Williams's History of Vermont, 2 vols.

† Bennington was settled in 1761, "the oldest town" [except Brattleboro'] in the State.

‡ Marshall's History of Kentucky, 2 vols.

§ Haywood's Tennessee, 1 vol.

from that State a cession of the whole region ; and by an act of May 26, 1790, provided for "The Territory of the United States South of the Ohio," as it was then named, a statute charter of government. A constitution was framed and ratified at Knoxville, Feb. 6, 1796, and on the 1st day of June following, the territory by the name of *Tennessee*, was admitted one of the United States. It has a governor, a senate of 25 members ; and a house of 75 representatives, all elected biennially at the polls—the governor by a plurality of votes, as in New York, and is eligible to the office no more than six in any eight years. No person who denies the being of a God, or a future state of rewards and punishments, can hold any office in the civil department of this State.

4. *Ohio*\* is the great south-east section of "The North-Western Territory," which extended from Pennsylvania to Mississippi, and from Ohio river to the northern lakes, and which was by an ordinance of Congress, passed July 13, 1787, embraced under a temporary government. Of the rights asserted to parts of the present State, in virtue of anterior colonial patents, believed to extend into this region, Virginia retained a tract near the Rapids of the Ohio, and Connecticut also about 4,000,000 acres, called the "Reserve," not far from Lake Erie ; and both relinquished their respective claims to all the rest. Settlements were commenced the same year, 1787, in several places. Fourteen years Ohio was subject to the Congressional ordinance, when she was detached from the residue of the "North-Western Territory," and admitted a constituent State of the Union, April 28, 1802, and her constitution was adopted by the people, in November of the same year. The right of suffrage is extremely liberal ; a governor and a senate of 36 members are elected biennially, and a house of 72 representatives annually ; the judges of the supreme court and of the common pleas are chosen by a joint ballot of both branches of the assembly, to hold their offices for seven years, if so long they behave well. The governor has no veto on legislative acts ; and has no other appointing power than to fill a vacancy in the recess of the assembly.

5. *Louisiana* was settled (first at New Orleans) by a few French emigrants from Canada in 1699, and consisted, in 1713, of no more than 400 inhabitants. The present State, on both sides of the Mississippi river at its mouth, is the southerly region of the great purchase † made of the French, April 30, 1803, by the General Government, for 15,000,000 of dollars. By an act of Congress, passed in March, 1804, all that part of the purchased territory, which lay south of the thirty-third parallel of latitude, was constituted "The Territory of Orleans," and provided with a temporary system of government. The population increased rapidly ; and the inhabitants on the 22d of January, 1812, framed and finished a constitution, as previously authorized by Congress ; and that body approving of its form and provisions, admitted *Louisiana* ‡ [changed in name from that of Orleans] an independent member of the American Republic. Of its constitutional government, the legislative power is lodged in two branches—a senate of 17 members, and a house of 50 representatives. The latter are elected for two years, the former for four, who vacate their seats by rotation. The governor is likewise chosen quadrennially ; and in him, with the advice and consent of the senate, is vested the power of appointments—such as the judges of the supreme court and other officers.

6. *Indiana*, a central section of the old "North Western-Territory," could exhibit a few French residents within its present limits, before 1763 ; whose possessions the treaty of that period confirmed to them. But the natives of this region were always so numerous and at intervals so hostile, that its primary settlements did not flourish till the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, which gave quietude to the Indians and rest to the emigrants. In 1800, Indiana contained only 4,650 souls. Yet she was the next year formed by Congress into a territorial community, provided with a government in usual form, and on petition of

\* T. M. Harris's Tour.

† In November, 1762, all the possessions of France *west* of the Mississippi river, and also the island Orleans, were by that nation ceded to Spain ; and October 1, 1800, Spain re-ceded Louisiana to France, the same in extent it had formerly been in her hands.

‡ Du Pratz's History of Louisiana, 2 vols., translated from the French.

its legislature, December, 1815, Congress, in April of the next year, authorized a convention to meet and form a constitution. Such an instrument the people adopted June 29, 1816, and Congress accepted it in December, 1816; when Indiana, was admitted into the Union as an independent State. In its legislature are two branches—a senate of 30 and a house of 62 members. The latter elected for one year and the former for three. A governor and lieutenant governor are chosen for the same period. The former, with advice of the senate, appoints the supreme judges for seven years; and the circuit judges are chosen for the same term by a joint ballot of the two houses.

7. *Mississippi*, situated between Tennessee and the Gulf of Mexico, between Alabama and the river Mississippi, dates its first settlement at Natchez, in the south-western part of the State, undertaken A. D. 1716, by a party of French adventurers. The hostilities of the natives prevented the increase of settlers till 1763; when all the territory on the eastern side of the river was relinquished by France to the English, who by the treaty of 1783 conceded the same to the United States. Still Spain claimed the Natchez, as belonging to the Floridas till 1798. She then yielded the possession, and in 1800 Congress erected the whole country between the Mississippi and Georgia, into a distinct territorial government; and in March, 1817, authorised the people in the western division to form a constitution. One being formed by a convention in July, 1817, Mississippi in December following was admitted a State into the Union. Its "General Assembly" is formed by a senate of 30 elected for four years, and a house of 91, each elected for two years. The governor's veto will effectually negative a bill, unless it can be afterwards passed by two thirds of each house.

8. *Illinois*, a part of "the North-West Territory," situated between Indiana and the river Mississippi, claims to have had a settlement begun by the French at Kaskaskias, in 1673, and soon extended to a few other places. To preserve its American possessions, the government of that nation, as early as 1749, strengthened itself by fortifications on the Lakes, the Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois, and in other parts of the Mississippi valley; nowise disheartened till prostrated by the conquest of the Canadas in 1763, and the consequent treaty of cession. The French withdrew, and the country remained a wilderness till the close of the Revolution. Congress in 1787 assumed jurisdiction of the whole region; and over what is now the State of Illinois, established in 1809 a territorial government. The people, however, by their convention were permitted to form a constitution in September, 1818, and in December following Illinois became a constituent of the great Republic. This State has a senate of 40 and a house of 91 members. A senator's term of service is four, and that of a representative two years. The governor and lieutenant governor are also elected for four years.

9. *Alabama*, situated between the States of Georgia and Mississippi, was at first principally claimed by the former under a legislative act of hers in 1795. Georgia sold to different companies 22,000,000 acres of her "western territory," or "Yazoo-lands," for \$500,000—a transaction which the next legislature impeached, on the ground of unconstitutionality and bribery, and forcibly nullified it by repealing the law, and ordering it, with the records of sale, to be burnt, and the purchase money to be repaid to the buyers. But before they were remunerated, the State, in 1802, ceded all her western territory to the United States for \$1,250,000; and afterwards Congress created the "Mississippi stock," to reimburse the claimants—a stock which was, as intended, ultimately paid out of the proceeds of the lands sold. Two years previously, Alabama and Mississippi united, were erected by Congress into a territorial government; yet their progress in population was for fourteen years held in severe check by wars with the Indians. Nevertheless, Alabama was favored with a separate territorial administration in 1817. A convention meeting at Huntsville in July, 1819, by the previous approbation of Congress, framed and adopted a constitution; and on the 6th of the following December, this State was admitted into the Union. Its administration consists of a governor, and a senate of 33, chosen triennially, and a house of 100 members, chosen annually. The judges are

elected by a joint ballot of the assembly, and hold their offices during good behavior.

10. *Maine*, the twenty-third independent State of the republic, was originally settled about 1624, under the auspices of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who obtained a royal charter of it in 1639, and exercised government over it till 1652, when the greater part of the province was claimed and adopted by Massachusetts, as previously observed in our sketches of that State. The latter colony, May 6, 1677, purchased Maine of Sir Ferdinando's grandson, and held it as an appendant province till both were united in 1691, by the charter of William and Mary. The political connection thus formed, continued 129 years; it was then dissolved by consent of Massachusetts—a constitution was adopted, and on the 4th of March, 1820, Maine was admitted a constituent State of the Union. By its constitution it has a governor, a senate of 31 members, a house of 151 representatives—all elected for only one year. Executive appointments are made by the governor, aided by a board of seven councillors, who are annually elected by a joint ballot of the two legislative branches. All judges and justices are commissioned for seven years, by appointment of the executive.

11. *Missouri*, situated on the westerly side of the river Mississippi, opposite Illinois, was first settled at St. Genevieve and St. Louis, below Missouri river, soon after the treaty of 1763, by a company of French traders. Cunningly, the treaty of November in the year preceding, was kept some time a secret from them and others—a treaty by which France ceded to Spain the indefinite country of Louisiana on the west side of Mississippi river, from its mouth to its branches above the Missouri river, yet unlimited westward, except by the Pacific ocean. In October, 1800, Spain reassigned the whole region to France, and in April, 1803, was effected the memorable purchase of it by the United States for \$15,000,000. Already a strong current of emigration was setting into this country; and immediately after the cession, all the territory below the 33d degree was, as previously stated, formed into the territory of Orleans [now State of Louisiana]; and all above that degree, embracing the vast region between the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean, was constituted the district of Louisiana, with a government instituted by Congress. But in the year 1812, after the territory of Orleans was raised to be the State of Louisiana, the region northward took the name of Missouri—at the same time having its government improved and a legislature established. Its present limits were fixed by Congress in March, 1819. It was then formed into a separate territory; was the next year authorized to prepare a constitution, and in August, 1821, was admitted a constituent member of the Union. It has a governor, a lieutenant governor, and a senate of 18 members, all elected for four years, and a house of 49 representatives, elected for two years. The judges are appointed by the governor and senate, to hold their commissions during good behavior.

12. *Arkansas*, located between Louisiana and Missouri, was a part of the great region purchased of the French in 1803, by the General Government, and being soon erected into a territorial district, in connection with Missouri, it afforded an effectual invitation to settlers. In 1819, however, Arkansas was formed by Congress into a territorial district, separate from Missouri territory; a temporary government was established, and in 1836 it was admitted into the Union. By its constitution previously adopted, it has a governor elected for four years, a senate of 17 members and a house of 54 representatives. The judges of the supreme court and circuit court, are elected by joint ballot of the General Assembly—the former for the term of eight and the latter four years.

13. *Michigan*, situated between the Lake of that name and Lake Huron, was first settled by the French at Detroit, as early as 1683, for the purposes of the fur-trade. Hunters are poor colonists, and subsequently to the conquest of Canada, the ownership of the territory was changed from the French to the English; still settlements did not multiply and flourish at any time before the close of the American Revolution. It was a part of the great "North-Western Territory," over which Congress established the provisional administration of July, 1787, before mentioned; yet Detroit and other posts were not surrendered by the British till after the treaty of 1796; then what constitutes the present State of Michigan was presently formed into a county by the name of

Wayne. In 1805, it became a separate territorial government; in 1835, it formed and adopted a constitution; and in January, 1837, it was admitted the 26th and last State of the American empire. In its administration it has a governor, a senate of 18 members and a house of 53 representatives. Both the former are elected triennially, the latter annually. The governor with advice of a council, appoints the judges of the supreme court, whose term of office is seven years.

Such are the sources from which *American Statute Laws* are flowing in perennial streams. Already the enactments of twenty-seven legislatures could not be contained in as many thousand pages of closely printed volumes. Still legislation, free as liberty can render it, anticipates no limits. Its statutes are to multiply without ceasing, through unnumbered cycles of the future; to spread as space exhibits new commonwealths rising into existence and swelling the Union; and to reach all the new-born as well as the old and unchanging interests of the people, though increased in numbers an hundred to one. In this view of our young empire, just past its state of pupilage, and borne on the flowing tide of prosperity, what in the course of time is to be the mighty total of statute laws in the United States? No single life, surely, will be long enough to acquire a thorough knowledge of their contents. Indeed very few will be the libraries wherein the whole can ever be found. Should the exchange of copies, as practised at present, on the rising of the several legislatures, become universal, the statutes of the respective States would not probably be much lessened nor assimilated to any great extent; so various are the views and interests of men, and so often are they governed by their own will, rather than by the practical wisdom of others.

Of American *Common Law*, the principal sources are five: 1st, the Scriptures; 2d, the civil laws and maxims of the Romans; 3d, the immemorial customs and practices of England; 4th, the British statutes; and 5th, the usages and established rules, peculiarly American.

1. The original settlers of the United States and their descendants, always contended sedulously for freedom in religion, law and politics, unrestrained by foreign control. Possessing in reality few predilections for the laws of their father-land, they sought for rules in the Scriptures which revealed the mind and will of their God. If the Jews drew precepts only from the Old Testament oracles, the American votaries to equal rights had motives for pursuing a more excellent way—they aimed to catch the spirit of the gospel from Him who magnified the law itself and made it honorable, and who taught the true principles of legal and equal obedience. They read and believed that the Almighty was no respecter of persons; that every good law is founded in reason and religion; and that whoever would be most acceptable in his sight, must be best of all, in heart as well as in practice. When required to determine questions of right and wrong, and decide on matters of policy, they resorted to the principles and precepts of the Bible, in the absence of all other obligatory or established laws; and particularly the colonial legislatures of New England, drew many provisions from the same source into their statutory enactments. Perhaps no other people searched so frequently the divine law for guidance, or placed more implicit confidence in its doctrines. They believed it was the sure corner-stone of all pure morality; and whatever countervailed its rules and spirit, was not only unsound, but evinced an unhallowed endeavor to be wise above what was revealed or written. As with the primitive Christians, they could find no other law to teach with like wisdom the great doctrinal and practical duties of man, in every sphere of life, more particularly to fear and obey God rather than man; to speak the truth; to be just and sincere;—in a word, to do unto others what you would have them do to you. Constitutions and laws, endued with the attributes of such a spirit, they believed would secure rights, prevent wrongs, and guide to happiness. In their good principles and good sense, they supposed it easier to check crime by religious education and the culture of the mind, than by cruel punishments; better to execute a sentence surely and speedily than

severely; being careful always to make the law a terror to evil doers, and a praise and encouragement to those who did well. In fact, Christianity itself, in our American community has from the first been a part of the common law. A blow aimed at its root, is an offence which judicial tribunals will punish without any legislative statute; and a malicious attack upon its branches, is sure to be encountered by a penal enactment. They early and correctly took the just distinction between abhorrent persecution and righteous punishment.

2. *The civil law and the maxims of the Romans*, being in a body, [Corpus Juris Civilis,] what has been previously described, constitute a part of our common law. For instance, the descent of property among kindreds; the scope of admiralty-jurisdiction; and the trial of maritime causes without a jury, originated in "the rules of the civil law." Their principles, however, rather than their precepts, have received favorable regard; and more of both would probably have been adopted here, had they not incurred a popular odium in consequence of their auxiliary connection with the *Canon law*, always so much reprobated in our country. But the *law-maxims* of the Romans, so freely and eagerly drawn into our judicial decisions, are esteemed the marrow and essence of reason—the pristine axioms of good and sound sense. Take these few for example:—Immemorial custom becomes a law; usage originated in reason. A contemporaneous construction of a statute is its best interpreter. Whatever a man does by his authorized agent is his own act. No greater power can be derived from another than he himself possesses. Every word and action of a man is to be taken most strongly against himself. Crime consists in motive, evil in action. No one can plead ignorance of law in excuse for offence. Every one is presumed to be innocent till proved to be guilty. A man is not to be punished till condemned, nor condemned till heard. Let judicial process be uniformly the same, was the *Prætor's rule*; that the course of justice may be always regular.

3. *The immemorial customs and universal practices*, constituting the Common Law of England, so much an object of excessive attachment among the Anglo-Saxons, have, so far as congenial to the genius of our governments, always been very highly regarded in this country. In fact, with that restriction, the ancient common law of the realm, as it was altered, explained and amended, by Parliamentary Statutes, and in force, at the time our ancestors emigrated, was brought with them, and generally made their own. Our jurists and lawyers have drawn from it, legal principles, forms, and process, with a freedom the same as the Cannonists originally made extracts or transcriptions from the civil law. It is from the common law of England we have our actions of assumpsit, case, covenant, debt, trespass, and entry; our forms of indictments, pleas and trials; our first writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, audit-a-quærela, and quo-warranto. We have likewise adopted many law-maxims from our trans-atlantic ancestry. Take these two;—all common law courts retain jurisdiction of what is not expressly taken from them: and all offences against the common law, must be tried and punished by it, unless there is some positive alteration by statute. A New England jurist says, "We consider the whole body of the common law, which can be applied to our condition, as our law."—Another says, "It is likely to continue in South Carolina, till time and experience shall mature a system better adapted to America." It is also remarked by a third, that "as early as 1642, there were in Virginia near approaches made to the laws and customs of England."

4. The *British Statutes* form parts of our common law; yet only so far as they have been adopted in this country; there being not a State, which has not drawn more or less from them. Very many show themselves in the *proprietary*—more in the *royal*—and fewest in the *charter-colonies*. In 1712, Carolina, then embracing the whole region from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, passed an act, which declared 126 British statutes, named, to have the same force there, as if formally enacted by the legislative body itself. Massachusetts' General Court, taking into consideration the "difficult subject," directed committees appointed in February 1799, and again in February 1819, to report, "what British Statutes and parts of them, had been adopted and usually practised upon in that Commonwealth." Though the work here has never been performed; five other States besides South Carolina, have severally made the selection, and fully sanc-

tioned it. One State detailed about "200" in whole or in part, which were allowed to form a portion of its laws. Yet no act of Parliament passed before the settlement of a colony or province had the force of law, unless either adopted by its legislature, accredited by its courts, or sanctioned by common usage. Nor would any subsequent enactment be binding on a colony, except it were particularly named. From some British statutes we have unquestionably taken the frame-work of some of ours; some have been modified to the genius and the constitutions of our country; and a few have been almost wholly transcribed.

5. The *usages and rules peculiarly American*, after all, form the greater part of our Common Law. They are either general or special, originating in this country, accepted by common consent and constant practice, and prevailing from "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." They are sometimes settled, by judicial decisions; and thus acquire the force of law. Likewise several parts of our common law, had their origin in colonial ordinances, which continued to be practised upon, after the Charters were vacated; it being understood, that the fall of a Charter, as in Virginia, Massachusetts, the Jerseys, and the Carolinas, carried down with it all the statutory acts, then in force, which had been passed during its existence. The *Rules* of our own Common Law, flow from the deductions of *Reason*; and are applied to all analogous cases in determining what is right and what wrong—what will accomplish the greatest good in the best manner. It is this faculty of *reason*, the divine attribute of every mind, which is able by study and learning to bring into light, hidden rules, and in that way, quite irresistibly convince and satisfy the ingenuous inquirer. All the codes of ethics, and the legal decisions of entirely new cases, acquire their main credit from being the expletives of clear reason. From the same source have sprung the laws of nations, being nature's laws, intuitively just and righteous, and therefore necessarily universal. For nature's rules of equal right, when applied to the whole family of civilized nations, must necessarily form their laws. There is no other standard tribunal or oracle, by which there could be an universal code established. Though it be elementary, or perhaps conventional, and though it espouses new principles, and comes to us through the pages of history, if sanctioned by usage it will be obligatory. Our judges for the same cause pay tribute specially to the law-merchant; and to the learned and legal decisions of foreign courts of judicature. Usage may be determined by tradition; or settled by rules of reason, enlightened and practical; and in either way, it will constitute the greater part of our Common Law.

It is next important to inquire, who in particular has the power to determine what are our legal customs, usages, and practices,—in other words, our Common Law? This, in reply, is vested in the Supreme Judiciaries of the United States, and of the twenty-six several States, established and acting according to their respective ordinance and jurisdictional constitutions. To render judicial decisions settled and uniform, all judges in the supreme tribunal of the same political sovereignty, are bound to respect the solemn opinions of their predecessors on the same bench; and to believe there were the best grounds for the opinions given by them, till the contrary manifestly appears.

Of the United States, the supreme judiciary consists of nine judges; and in the twenty-six several States, there are one hundred and seventeen; making the whole number of Supreme Court Judges, one hundred and twenty-six. No State has less than three, nor more than six judges, except Georgia, which has eleven, and Illinois, which has nine. In later times, the smallest number seems to suit best the taste and judgment of the people, there being but three supreme judges in each of nine States, which have come into the Union since the Revolution. These, the highest tribunals of the several States, are termed "*Supreme Courts*," except in Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, where they are denominated the "*High*" or "*Supreme Court of Appeals*," or "*of Errors and Appeals*." There is, however, a "*Court of Appeals and Pardons*," in New Jersey, composed of the Governor and "fourteen associate judges," who are annually elected. In sixteen States, the judges hold their commissions as fruits of executive appointments, being nominated by their governor, and approved by his council and the senate; in the other ten, the

respective legislatures in joint ballot elect their judges.\* This manner being considered more in keeping with the genius of democratical governments, a majority of the late constitutions have provided for bringing the judges upon the bench in that way. For a like reason, it has become more in fashion, as time lapses, to limit the tenor of judicial office, to a specific period. Under the General Government, and in thirteen of the primary States, and some of the others, the judges are commissioned during good behavior, as in England, or to the age of sixty-five or seventy years; though most of the other States have limited the time from one to seven years; and though in Alabama it is extended to eight, and in Tennessee to twelve years. These judges are uniformly selected from the counsellors of law, advanced, some twenty years or more in professional practice, and distinguished for their talents, legal learning and weight of character. They are all salary-men; and the emoluments the office commands, as well as the honors it confers, render it an object not unworthy to be desired. Their rewards, if not great, are competent; differing in amount, somewhat in proportion to the magnitude and multiplicity of the labors they have to perform, and to the population and wealth of the State they are commissioned to serve. Louisiana and Rhode Island exhibit the extremes; each judge of the former having \$5,000 and the chief justice of the latter only \$650. None other of the States gives to an associate judge of its Supreme Court, a less salary than \$1,100 nor a greater one than \$3,000; though most chief justices are allowed one, two or three hundred dollars more. Of the one hundred and seventeen state judges, the salary of each, on an average, would exceed \$2,200, and in the aggregate, a quarter of a million;—and there is unquestionably a much larger amount, paid in salaries and fees to chancellors, and to justices of county, district, circuit, and other subordinate courts, or common pleas; so that the annual emoluments received by the various orders of judges in the several States, must be a tax upon the people of more than half a million of dollars. If, however, there be added to this sum, \$96,000, disbursed from the treasury of the United States, to pay the salaries of their *nine* supreme and *thirty* district judges, the total it is supposed would not exceed, after all, by much more than \$50,000, what is paid every year merely to the Lord Chancellor, the [present] fifteen, [late twelve] judges of the King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer of England.

In the royal provincial governments, such as New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Virginia, New York, New Jersey, and the Carolinas, the judges of the supreme courts, like those in England, assumed a costume, which consisted in robes with flowing sleeves and deep cuffs of black velvet, in snow-white linen bands about the neck, and in powdered wigs, cued in silk bags, showing them off, (as an aged clergyman once expressed himself to me,) not unlike some petty deities in the awful place of judgment! The robes were of two kinds, those of scarlet being the court-color, were worn on festival and other great occasions; at other times, those of black were substituted—supposed to be a costume taken from the Welch judges. But the American Revolution broke down all such distinctions; the red robes were immediately laid aside; and though the other kind was kept on a few years longer, and the judges of the United States' supreme court still appear on the bench in black silk gowns, those of the State courts are always clad in citizens' dress of the prevailing fashion, without any badge of official distinction whatever. Many have thought this too extremely republican to be in keeping with good taste and sound judgment; arguing that any judge of a supreme court at least ought to appear gowned, according to the costume of the national judges.

On the twenty-seven supreme judicial tribunals, mentioned, including that of the General Government, devolve the power and duty to decide in the last resort, all the law-cases which are legally brought before them. Their decisions, when formally rendered, are received in their respective States, as sound and settled common law; whether resulting from usage, from legal rules of reason, or just principles of interpretation. To preserve and make public these *judicial decisions* is therefore of the greatest importance—a work done or begun by way of

\* As the Comitia of Centuries in Rome elected their *Prætors*.

**Reports\*** in every State throughout the Union except Rhode Island. Of these decisions, rendered by the supreme courts of the United States and of the several States, if all were collected which have been published, the number of volumes would exceed five hundred; the whole of which have made their appearance within the last half century. It is true, that a considerable number of the most important cases decided in several States before the Revolution,

* The following is a <i>List</i> (though not a perfect one) of the <i>Reports</i> of cases decided in the Supreme Courts of the United States and of the several States; the years mentioned being both inclusive:	
United States' Supreme Court cases [from 1801 to 1842] are reported by William Cranch, 9 vols.; H. Wheaton, 12; Richard Peters, 16—in all, 37 vols. In the Circuit Courts, Bushrod Washington, 4; I. W. Blackenbrough, 2; Mason, Gallison, and Sumner, 10 vols., decisions by Judge STORY, in the United States Circuit Court; also E. Paine, 1; B. Wollase, 1, = 18 + 37; in all	55
1. <i>Virginia cases</i> , "Supreme Court of Appeals" [1790 to 1830] reported by B. Washington, 2; Daniel Call, 6; William W. Hennisy, and William Mumford, 8; F. W. Gilman, 1; Peyton Randolph, 6; B. W. Leigh, 2; — 25. Cases prior to 1772 by Thomas Jefferson, 1; Cases in "General Court," [1789 to 1814] by Brockenbrough and Holmes, 1; in all	27
2. <i>Massachusetts cases</i> [1804 to 1841] reported by E. Williams, 1; D. A. Tyng, 17; Octavius Pickering, 24; Theron Metcalf, 2;	44
3. <i>New Hampshire cases</i> [1816 to 1840] reported by N. Adams, 1; by the Judges, 8;	9
4. <i>Connecticut cases</i> , [1786 to 1840] reported by Ephraim Kirby, 1; Jesse Root, 2; Thomas Day, 18,	21
5. <i>Rhode Island</i> —No reports.	
6. <i>New York cases</i> , [1799 to 1842] reported by William Johnson, 20; Esek Cowen, 9; John W. Wendell, 25; Nicholas Hill, 2; — 56 vols. Chancery cases, reported by Johnson, 6; Hopkins, 1; Edwards, 2; Paige, 8; — 17 vols. Coleman's cases, 1; George Caines' cases in Error, [1801 to 1805] 2; J. V. N. Yates' select cases, [1809 '10.] 1; — Anthon's N. Prius, 1; — 5; in all	78
7. <i>New Jersey cases</i> , [1790 to 1838] reported by Richard S. Cox, 1; William S. Pennington, 1; Samuel L. Southard, 2; William Halsted, 7; James S. Green, 2; Harrison, 1;	14
8. <i>Pennsylvania cases</i> , [1791 to 1841] reported by Jasper Yates, 4; Horace Binney, 6; Thomas Sargent and William Rawle, 17; William Rawle, 5; Rawle, 6; B. Penrose and Frederick Watts, 2; F. Watts, 10; F. Watts and H. J. Sargent, 2; Thomas J. Wheaton, 6; — 58. Alexander J. Dallas' select cases, [1754 to 1806] 4; Alexander Addison's cases of "Errors and Appeals," [1791 to 1799] 1; J. W. Ashmead's cases [1808 to 1830,] in Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and Orphan's Court, Philadelphia, 1; P. A. Brown's cases, [1806 to 1812] 1; John Miles' cases, District Court, Philadelphia, 2;	67
9. <i>Delaware cases</i> , [1832 to 1839] reported by Samuel Harrington,	2
10. <i>Maryland cases, select</i> , [1700 to 1774] in "Provincial Court and Court of Appeals," reported by Thomas Harris and John M'Henry, 1; they also report cases in "General Court and Court of Appeals" [1780 to 1806] 4 vols; and from 1800 to 1836-7, cases reported in "Court of Appeals," by Thomas Harris and Reverdy Johnson, 6; Harris and Richard W. Gill, 2; Gill and J. Johnson, 7; — 20; T. Bland reports cases [1824 to 1830,] High Court of Chancery, 2; in all	22
11. <i>North Carolina cases</i> , [1789 to 1840] reported by I. Haywood, 2; John L. Taylor, 2; D. Cameron and William Norwood, in the Court of "Conference," 1; A. D. Murphy, (in "Supreme" Court) 3; F. L. Hawks, 2; Thomas P. Devereaux, 1; William Battle, 4; their Equity cases, 2;	17
12. <i>South Carolina cases</i> , in "Court of Appeals," [1783 to 1831] Elisha H. Bay, 2; D. J. McCord, 4; H. Bailey, 2; — 8 vols. In the "Constitutional Court" [1812 to 1823] anonymous, 4; Henry J. Nott and D. J. McCord, 1; Brevard, 3; William Harper, 1; — 9 vols. Chancery cases in "the Court of Appeals," [1784 to 1839] Henry W. Desaussures, 4; D. J. McCord, 2; W. R. Hills, 1; William Rice, 1; — 8 vols.; in all	25
N. B.—All 6 of the judges of the "General Sessions and Common Pleas," together form the <i>law Court of appeals</i> ; the 4 Chancellors form the <i>Chancery Court of Appeals</i> ; and the 10 together constitute the "Constitutional Court of Appeals," to decide constitutional questions, and cases where the other courts are divided.	
13. <i>Georgia cases</i> , [1805 to 1833] reported by Thomas U. P. Charlton, 1; Dudley, 1;	2
N. B.—The "11 circuit judges" constitute, when together, the "Superior Court" of law.	
14. <i>Vermont Cases</i> , [1789 to 1839] reported by D. Chipman, (select) 3; Royal Tyler, 2; Brayton, 1; Aiken, 1; Shaw, 1; Vermont Reports, by the Judges, 11;	19
15. <i>Kentucky cases</i> , [1805 to 1840] reported by Martin D. Harden, 1; Bibb, 1; Marshall, 1; William Littel's, 3; Monroe, 1; James G. Dana, 9;	16
16. <i>Tennessee cases</i> , [1799 to 1838] reported by John Overton, 2; William W. Cooke, 1; J. Peck, 1; John Haywood, 4; George W. Yerger, 10; R. J. Meigs, 1;	19
17. <i>Ohio cases</i> , [1812 to 1834] reported by Hammond, 1; Wright, 1; Ohio Reports, 8;	10
18. <i>Louisiana cases</i> , [1809 to 1839] reported by Francis X. Martin, 20; Brand W. Miller, 5; Thomas Curry, 3; Louisiana Reports, 4;	32
19. <i>Indiana cases</i> , [1817 to 1838] reported by Isaac Blackford, 4;	4
20. <i>Mississippi cases</i> , [1832 to 1839] reported by Walker, 1; Howard, 3;	4
21. <i>Illinois cases</i> , [1819 to 1831] reported by Sidney Breese, 1; Scammons, 1;	2
22. <i>Alabama cases</i> , [1820 to 1840] Henry Minor, 1; George N. Stewart, 3; G. W. Stewart and Benjamin F. Porter, 5; B. F. Porter, 9; New Series, 1, by one of the Judges,	19
23. <i>Maine cases</i> , [1820 to 1840] by Simon Greenleaf 9; John Fairfield, 3; John Shepley, 3; J. Appleton 1;	16
24. <i>Missouri cases</i> , [1821 to 1831] reported by the Court—"Missouri Reports"	4
25. <i>Arkansas cases</i> , [1839] Albert Pike, State reporter,	1
26. <i>Michigan cases</i> —a report in progress,	1

530

N. B.—In New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Ohio, and Missouri, the judicial decisions are prepared and published by the Judges of the same Court. In Illinois, they are first printed in a newspaper immediately after they are pronounced, and then published in a revised form by the Attorney General. But in other States there are appointed by executive authority, Reporters, whose duty it is to take and prepare the Reports and publish them. In several States, however, individual gentlemen of the bar, of their own volition, take or collect and publish Reports.

have been collected and published by gentlemen of peculiar research, particularly in Virginia, by Jefferson; in Pennsylvania, by Dallas; and in Maryland, by Harris and M'Henry; yet the work itself has all been done since the Independence of the nation.

To our *Statutes and our Common Law Reports*, already so numerous, must be added our volumes of Commentaries, Digests, and other treatises; and if all these cannot, at the present time, embrace the whole body of American law, what will the increase of States, population, trade, and other enterprizes display amid the evolutions which the coming century will bring to pass? The good man's apprehensions may not be groundless, when he inquires, "Is our country, so exalted by her free constitutions and laws, to be 'dub'd'—'the land of lawsuits,' or to be branded with a character of being never satiated with strife nor weary of changes?" To England is traced the precedent of publishing judicial decisions; for in no other country, throughout the continent of Europe, are there any printed books of Reports; all sentences and judgments are short, given without authorities cited—deciding nothing but the case under the court's immediate consideration. But if this practice is to be repudiated; and if, on the other hand, judicial decisions, pronounced in public, and elucidated by the reasons on which they are grounded, conclusively evince the presence of civil freedom, and serve to purify and perfect the system of justice, may not the free course pursued in this country run into exuberance, and volumes of Reports be needlessly increased? Both in the paucity and multiplicity of law-books there may be extremes; and experience will ere long award which of the two has become the greater evil. But as our constitutional statute-makers so frequently meet in assembly, and our supreme courts of the several States, are the tribunals of decision in the last resort; as the present is the age and this the country of excessive legislation and multitudinous law-reports, of luxuriant book-making and emulous authorship, there ought to be little marvel if the press be productive to a degree so truly beyond precedent.

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#### AMERICAN LAWYERS.

A consideration of *American Lawyers* is a subject hardly second to any other of similar character, ancient or modern. They fill one of the three learned professions, elevated in itself and useful in society; and they are fully recognized by all our governments, in legislation and jurisprudence. Both their station and employment are peculiar, since their obligations of professional fidelity, unlike any other, rest under the sanctions of an oath, always administered to every one of them, on entering into practice. In our country they are of a two-fold order, thus:—When they act in the stead, *turn*, or behalf of another, as in England, our statutes call them "*attorneys*"; and when they act in the elevated capacity of his legal advisers and advocates, our constitutions call them his "*counsel*". To countervail, among us, the Roman and English usage of disallowing to a culprit charged with a capital crime, the right of having legal assistance, our national and several State constitutions guarantee to every one arraigned for a criminal offence, the aid of such "*counsel in his defence as he may choose*". Both classes of lawyers are directly attached to our systems of jurisprudence, and considered officers of our courts;—all which considerations, expressly or impliedly, give responsibilities and distinction to their character, of no ordinary kind. To them it belongs to draft the most difficult instruments; to give good and legal advice in the greatest emergencies; to institute and conduct all law-suits; and in fact, whether property, reputation, or life itself be in issue, the lawyer is chosen by the anxious party before all others as his assistant and advocate. How desirable then, must it be, that he should possess weight of character, and a confiding influence, such as talent, learning, and religion only can give? If he would not betray his trust, nor disappoint a well-affectioned community, his life must be one of thought and research. The poet may sing his syren song,—the novelist play with airy forms

in fields of romance,—and the limner, in the extacy of fancy, make the portrait speak, each enjoying Elysian ease; but the lawyer must labor. Legal science is the essence of his profession.

A lawyer's station renders him conspicuous in the view of the whole community. His own resources are always under the searching eye of the court; and his castles are all to be inspected with scrutiny, and often assailed by an adversary, his equal in abilities, tact and force. Though an erudite court are to decide the law, and an intelligent jury the fact, the counsel must be thoroughly acquainted with both; and he is bound to apply both to the best possible advantage,—“with all good fidelity, as well to the court as to his client.” The wisdom in his management of trials may not be correctly apprehended by others, because he is often intrusted with what they are not allowed to know. For such are the benign principles of our jurisprudence, that any one may reveal the most life-touching secrets to his counsel, and feel it to be a sacred and safe deposit, inasmuch as there is no law to compel a disclosure. While engaged in a particular cause, he is to his client what the Roman patrons were to theirs—benignant, too, like the Levitical lawyer towards his Jewish brethren. As to further advantages the community derives from the profession, the attorney can substitute his personal presence in court for several suitors, while he will neither deserve nor receive a remuneration equal to the collective expenses of their travel and attendance. In trials likewise, the skill of professional men enables them to present the sides of a cause on better grounds, and exhibit their respective merits to greater advantage, than their clients; and thus avert the baleful effect which the talents, wealth or influence of one party might exert, to the injustice of the other.

In further view of this subject, our remarks will touch upon *the origin and rise of the legal profession in this country; the education prerequisite to the study of the law; the tuition, course, and books preferred in legal reading; the admission of lawyers to the bar; the principles and periods of their practice; their number at different times; their emoluments; and their character and standing in the community.*

Of *the origin and rise of the legal profession* with us, our histories afford very few traces, till we had made advances into the second century of our colonial settlements. In earlier times, there were educated lawyers here, such as John Winthrop and Richard Bellingham of Massachusetts, Thomas Gorges of Maine, Nathaniel Baron of Virginia, James Graham of New York, and William Penn of Pennsylvania; yet they emigrated for other purposes than professional practice. The causes and circumstances, which originated or increased the demand for legal services, are worthy of several considerations. It is first to be observed, that the century, embracing the six reigns of the Stuarts, which closed in 1714, with the demise of Queen Anne, was replete with political events highly important both to the realm and to the colonies. In that country, the controversy between prerogative and privilege, in its sanguinary and revolutionary course, brought the nation to deny ‘the divine right of kings;’ to arm in defence of their rights; to change the descent of the crown; and to re-confirm their constitution by a new-framed bill of privileges, espousing the claims of conscience, and sanctioning the principles of a free government. The pure and independent sentiments breathed in that controversy, exactly squared with the favorite opinions of the colonists, and served to furnish them, as members of the same political family, with cogent arguments in support of similar doctrines.

In the earlier and greater part of that period, our adventurous forefathers, their descendants, and associates, who clustered into colonies, obtained charters, framed administrations of government, projected institutions, and originated various enterprizes, all which had in view the special good—the greatest good of posterity. The whole was a period of inception and experiment, in which the colonists, enlivened by the joys of freedom, would have been happy with a scanty competency, amidst a thousand privations, had they been left to the management of their own affairs. But the Stuart dynasty, becoming jealous of them, contravened their purposes, and aggravated their trials. Some charters prayed for were refused, some were vacated, some new-modeled, and some

threatened ; and it was the evident aim of every sovereign to rule them all by governors of his own appointment, and by the dictates of his own will. Amidst the wreck of privileges consummated in the five years' reign of the second James, and in the subsequent re-establishment of the colonial governments, under his successors William and Mary and their sister Anne, who, though Protestants, were all three jealous sticklers for prerogative, there was great and manifest need of legal and political men in all the colonies. From year to year, successive measures and events increased that necessity and demand. Supreme courts of judicature were at length established, in lieu of the upper houses, in the different legislative assemblies, which had before been the judicial tribunals in the last resort. In some of the larger and more commercial colonies, there were judges commissioned to the bench, who were men of collegiate education. These and others saw, that a regular administration of justice in the forms of process, pleading, and trial, was highly expedient, without the legal knowledge competent to effect improvement. The late rupture mentioned under the second James, had disturbed thousands of land-titles, in settling which, there was a requisition for the research and abilities of legal men, and the aid of approved law-books. So in the revision of the statutes, and in the new enactments, there was a demand for legal assistance to make them as perfect as possible, more especially since the acts passed by either of the colonial assemblies, except those of Connecticut and Rhode Island, were to be transmitted across the Atlantic, and approved by the king in counsel, before they could be obligatory laws.

Immediately upon the re-establishment of the colonial governments after the Revolution, a warfare in polities commenced between the representative branches of the different legislatures, and the crown-governors, which became periodical, and sometimes violent. For there were only the two above mentioned, of all the colonies, which remained fully elective or republican ; and as soon as the storm was fairly over, these, in 1689, resumed their charters, and almost as soon became the occasion of prerogative jealousy. To cite an instance and its counteraction by the republican spirit of the times. Fletcher, the governor of New York, being determined to control, if possible, the colony of Connecticut, obtained a commission over her militia, and met most of the trainbands at Hartford, to receive their submission. But their commander, in giving out his orders, being checked by Fletcher, exclaimed, *If I am interrupted again I'll make day-light shine through your body.* The governor, thus finding himself in the midst of danger, forthwith left the whole of them with an execration. Of the other eleven provinces, three, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, were under the executive government of their respective proprietaries ; and seven had royal governors and boards of mandamus counsellors, except Massachusetts, whose council was elective, and only she of the seven, and Georgia the youngest colony of all, had royal charters. Virginia, whose citizens were principally Episcopilians, being less distracted than most other colonies, by the arbitrary policy of James, was among the earliest, after the revulsion of 1688, to settle her administration and assert her rights. She boldly claimed to hold the keys of the public treasury, and to speak freely of kingly government ; and her free spirit otherwise gave umbrage to one governor, who accused her citizens of holding sentiments fatal to the royal prerogative, and provoked his successor to dissolve the Assembly and refuse to call another. . . . . Massachusetts received, in 1691, a new charter, which united with her both Plymouth and Maine. If she could chime heart and harp in peans of thanks for this royal guaranty of rights, she soon saw it was to be preserved as with a flaming sword, turned every way to keep the tree of life. In her untiring war upon prerogative, she took early issue with the king's governor, upon his demand of a fixed salary, which she utterly refused him. To keep the fire alive, this, if nothing else, was always at hand. . . . . New Hampshire, which had, during three years' storm antecedent to that charter, sheltered her affairs under the auspices of Massachusetts, was now made a royal province without any charter ; to be ruled by the king's servant according to instructions in or with his commission, seldom if ever published. Here the land-titles of the proprietary, and the governor's negative, were causes of interminable controversy. . . . . The

government of New York was revised and re-established, in 1691. In this province, the dispute about right and prerogative, soon commencing, rose to such a height in 1712, as to provoke Hunter, the crown governor, to exclaim in the bitterness of his soul, *I am treated like a dog; I have spent three years here in such torment and vexation, that nothing in life can make amends for it.* . . . . In 1702, the two Jerseys were formed into the united province of New Jersey, and a government instituted without a charter. In the debates of her citizens upon the prerogative question, which were conducted with sufficient warmth on both sides, they accused Lord Cornbury, then governor both of New York and New Jersey, "with dealing in bribes." In retort he charged their assembly "with disloyalty," and "capable of any thing but good." "*Nay, nay,*" as their Quaker Speaker told him, "*there are no such things done as thou sayest; but thou feignest them out of thine own heart.*" . . . . The Carolinas were always sensitive to the arbitrary encroachments upon their rights, equally under the proprietaries and the crown; and if they, not being created into royal provinces, till 1720, experienced occasions to resist the force of prerogative later than others, the war they ultimately waged with it, placed them in the foremost ranks of freemen. . . . In the three proprietary provinces, after the government of Pennsylvania was settled upon Penn's last charter of 1701, the people perpetually contended with his successors for "fee-simple estates, and freedom from quit-rents," till the Revolution. . . . . Delaware, though severed from Pennsylvania in 1704, and favored with a separate legislature of her own, was nominally under the same proprietary governor, and her legislative acts were all subject to the king's veto. Both circumstances being considered badges of servility, were the occasions of perpetual discontent, and sometimes bursts of complaint. . . . . The proprietary of Maryland was in the saddest quandary of all others. None of the Stuart family, not even William and Mary, would restore his province to him; nor was justice done him till the third year of the first king George. If the act was considered by him and the crown as a dispensation of grace, the event was heartily deprecated by the people. For they were wholly indisposed to hold their rights subject to the control of a proprietary governor, who was often arbitrary, and always obsequious to his sovereign. Once or more, Lord Baltimore loudly complained of being "most insolently treated by some of his assemblies in their multifarious claim of rights."

If these political circumstances and considerations educed a requisition for the services of legal men; obviously much more so, would an enlargement of population, of pecuniary capital, and of commercial enterprise. By mixing facts with thoughts in a brief consideration of these subjects, the learned profession of the law will be found to have risen or originated in the earlier parts of the period, denominated *the golden age of the Colonies*. This is supposed to have succeeded several memorable and nearly coeval occurrences; such as the great treaty of Utrecht in 1712; the change of the Stuart to the Hanoverian dynasty in 1714; and the simultaneous transfer of the British administration from the Tories to the Whigs. That age approached its zenith, after the crush of the last Pretender's rebellion in 1746; and the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748; when Parliament strove to give the king's instructions the validity of law, to enforce other arbitrary measures, throughout the colonies; and by legislative acts in 1750, and afterwards, to monopolize the exports, to prevent the manufactures, and to think of a revenue, in America.

As to the comparative population of the colonies, if it were in 1714, a fifth less than half a million, it was certainly in 1750, double that number. The inhabitants had, in the mean time, proportionably elevated their attributes of character. By an increase of schools and college auxiliaries they became more generally enlightened; by internal trade, they formed a greater acquaintance with one another's sentiments, resources and strength; by various enterprizes, they had extensively added to their wealth; and by Spartan exploits in Indian wars, and particularly in the far-famed and splendid conquest of Cape Breton, they gave a brilliancy to their military reputation, which was for the first time, a cause both of applause and jealousy in the realm.

But after all, it is contended, that the profession of law, has its rise and progress, principally amidst commercial enterprise. A few facts adduced and ap-

plied to the subject therefore, may serve to sustain, or at least to strengthen the argument. Though our country was originally formed, by her expanded seaboard and forests, and by her varieties of climate and productions, for extensive commerce, it was inconsiderable at the end of a whole century after its settlement. The British Parliament noticed it in 1696, by requiring all her freighting vessels to be English or American built, and to be navigated by British subjects. Within the succeeding half century, the commerce, shipping, and seamen of the Colonies were found to have risen into imposing importance. To note a few facts—in 1736, Virginia and Maryland sent to Great Britain the value of £210,000 in tobacco, and the latter employed in her trade about one hundred and thirty vessels. The shipping of New England, mostly in Massachusetts, amounted in 1742-3 to 2,000 sail, and gaged 50,000 tons; employing about 4,000 seamen. New York, in 1750, shipped 6,732 tons of provisions, chiefly flour, besides a vast quantity of grain. Pennsylvania, first settled in 1681, employed at the end of fifty years, about 6,000 tons of shipping in her commerce. Charleston, South Carolina, exported, in 1733 about 40,000 barrels of rice, 200,000 barrels of pitch and turpentine, and employed in 1744 about 1,500 seamen. Even smaller places had become commercial; for instance, Newport, Rhode Island, claimed in 1739 to own 100 vessels; and Portsmouth, New Hampshire, witnessed, in 1748, more than 120 clearances, besides 200 coasters. Ship building became a great business at the southward as well as at the northward; and the fisheries have, from the first settlement of our coasts, been considered of the utmost importance, as they have always contributed to feed multitudes of mouths, and to swell the sails of commerce. If we took from the Grand Banks in 1716, 107 thousand quintals of cod fish; we carried to England in 1730, besides fish, 154 tons of train oil, and 9,200 lbs. of whalebone. There is one species of traffic mentioned, to be execrated. This was the nefarious slave-trade, begun an half century before this country was settled, and encouraged by king and parliament till the English had taken 300,000 negroes from their native Africa, and transported great numbers of them into all their colonies. Though this was a trade that figured largely, in the last periods of the Stuart dynasty, it was exceedingly deprecated by all the free-spirited colonists. New England always disliked slaves; Pennsylvania had so many of them in 1712, that she thought it unsafe to set them at liberty; and Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas, subsequently passed laws against any further importation of them. Always consistent with the free principles avowed, they infinitely preferred to see their territories filling with fugitive emigrants—the hopeful security and strength of society. Of the slaves themselves, their baptism was humanely and successfully advocated by the few lawyers of the times, though strongly opposed by the best of other men. One more subject, though of quite a different character, was *paper money*,—highly fruitful of law questions. It was first issued by Massachusetts, in 1691, to aid the outfit of the Canada expedition; an example, which was, within thirty years, extensively imitated by every colony except Virginia. But its value every where gradually depreciated to such a degree, that the currency of New England in 1738, was worth no more than *five to one* in gold or silver; in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, *two to one*; in South Carolina, *eight to one*; and in North Carolina, *ten to one*. No wonder it should generate law-strifes, for it was continually passing from hand to hand in the daily occurrences of life; it was in most colonies made a tender; and all whose livings depended upon salaries, annuities and statutory fees, were virtually plundered.

In this most interesting condition of our rising country, amidst her growing enterprises, institutions and improvements, sprang up the learned profession of the law. Its first distinguishing appearance, was in the four principal emporiums of commerce, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Charleston. This was in the early part of the last century, when there was almost none of the order in our country—scarcely enough for law-instructors. The courts were generally unlearned in jurisprudence; the administration of justice was lax, informal and often erroneous; and the practitioners, with few exceptions, were mere sophisters or pettifoggers; whose repeated mistakes and miscarriages, in matters of law, were at length openly manifest to a whole injured public. Corrected both by baleful experience and by more enlightened and liberal sentiments, the com-

munity waked up to the superior advantages and security gained by all men in business, from the skill of learned lawyers. Former prejudices had yielded to a better spirit. For though the Virginia house of Burgesses had voted in 1660, "the total ejection of mercenary attorneys," and were without learned lawyers some years beyond the first century of her colonial existence; though a Massachusetts law of 1663, disallowed "usual and common attorneys in any inferior court," to be members of the legislature; though the New Jersey courts were deemed by a general assembly, altogether "able to [manege without attorney or counsellor;" though the people of Pennsylvania refused in 1707, to have "English lawyers for judges in their highest courts," and though the 10th article of Locke's Carolina Constitutions would allow "no one to plead another man's cause;"—all these prejudices, time, intelligence, and common sense had effectually cured. Perhaps the attorneys of those early times, were "common," "mercenary," or "educated abroad;" and perhaps some of them thought, as one was indiscreet enough to say, that "this country could never be worth living in for lawyers and gentlemen, till the charters were taken away."

To mention a very few of those, who first adorned the temple of jurisprudence by their professional learning and legal knowledge, we may begin with *Paul Dudley*, who is supposed to stand, in the order of time, at the head of the learned American Bar. He was born in Boston, Sept. 3, 1675, his father and grandfather had both been governors of that colony; he was graduated at Harvard University in 1690; and his legal studies, commenced at home, were completed at one of the temples in London. He returned at the age of 27, with a commission of attorney-general, and entered upon the practice of law in his native town. He was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court in 1718, advanced to the Chief Justice-ship in 1745; and was upon the bench, the long period of thirty-three years; being the first lawyer commissioned to that high office. He was an erudite scholar, an accomplished lawyer, and an orthodox professor of religion. The celebrated *Dudlian* Lecture annually delivered at the University, on the Evangelical doctrines of the Scriptures, owes its origin and perpetuity to his generosity. Cotemporary with him was *John Read* of the same town, who after being graduated at the University in 1697, was for some time a minister of the Gospel. He was a critical scholar, and in due time found his talents more suited to the bar than the pulpit. He was a man of piety, eloquence and wit; whose urbane manners and enlivening anecdotes, rendered him, in society, the centre of attraction. If Dudley was the father of revised, corrected, legal practice, Read was the primary author of improved forms. Logical in mind and close in thought, he retrenched the old prolix precedents, used in special pleading in deeds of conveyance and other legal instruments; and by skilfully selecting and retaining all the substantive terms and words needed, reduced them to the neat and concise forms still in use. *James Otis*, an eminent counsellor of the next age, pronounced him, "the greatest common lawyer, this country ever saw." He was in professional practice of high repute about forty years. *Robert Auchmuty*, of Scottish birth, educated at Dublin University, studied law at one of the temples in London, afterwards in 1703, emigrated to Boston, where he settled, being the oldest or first barrister in the Province. He brought with him a commission of Vice-admiralty Judge for New England;—an office however which he surrendered in a few months to *Nathaniel Byfield*, an older man; and to which, after his death at the end of thirty years, he was re-commissioned. In the mean time he distinguished himself as a politician, and a clear-headed eloquent advocate, especially in trials before a jury. The immediate juniors of these eminent lawyers in Massachusetts were *Richard Dana* of Charlestown, *Timothy Dwight* of Northampton, *William Brattle* and *Edmund Trowbridge* of Cambridge, *Joseph Dwight* of Brookfield, *Jeremiah Gridley*, *John Overing* and *Benjamin Kent* of Boston: all of whom were graduated at Harvard, between the years of 1718 and 1728, inclusive, and in a few years afterwards settled in practice.

In the other Provinces, there was *John Pickering*, of New Hampshire, his father's "name-sake," who was a lawyer, as early as 1680, in Portsmouth, his native town. This he represented in the last General Court at Boston, before the Province was, in 1691, separated from Massachusetts, and placed under a

government of her own. He was a military officer of intrepid courage; speaker of the Provincial Assembly, and in 1697 king's attorney. As long as he lived he was at the head of the bar. *William T. Smith*, born 1696, and his cotemporary, *James Alexander*, of Scottish descent, the father of Lord Sterling, rank foremost in seniority\* of those who have since so eminently adorned the New York bar. For various reasons, they chiefly adopted the forms of practice prevalent, in England. Smith was a judge of the Supreme Court in that province, with the law-learned Benjamin Pratt, from Boston, and died six years after him, in 1769; leaving a character which richly adorned his name. *Andrew Hamilton* is supposed to have emigrated to Philadelphia soon after it was founded, in 1682, and to have been the first in the practice of law there. He was a benevolent man and a most distinguished advocate. This story is recorded of him:—One John P. Zenger, editor of the “Weekly Journal,” in New York, being arrested on an office warrant issued in 1735, by Governor Crosby and his mandamus† council, for publishing some free strictures upon their arbitrary measures, was confined in close prison thirty-five weeks. Moved by generous sympathy for him in his distresses, and by the political importance of his trial, Hamilton, infirm as years and ill health had rendered him, voluntarily journeyed to that place, and pleaded the printer’s cause with remarkable eloquence and ability;—and the jury returned a verdict of “not guilty.” For this service and success, he was highly applauded by the whole people, and the common council of the city gave him, “in a gold box,” the freedom of the corporation. He died in 1741, the worthy *ante-pater*, of the Philadelphia bar. *Richard A. Whitaker*, as early as 1717, was a learned lawyer at Charleston, South Carolina, and a patron of honorable practice. The decided measures taken by him at the head of his legal brethren, against Chief Justice Trott, deeply impressed the superiority of his law-knowledge and eminent virtues in the hearts of his fellow citizens throughout the province. In Virginia, *Edmund Pendleton* and *George Wythe*, the one born in 1721, and the other in 1726, though preceded by John Lewis, the law-master of the latter, were senior lawyers of the province, whose splendid names and merits come to us through the brightest pages of history. Pendleton, who died in Richmond at the age of 82, and who had been president of the high court of appeals, was a most accomplished jurist and famous statesman; called by President John Adams “the venerable patriarch.” Wythe, whose years were 81, was learned in his profession, talented in statesmanship, and excellent in virtue. He was the law-tutor of Thomas Jefferson; and “no man left behind him a character more venerated.” As early as 1720, *John Higgins* and *Christopher J. Lawton* were noted lawyers in Connecticut; and by their legal knowledge and worthy example, gave early and honorable character to their provincial bar. Some of their juniors were *Phinehas Lyman* of Suffield, *Eliphalet Dyer* of Windham, and *Jared Ingersoll* of New Haven, graduates at Yale, in 1738–40–42, who with their later brethren, have since imparted so many embellishments to legal learning. But time and space would altogether fail me, to give even the names of those high-minded men, who sedulously labored to introduce and perpetuate in those times a law-learned profession in the different provinces.

*The learning deemed prerequisite to the study of the law, has uniformly been a collegiate education or its equivalent.* Formerly students, when taught what they could learn in our common schools, were almost universally fitted for college by parish-clergymen. To this end, these instructors taught them to read Virgil and Cicero into English; to write correctly the Roman language; and to decline perfectly the paradigms of nouns and verbs in Greek. In view of a classic education, it may be interesting to mention our colleges and the course of studies pursued, in the fore part of the last century.

At the head of all literary institutions in this hemisphere, stands our ancient *Harvard University*—venerable for its age and science of more than two centuries. The course of studies was in general transcribed from the English Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and settled by our clergy and other learned

\* Others were Whitehead Hicks, William Livingston, and John Morris Scott.

† That is, a Council appointed by the king.

men, who had been themselves educated there. The like period, also, of three or four years' study, was required, and the like arrangement into classes was adopted. The *Freshmen* devoted their year to etymology and syntax in the grammars of the English, Hebrew and Eastern tongues; to logic, physics and exercises in the Scriptures. The *Sophomores* attended to prosody, ethics, politics and dialectics; parsed in poetry Nonnus and Dupont; and read the books of Ezra and Daniel in Chaldee. The *Juniors* studied arithmetic and astronomy, the Greek, Hebrew and Eastern tongues, including Trostius' New Testament in the Syriac; and had exercises in the study of style, by imitation, composition and epitome, both in prose and verse. The *Seniors* spent their year in history, divinity, botany and the study of approved authors on other subjects, best adapted to make them accomplished scholars.\*

To render the students thorough in their several studies, they were collectively lectured every Friday on rhetoric; and every Saturday, convened for declamation, when each one took a part in speaking as often at least as once in four weeks. There were also the President's expositions of the sciences, twice every week, immediately after evening prayers; the Professors' critical instructions in Hebrew, and lectures on divinity and mathematics; and the Seniors' and Juniors' disputations on different themes developed in their classic course. Of rank in scholarship, it seems that the best Latin linguists and the ablest theological casuists bore off the palm. Prior to the Revolution, there was, at the annual Commencements, almost nothing in English but the President's prayer; nor was there any other order of exercises than the printed THESES in Latin. These were addressed to the governor, magistrates, ministers, officers and patrons of the University; and in imitation of the usage at the European universities, the graduating class discussed the several theses, and the President closed the disquisition by his own remarks.

To educate Southern youth for the learned professions, and to propagate "Christian faith among the western Indians," the crown chartered the "College of William and Mary," in Virginia; and provisions were made for its liberal endowment.† Its government was committed to a board of eighteen to twenty visitors, its patronage to a chancellor,‡ and its instruction to a president and six professors, who had a right, in imitation of the English universities, to send a delegate to the House of Burgesses. Though Oxford University§ was preferred as an exemplar, its course was but partially imitated; for instead of *classes* there were established "schools"—one of theology, one of philosophy and mathematics, and one of grammar or the languages—severally taught by two masters or professors. The scheme was novel and impolitic. For as it filled the "schools" with inceptive learners in Latin, Greek, and the more elementary branches of science, even to the exclusion in a great degree, of an elevated, regular classic course; it blended and abated the grade of students, and greatly derogated from the honors of college degrees.|| However, in pursuit of the course adopted, the students of the schools were classically assigned to "the Freshman, Junior and Senior years;" and their studies the first year, were logic, rhetoric, ethics, mathematics, and chemistry; the second year, they were the laws of nations, natural and mental philosophy, conic sections and fluxions; and the third year, trigonometry, astronomy and public polity.

\* The classic text books, for some time before and after 1737, were Virgil; Cicero's orations and offices; the New Testament in Greek, and Selections from Homer; Ward's Mathematics; Gordon's Geographical Grammar; Gravesend's Philosophy; Euclid's Geometry; Wollebius' Compend of Theology, and Brattle's Logic—both in Latin; Watts's Logic; and Locke on the Human Understanding.

† It had £1,985 colonial quit-rents; an excise of one penny per pound on all exported tobacco; 20,000 acres of land, in fee of "two copies of Latin verses, yearly" to the crown; £2,000 in private donations; a tax laid by Virginia in 1706 on exported hides, skins and furs; Queen Anne's gift of £1,000 out of quit-rents; £90 yearly, from Boyer's charity, for the support and education of young Indians; a Virginia grant of £1,000, to aid native indigent young scholars; and also a grant of £200 annually for twenty-one years, in relief of College embarrassments.

‡ Title of the first Chancellor: "Our well beloved, and right trusty and reverend father in God, Henry, by Divine permission, bishop of London."

§ William Dawson, one of the professors in philosophy, was from "Queen's College in Oxford University."

|| No catalogue of graduates in this College has ever been published; nor is any credit given to its degrees by other Colleges, when they have conferred degrees upon its graduated scholars; though many of them have been very eminent.

There were also lectures given and various exercises required, and it was enjoined upon every student to employ six hours every day in study, besides the time spent in the lecture-rooms.\*

A student in pursuing his studies may have aims to a particular degree, of which there are four:—bachelor of arts and of law, master of arts, and doctors in law and divinity. In late years, when he is supposed to be qualified for one of these degrees, he is examined in the prescribed studies, and writes a *Thesis* on some theme connected with the species of degree expected, which the Professors inspect; and if it be approved by them, it will be his part in the exercises of graduation-day. To proceed *Bachelor of Arts*, he must be thoroughly versed in the various branches of the mathematics, algebra, astronomy, fluxions and projection of the sphere; in mechanical and chemical philosophy, and optics; in logic, rhetoric, metaphysics, politics, political economy and the laws of nations. To obtain the degree of *Bachelor of Law*, he must, besides his knowledge of the preceding branches, be “well acquainted with civil history, both ancient and modern, and particularly with municipal law and police.” Either of the other two degrees will be conferred, when the candidate has so distinguished himself by his learning as to deserve the honor. But no one can be admitted to a higher degree, unless he has been previously graduated in the lower.

The other five Colleges, in which our clerical and legal men were classically educated before the Revolution, were Yale College, established in 1702; New Jersey College or Nassau Hall, in 1738; Columbia [King's] College, in 1754; Brown University, [Rhode Island College] in 1764; and Rutger's [Queen's] College, in 1770, at New Brunswick, New Jersey;—all which generally imitated Harvard in the order of classes, the course of studies, the use of text books, and the manner of instruction, each having the power to confer the several degrees, granted by the Universities of Great Britain. But the Revolution wrought changes in sentiment and ripened the fruits of independence, even in our colleges. The names of the students in the catalogues of Harvard and Yale were thence *alphabetically* arranged, without further regard to the artificial grade of their parentage. College exercises on commencement days, began to be performed in native English—less, altogether less, in dead Latin; and the idioms of our own language presently became more and more studied. The College of William and Mary repudiated Latin and Greek, and espoused with revivifying ardor such studies as civil polity and law. Nay, “King” and “Queen” had become abhorrent titles, and Columbia took the place of one and Rutgers of the other.

When a young man, in former times, was not prepared by a college-education for the study of the law, he seldom thought of going into the profession. For we had no places of education like the law-inns of Westminster; nor were there any professorships of jurisprudence in our colleges. The man, however, who undertook to obtain the necessary learning, preliminary to his taking up the books of the law, put himself under the tuition of some educated man, commonly a lawyer, though often a minister. But the private course was especially less systematic, and pursued with less proficiency than a collegiate one; nor was the student often so perfect in many of the studies prosecuted. He frequently read more than the collegian, and yet his mind was seldom so disciplined to thought, to truth, to method, to discrimination, as when exercised in a recitation-room of equals. It is true, the private student might claim to have one peculiar advantage—he could, in neglect of every dead language but the Latin, acquaint himself thoroughly with the Norman French, a dialect in which half the law-books were read prior to the middle of the last century. But he always disclosed defects in diction and commonly in method. Especially in

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\* Since the Revolution, the text-books have been, in the Freshman year, Andrew's Logic; Blair's Lectures; Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric; Paley's Moral Philosophy; Hutton's Mathematics; Flint's Surveying; and Thompson's Chemistry. In the Junior year, Vattel's Law of Nature and Nations; Stuart's Philosophy of the Human Mind; Viner's Conic Sections and Fluxions; and Cavallo's Natural Philosophy. In the Senior year, Keith's Trigonometry; Gregory's Astronomy; and Smith's Wealth of Nations.—N. B. It is to be observed, that the “dead languages” have given way to other branches of science and literature, supposed to be of more use and benefit to modern scholars. But *Quæry?*

argument, when the proprieties of rhetoric and elegance of style are to him of the greatest importance, he is apt to plunge upon a failure. All branches of knowledge, as so many lamps, cluster and brighten the light. If a few stupendous minds, uneducated, now and then, break forth like comets and shine in a peerless manner, they are eccentricities in the order of nature; and still Lord Hale's sentiment, in general, is correct, that "no man can shine in a learned profession without the lights of all the sciences." In short, if the latter day glory of the profession is any wise fading, it must be through an abatement of knowledge in literature; and time will disclose the growing evil, to an extent which it will cost the greatest efforts to rectify.

In entering upon the study of the law, three considerations have always been particularly prominent:—*The choice of a law-teacher; the legal course to be pursued; and the treatises to be read.*

A lawyer's office has been the principal place where our students have prosecuted their studies to qualify them for professional practice. It is true, however, that in the century anterior to the Revolution, some from New England, and more from the Southern provinces, received their law education at the Inns of Westminster; always preferring the Inner or Middle Temple. Such were Paul Dudley, Robert Auchmuty, Benjamin Lynde, and William Shirley, of Massachusetts; Thomas A. Emmet, of New York; Benjamin Chase, John Dickinson, and John Reed, of Pennsylvania; the two Messrs. Dayton, J. and E. Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Charles C. Pinckney, and Thomas Lynch, of South Carolina; all of whom were accomplished lawyers, and very distinguished men. In time, subsequent to the improvement in the course of instruction at the college of William and Mary, about the year 1730, numbers from the Virginia province studied law there, whose fame and praises have extended far beyond the limits of their country. Between 1798 and 1827, there was a famous law-school at Litchfield, Connecticut, in which the whole or principal course of legal reading was prosecuted by seven hundred and fifty students. But this and similar institutions have given place to late law-professorships,\* of which there are one or more, in ten of our colleges, in eight different States. Here are, without doubt, superior advantages for study and acquirement; for here are the best of libraries,—here a most judicious course of reading is prescribed,—here are moot-courts and other appropriate exercises; and here in the lecture-rooms, the learned professors meet the students once or twice every day, question them and expound the law; and all those who have superadded to a collegiate or liberal education, two years' study here, proceed Bachelors of Law. Afterwards, in most of the States, they spend a year with some experienced counsellor at law, to acquaint themselves with the principles of practice, and then they are sworn and received into the profession.

There are learned masters of the law, or counsellors, to secure whose tuition and patronage, is justly esteemed by students a meed of honor. Cicero so prided himself of his pupilage under the great juris-consult, Quintus Mutius Scaevola. A like preference is due to numbers among us. Why, but for their acknowledged talents, their pure principles, their law-learning, and their peculiar faculty for teaching? For every desirable law-master will be wise and wary in directing the student's course of reading; careful and certain to examine him weekly or oftener, and to encourage his progress; apt and able to lecture him on the discrepancies of the English and American law, and other difficult subjects; and frank and free to answer inquiries. But surely no man

\* In Harvard University, Massachusetts, there now are 2 professors, 121 students.

In Yale College, Connecticut,	"	"	2	"	32	"
In New York University, N. Y.,	"	"	3	"	30	"
In Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.,	"	"	1	"	16	"
In College of William and Mary, Va.,	"	"	1	"	36	"
In University of Virginia, Charlottesville,	"	"	1	"	72	"
In Transylvania University, Kentucky,	"	"	3	"	75	"
In Cincinnati College, Ohio,	"	"	3	"	25	"

In the College of Philadelphia there was established in 1790, a law professorship, and Judge James Wilson was first professor. There have been opened also two law schools in North Carolina, one at Raleigh, and the other at Mockville. At Harvard, there are two terms of twenty weeks each. Law tuition \$50 per term, for which students have the use of the law and college libraries, and text-books, besides the lecture-room instruction.

can impart knowledge which he does not possess,—no man, excite a taste for legal lore, and a love of research, or generate habits of method or business, to which he is himself a stranger. The student himself has claims; for he pays his master a pecuniary stipend\* yearly, or performs office-services, and may well expect in return from him all suitable instruction, as well as a seat in his office, and the use of his library.

The periods devoted to the study of the law have varied with the changes of times and circumstances. The Levitical lawyer is supposed to have devoted himself from the age of twenty to thirty, ten years, particularly, to studious researches in the books of the divine law. Under the Roman commonwealth, in Cicero's time, the term was five years—shortened a twelve-month or more, soon after Justinian's body of civil law was completed and published. For a long period subsequent to Magna Charta, the prescribed clerkship in England was nine years—reduced after the use of types, to eight, and after the Reformation, to five years. But by a parliamentary statute in 1821, any scholar who "has taken the degree of bachelor of arts, or bachelor of the law, at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin Universities, shall be entitled to a clerkship of three, instead of five years." To proceed barrister, however, five years of further study at the Inns of Court, are still required. With us, a scholar who has received a bachelor's degree at any of our colleges, never reads law less than two, nor more than three years, in any of the States except one.† Without such degree, he is obliged after a good school education, to devote generally one year more in most States, entirely to scientific and legal attainments, and submit to an examination, before he can be admitted to the bar; two years of which term, at least, must be spent in study under some college-professor or counsellor at law. But in New York "a regular clerkship of seven years, with some practising attorney," is required; of which term, however, "four years may be devoted to classical studies"—a proviso intended to encourage young men to get a collegiate degree. In New Jersey, the clerkship of a college-graduate is four years, and when not so educated, the term is five years. The term of study in South Carolina, if the student is a graduate of college, is three years, otherwise four.

Of the time which ought to be devoted to law-reading and careful reflection, daily, Sir Edward Coke thought, after law-books began to appear in English, the number of hours should be six; Sir William Jones, two centuries afterwards, said seven, and many later jurists have said eight; and yet Lord Hale applied himself when a student, as he tells us, "sixteen hours in a day to the study of the law, for five years." At the present period, a learned and experienced American lawyer would smile to hear a supposition expressed, that a shorter period than three years, and fewer hours than fifty or sixty in a week, of attentive application, would be sufficient to fit even a college scholar for reputable practice.

In pursuing this vein of thought, we come to the subject of *law-books*—a subject which has witnessed surprising changes. Of old, they were few, small, scarce, dear,—severally in manuscript, and in foreign languages. The ancient "Year Books," intervening the years 1307 and 1536, were in Norman French; and of the twenty-four old authors, from Glanville, A. D. 1157, through an interval of four hundred and fifty years, to Lord Coke in the reign of the first James, all were either in Latin or French, about as many in the one language as the other. The Protestant Reformers made a great use of types in printing Bibles and other books in English for the benefit of their disciples; and presently the statutes and some law-tracts were printed in the same language. Hence the Reformation forms an era in law as well as in religion. Lord Coke

\* The stipend paid subsequent to the Revolution, was, in Massachusetts, £25 yearly,—lately, \$50 or less. It is now in Connecticut, \$75 to \$100 per year; in Rhode Island, \$100 per annum; in Vermont, \$50 per annum; in New Jersey, \$250 whole term; Maryland, \$50 per annum; in Georgia sometimes \$100 per annum. In all the other States, the tuition depends upon contract between the parties.

† In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, eight States, the time prescribed is three years; in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, the term is two years; in Michigan four years; in the other thirteen States, no time is prescribed,—the candidates are examined and admitted when found to be qualified.

wrote in three languages. The pleadings in his Reports were in Latin and the rest in French. Afterwards, about the year 1628-9, he wrote and published his Institutes and his Commentary on Littleton, in English; and his Reports after his death in 1634, were translated and printed in the same language. In 1647, the Massachusetts executive imported his works, and also the "Book of Entries," the "New Terms of the Law," and Dalton's "Justice of the Peace," all in English. But during the greater part of a whole century from Coke's\* decease, there were seen very few, old or new authors in an English dress. This circumstance retarded the rise and progress of a law-learned profession in this country. For nearly the whole of our law-books, read and used, even to the times of the Revolution, were imported from the father-land. Indeed till within fifty or sixty years past, all the treatises of a legal character, which our cis-atlantic presses had given the public, were only the volumes of American statutes. At present, so greatly multiplied and voluminous are legal treatises and reports in England, and so large the importations of them in addition to the many valuable works of our own authors, and to some 500 volumes of American reports, that no lawyer among us has either the pecuniary ability or courage to replenish his library with them all. On the contrary, we must expect to find them only in our college, county, and social law-libraries—already enlarged receptacles of these multitudinous works. Now the labor and skill of an individual are narrowed down to the point of making a judicious selection of them. All our own law-authors are sought with eagerness as soon as published; and the most of them disclose great abilities, learning and research; redounding immensely to their own credit, and yielding a revenue of service, as well to the practitioner as to the student.

On commencing the study of law, it is the peculiar province of the learned law-teacher to prescribe to his student or clerk, the system and general outline of the course to be pursued; to select the books to be read; to direct what titles and chapters should be passed over;† and to point out in progress, the discrepancies between the English and American laws, continually occurring. If our civil law rests on reason and religion, it is susceptible of systematic and logical investigation. The great Blackstone thought so; and since he, in 1765, methodized its materials, parts and proportions, the great inquiry has been, *What is in fact the best system of reading law?* Each experienced lawyer has his own plan, magnifying of course the causes and reasons of his preference; or in despite of plan, supposes any course will compass the same end. Now all know, that method is the good spirit which gives one the mastery of any science. Pleasure, as well as success and benefit are its fruits. When the system pursued is the wisest and clearest, the scholar's progress must be more rapid, and acquisition more correct and perfect. In all enterprises, the summit of wisdom is to devise the best plan, and then to adjust its parts and to accomplish its ends, in the best possible manner.

Of the great doctrines which severally characterize the three learned professions, those of the law are as clearly self-evident as those of the others. For if holiness, sin and salvation, are the doctrinal subjects of the divine; if health, disease, and cure, be those of the physician; equally manifest it is, that *rights, wrongs, and remedies*, are those of the professional lawyer—constellations of greater and lesser orbs, susceptible, however, of examination severally in their own spheres.

But before we begin to investigate the first of this great threefold division, there needs to be a comprehensive opening of the whole cause by a succinct statement of what is expected to be shown; or, in other words, there must be sketches of a general chart presented, which exhibit the entire country to be explored. At this place, the excellent Eunomuss, or the Barrister, will give a bird's-eye view of the extensive region. To extend the vision, the commentaries of William Blackstone and of James Kent are commonly read in course—the one an English and the other an American author. Next is the selection

\* Seven volumes of Coke's Reports, published in 1601-16; his other works printed afterwards. There were no Reports prior to his except the Year Books.—*Dyer and Plowden.*

† At least one hundred titles, such as *tythes, villenage, &c.*, in the English books are to be passed over.

of *Text-books*. These are, primarily, the Bible ; and secondarily, the abridgments of Fitzherbert, Brooke, or Rolle formerly ; latterly, the commentaries mentioned, of Blackstone,\* and of Kent,† the abridgement of Sir Matthew Bacon,‡ the Digest of Sir John Comyns,§ and lately the abridgement and Digest of Nathan Dane,|| an indefatigable American compiler. For a Law-dictionary, that of Giles Jacobs ¶ is usually preferred before either Cunningham's or Cowd's. To these may be added, the digested English decisions of Charles Petersdorff,\*\* in alphabetical arrangement, which may be used to elucidate the more abstruse subjects of the law.

In commencing with *Rights*, which are in law manifestly twofold, *public* and *private*, the maxim is always to be recognized, that whoever enters society surrenders a part of his natural rights, for the sake of protection and privilege, and retains what are not so expressly resigned.

*Public rights* are obviously involved in our national and state sovereignties ; which develope their politics, powers and trusts, according to our Constitutions, in their respective executive, legislative, judicial and military departments, and in their relationships to other nations. The elements of political morals are discussed in the Institutes of Burlamaqui, and applied as principles to the gist of the social compact, by Montesqueiu's *Spirit of Laws*, himself "the prince of philosophical politicians." The texture and strength of the body politic, are elucidated in the Compend of De Lolme on the Constitution of England ; in Coke's Fourth Institute, on *Magna Charta* ; and in one of Wooddeson's Lectures. In addition to these, certain American works are consulted, such as President Adams's *Defence of the Federative Constitution and Government* ; some of James Wilson's Lectures on the Law ; Debates in the Virginia Assembly, on adopting the National Constitution ; the *Federalist* ; Story on the Constitution, and the second volume of Hall's *Law Journal* ; or rather the second part of Kent's *Commentaries*.††

When the sources of sovereign power and the political principles, and the fiduciary frame of government, are sufficiently understood, the first subject which presents itself for consideration is the department of *executive power*. This probably more than any other gives feature and character to every government. On this head, sufficient foreign particulars will be found under the titles, "Prerogative" and "Ambassador," in Bacon and Comyns. From them the mind turns to our own with triumph ; so entirely benign, reasonable and free is the spirit, that breathes in every agent of delegated authority instituted in this country. Here all are equally eligible to places of official trust and profit ; here the powers and duties of every public functionary, from the President and State-governors to the lowest and least deputy, are explicitly defined and their terms of service prescribed ; and here no man is intrusted with a greater discretionary exercise of power than is absolutely sufficient for the discharge of constitutional and legal duties. Nor do any other distinguishing rights or rank attach to any of them, than their periodical station may give them. It specially pertains to the executive trust and power with us, to have the nomination of men to office, to exercise all prudent means in the execution of the laws, and to entertain a watchful oversight of the public revenue and expenditure ; though managed by officers whose particular powers and duties have been pointed out, under their respective titles, in the Constitutions or Statute-laws, by which they have had their creation, and still have their functions prescribed. Of the law concerning minor executive officers, such as sheriffs and coroners, it may be read in Bacon under those titles, or that of "Vis-count" in Comyns, or those of

\* *Blackstone's Commentary*, in 4 vols., published 1765. He cites the Pandects [U. i. e. by "ff."] and most of the old English authors.

† *Kent's Commentaries*, in 4 vols., published 1826—a valuable work. He was Chancellor of New York

‡ *Bacon's Abridgment*, first published in 1736, in 5, now 7 vols.

§ *Lord Chief Baron Comyns's Digest*, first published 1762, in 5 vols.

|| *Dane's Abridgment*, first published 1823, in 8 vols. a great compilation, arranged under twenty principal heads or titles. He was of Beverly, Mass.

¶ *Jacobs's Law Dictionary*, first published 1729-36. Now in 6 vols.

\*\* *Petersdorff's 18 vols.* contain a Digest of all the decisions of the English Courts of record—K. B.; C. P.; Exr. and N. P.; from 1660 to the 4th of Geo. IV. ed. 1826-30.

†† *Lectures*, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

"Office and Officer" in both; or rather in books devoted to a consideration of these particular subjects.

*Legislative power* is given and belongs to those who are collectively and constitutionally authorized to enact statutory laws. All questions, which touch the rights of membership in either branch of the legislature, fall under the law of elections. Legislation itself is a very peculiar science; of which many interesting matters are found in Coke's Fourth Institute, Bacon and Comyns on the Court of "Parliament," and Jefferson's "Manual." In this place, the acts of Congress and of the several State-legislatures, which form a great subject, and even constitute a text-book, are introduced for consideration; in the study of which Bacons and Dane's Chapters on the Statutes are read, with a single eye to Blackstone's rules applied to them.

The *judicial* courts, in which the student expects ere long to earn fees and fame, very closely exercises his attention. Happily for him here, the English jurisprudence stands pre-eminent, whether we consider the jurisdiction of courts, their original, subordinate, appellate or supervisory powers, their judicial decisions on the statutes, their determinations of the "Common Law," their trials by jury, or their rules of practice. So much as relates to these subjects and the specific rights of courts, may be now read in the text-books, and the rest be deferred till "Remedies," which are chiefly effected through the medium of courts, shall come under consideration. Since the subject of the "Common Law" presents itself at this place, the mind is turned to Hall's history of it, to Noyes or Branche's Law-maxims, to the eighteenth article of Dane's 167th chapter, and to the few cases in our own Reports on the subject, indicated by their indexes.

The fourth principal branch of sovereignty is the *military*. But this is of so peculiar a character in our national and State governments, that foreign commentaries upon the subject cannot be of any considerable service to an American lawyer. All our people have a constitutional right, constantly "to keep and bear arms." A well regulated militia is the true security of a free government, of which each State has a right to officer and discipline its own; while Congress has a paramount power to govern the whole, and to call out any part of it for the execution of the laws, the suppression of insurrections, and the resistance of invasion. To the statutes, to some legal decisions upon the subject, and to the government of troops in actual service, reference is made for the most of military law in this country.

Our relationship and duties to other nations principally concern the General Government. Our treaties, however, form parts of our public law, and our intercourse with foreign powers is great; therefore Vattell's Treatise on the Law of Nature and Nations, is extensively read, and the college of William and Mary and some others, have made it a classic. Nor is this subject foreign to a lawyer's vocation, since its authority rests on the pure principles of reason, and the solid grounds of commercial usage. Hence it is interesting to peruse the fourth of Kent's Commentaries, and the 10th and 11th articles of Dane's 199th chapter on the subject of "Foreign Ministers."

*Private rights* are either *personal*, *relative*, or *real*. The *first* attach to every individual's person, character, immunity and pecuniary interest. They are severally *mine* or *yours*, *meum et tuum*, and the true proprietor has the justest possible claims to have and enjoy them in security. For instance, it may be a good name, a right to vote, or to use a way, an absolute or qualified property in a chattel, be it a specific article, or money, or a just claim to it, by purchase, promise, gift, inheritance, possession, or marital transfer. From this perception of what is our own, and the consequent modifications of it, occasioned by the multitudinous interests, and business refinements in social life, naturally arises the inquiry into the various subjects of private rights, and the law which sustains them and distinguishes them from one another. Is it property itself, as shipping, merchandize, loans, or assets; or a chattel interest, as annuities and rents; or a just claim, as by contract, written, sealed, or verbal, embracing covenants, obligations, insurances, assignments, notes, agreements, warranties and guaranties? Every one of these is an important subject, and if there

be any other thing or claim of personal individual right, its place is in this class.\*

Of *relative rights*, which spring from connections and dependencies in society; these consist of the kindred and secular relationships which involve the numerous claims and duties of individuals. From beginning with husband and wife, the earliest and most important, the train of inquiry conducts to parent and child, guardian and ward, infancy and age, master and servant; and to other domestic relations, such as citizen and alien, vender and purchaser, and all acting in a representative capacity, as administrators, mariners and carriers; including corporations, and such as are engaged in trade, commerce and navigation. This section of the law submits to a very obvious arrangement, and its subjects being of high interest, are investigated with peculiar eagerness and satisfaction.†

*Real rights*, which arise only from landed estate or what attaches to it, encompass nevertheless an extensive field, and figure largely in the law. Title here is the great topic of research. Ever since the conquest of England in 1066, and the inlet of the "Feudal System," to have been deep-read in the law of tenures, has been esteemed a high order of learning. If the character of real estate has, on this side of the Atlantic, some different features and properties, still he who is most thoroughly versed in land-titles, is deemed a master in the profession. It is a great subject; and the best of law-writers begin with real estate, or tenure in fee-simple, and thence in a methodical manner consider freehold, entail, mortgage, reversion, remainder, tenances and leaseholds; secondly, proceed to transfers by purchase, descent, devise, set-off and possession; and lastly inquire into conveyances by title-deeds and other real assurances. The minor subjects under this arrangement are easily adduced and placed in order among their preceding kindreds.‡

The second great branch of the Law, embraces *wrongs*, which are either *public* or *private*, and sometimes both. These turn our eyes to the depravity of man, and the darkest pages of human history. Turpitude greater or less lies at the heart of them all; and motive gives them their shades of character.

*Public wrongs* comprehend all crimes and offences against either of our National or State sovereignties. The Scriptures, which are a transcript of the Divine mind, teach us the nature of wrongs, some of which by reason of several aggravations, are altogether more heinous than others; the common law defines them; and either this or the legislative statutes affix penalties to all such of them as are committed against the attributes of government. The criminal code in neither of our States is sanguinary; there being no more than three crimes, in some of them, which are capital. Nor are circumstances allowed, in any other country, more than in ours, to give a malversation its true qualities of character. So every penalty, from the forfeiture of life to that of a petty fine, is thought to be justly graduated to the turpitude of the transgression. The reader examines the nature of crimes, and proceeds first to the consideration of treason, conspiracy, and riots, aimed at the authority of government itself;—next, the murder, manslaughter, mayhem, duress and battery of its subjects, in person; lastly, libel of his character, and every other malevolent mischievous act, such as robbery, piracy, arson, burglary, theft, fraud, trespass, and whatever else deprives him of his property, cuts the ties of society or sets the laws at de-

\* On this head of private rights are cited for study, Comyn's *Titles*, "Property," "Biens on Chattels," &c. Dane on "Contract and Consideration," "Qualified Property," "Forfeiture," &c. Comyn on Contracts; Chitty on Bills and Notes; Pothier on Obligations; Jones and Story on Bailments; Abbot on Shipping; Marshall on Insurance; "Merchant" in Comyns; or "Merchant and Merchandise" in Bacon.

† On relative rights, are "Domestic Relations," [1816] by Judge Tappan Reeve; Livermore "on Principal, Agent and Factor;" Sugden on "Vendors and Purchasers;" Jeremy on "Carriers;" Toller on Executors and Administrators; Dane's Articles on Apprentices, Partners, Part Owners, Corporations, By-laws, &c.; Story on Partnership. These and other subjects in the Text-Books; Azuni on Mercantile Law; Caine's *Lex Mercatoria Americana*, are consulted.

‡ See Coke on Littleton's *Tenures* with Butler's and Hargrave's Notes; Gilbert's *English Tenures* [1726]; Professor F. P. Sullivan's Lectures; John Reeve's *History of the English Statute Laws*; Dane's twelve chapters on "Estates," and seven on Conveyances; Cruise's *Digest of Real Law*; Fearne's *Essay on the Learning of Contingent Remainders*; Tracts on Fines and Recoveries, Merger, Remittitur, and Extinguishment; Bacon's title, Leases; Sheppard's *Touchstone*; 4 Kent's *Commentaries*; Jackson and Oliver on Conveyancing; and the titles in the Text-books on the several subjects.

fiance, as forgery, perjury, and adultery. The law of these and others in the black list, not mentioned, will be examined with their correlative connections.\*

*Private wrongs* embrace the several evils which one individual suffers from another, in his person or estate. They are the peccant acts and delinquencies which countervail the just claims of private rights. They fall principally under three classes, trespasses, torts, and breaches of contract. The first embrace *direct*, and the second *consequential* injuries, to one's person, character, health, and comfort, as by assault, false imprisonment, slander, and nuisance; to his interest, as by fraud and usury; to his property or estate, as in trover, waste, disseizin, intrusion and deforcement; and the third, more numerous than either, consists of delinquencies, in the non-fulfilment of contracts, and failures to pay or perform. For these and all private wrongs, every sufferer is to have redress; and therefore the doctrine of wrongs and the law of "Remedies" are subjects of reading in connection.†

*Lawful remedies*, the third great branch of the Law, submit to a two-fold division, *civil actions*, and *criminal prosecutions*, and form a very wide sphere of legal learning. It is true, the spirit of the law allows its subjects to take redress into their own hands, if it can be done without a breach of the peace, and without harm to others; yet it prefers rather to administer relief by civil suit, than to encourage these self-restorative acts, or a criminal prosecution. For such are its benign principles, that wrong is not to be believed, nor malice implied, without facts; at the same time, that every one is presumed to be innocent till proved to be guilty. These are the reasons why *civil* before *criminal* redress is to be considered. But since both are to be sought through the medium of judicial tribunals; these and the several kinds of courts, passed over, when a section of Public Rights was previously considered, will be examined in this place, with their respective jurisdictions and powers; especially in regard to admiralty and maritime cases, and the system of equity adopted by most of the States.‡

*Civil actions* involve almost the whole science of a lawyer's practice; and are sure to put his legal learning and professional skill to the test in every step and stage of procedure, from the institution of a suit to its end. His reading begins with original actions, in general, which are either real and local, "in a plea of land," or personal and transitory, which embrace all others. Those of realty are distinguished into entry upon disseizen, mortgage, dower, ejectment, forcible entry and detainer, and writ of right. Personal actions are these seven,—account, assumpsit, covenant, debt, replevin, trover and other torts, and trespass. In the course of legal process, are first the writ and declaration, the service, by writ, and bail or commitment, attachment, summons or copy;—the special pleadings in abatement or more specially in bar, as accord and satisfaction, estoppel, extinguishment, limitation, receipt, release, or tender;—next, the evidence, trial and verdict of the jury, damages, judgment, appeal, bill of exceptions, reference, arbitrament and award—and execution. The secondary and higher order of legal precepts, comprehend writs of habeas-corpus, error, certiorari, quo-warranto, prohibition, injunction, mandamus, and scire facias. Every subject mentioned in this remedial branch of the law, and some others omitted, as of less moment, are thoroughly read; a critical knowledge of remedy, redress and relief, being indispensable to professional success in practice. A failure in this and in habits of business will defeat the student's purpose, and after all inscribe disappointment instead of honor, upon his long-labors and expensive education.§

\* On this subject are read Marquis Beccaria on Crimes and Punishments, published in 1767;—Dane has 13 chapters on the same subject. The standard works are Hale's and Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown; East's Crown Law; Russell on Crimes; the Statutes of a Lawyer's own State, and a few titles in the Text-books.

† Dane has devoted 21 chapters to "case on-torts" and wrongs done to persons, to lands, and to other property: otherwise the laws on the several subjects under their respective title-heads in the Text-books.

‡ Dane's System of Equity, 7th vol.; 4 Kent's Commentaries under title "Jurisprudence of the United States,"—jurisdiction, and the text-books, or Story's Equity System.

§ On the law of "Remedies," Dane is full; he has on assumpsit, 48 chapters; on covenant, 17; on debt 32; on trespass, 2; on replevin, 1;—also 20 chapters on evidence, records, verdicts, judgments; 22 chapters on special "pleadings," and practice in every stage of it; also 10 chapters on covenant of seizen, right, warranty, pleas, voucher. Asahel Stearns [in 1824] on Real Actions; Chitty on Pleading; Starkie & Greenleaf on Evidence; Buller, Espinasse, Selwin, on the law at Nisi Prius: Sellon & Howe's Practice, American Precedents of Declarations.

In fine, a short view of process and redress in *criminal prosecutions*, closes the legal course of probationary reading. As every private wrong is *actionable*, every public one, committed against the State is *indictable*,—prosecuted by its attorney or solicitor, in discharge of its duties to its citizens as well as to itself. Already acquainted with the law of public wrongs, the legal proficient now sedulously considers indictments, as presented by the grand jury, the arrest on the clerk's warrant, and the arraignment at the bar, though these are of minor professional concern, compared with the trial, evidence, argument and verdict. In respect to these subjects, acumen, knowledge and skill can admit of no substitutes, as no part of the law involves consequences more important than these trials. There are decisions upon man's greatest rights and wrongs, extending to privilege, character, property and even life itself. Here the first talents are engaged, and the greatest skill and eloquence displayed; and here professional services often command the largest rewards, and win the most fame.\*

When the preceding or any other complete course of legal reading has been prosecuted by a law-student, no argument will probably be needed to show him, why the study of the law is reputed to be learned, deep and extensive,—why three years after a collegiate education, five or six years without it, should not be deemed an unnecessary consumption of time spent to qualify a young man for the bar; nor why lawyers should form a class, in science and literature, never a whit behind the foremost of the three learned professions. "To form and preserve throughout the United States, a respectable order of lawyers," Congress and the State legislatures have passed statutes, and their respective courts of judicature have established rules, all which concur in the ordaining, that *such men only shall be admitted to the bar, as possess a good moral character and have a competent knowledge of the law.*† To ascertain a person's fitness, different expedients are adopted. In all the States except Massachusetts and Rhode Island, he submits to an examination; in New York, a committee appointed by the court, examines the candidate in presence of the judges or one of them; in New Jersey and in Delaware it is done by an eminent counsellor, before some judge of the supreme court; in Virginia by three of the judges; in Maine, by standing examiners, whom the supreme judicial court appoint; in Connecticut, Louisiana, and some other States, by a committee of the bar; in Kentucky and in Tennessee, by two of the judges; and in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the admission is on the faith of a certificate signed by the president of the bar.‡

The manner of admission to the practice of law is without ceremony. When the student is found to be qualified, either on examination or otherwise, he does, in every State, take and subscribe two oaths, both of which are administered by the clerk in open court; one is that of allegiance, and the other is the attorney's oath, namely, *that he will do no falsehood in court, nor wittingly or willingly promote any false or groundless suit, nor delay any man for lucre or malice, but will conduct himself in the office of an attorney within the court, according to the best of his learning and discretion, and with all good fidelity, as well to the court as to his clients:*—Being the same in substance throughout the States. During the administration of the attorney's oath, all others of the profession present rise and continue standing, in token of respect to the court, to the occasion, and to a recognition of their own official obligation. In Massachusetts, as early as 1701, the oath was prescribed by law; and as early as 1715, the term of study and rules of admission were established in South Carolina, so that there have been since at her bar, none other "than regularly bred European, or native Carolinian Lawyers." In New York, the admission of learned lawyers to practice, is recognized by her constitution. In all the States on being sworn, they

\* On Criminal Law, Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown; Russell on Crimes, edited by D. Davis; 3 Woodeson's Lectures, and text-books.

† In New Hampshire, a late act of 1842-3, it is said, allows any man of good character to be on his request, admitted to the bar.

‡ In Louisiana, the examination is by the supreme court also, "who grant the license;" in New Jersey, the "attorney practices three years before he is licensed as a counsellor;" in Massachusetts, Maine, &c., an excise fee is exacted of from twenty to thirty dollars, on admission, and goes into the fund to form a county law library.

are enrolled, in the records or register of the court; and in New York and Louisiana, licensed by the chief judge, and in New Jersey, by the Governor. Extensively, it is a kind of common law-opinion, in the profession, that every student, before admission, ought to be a resident of the same State, a sufficient time to disclose a knowledge of his character and habits, and to acquaint himself with its statutory laws, and the principles of legal practice there. Throughout New England, the lawyers of the highest court, vibrate from State to State, and secure professional practice, without further study, and without objection; whereas such a practitioner, going into New York, must read two years, before he will be allowed to open his office as an attorney. The usage in other States a future note will explain.

There are two classes of lawyers in the United States, *attorneys* and *counsellors*, or "*counsel*." It is a distinction derived from England, and began to be patronized amidst the rise of the legal profession in this country. At first, and for many years, it laid claim to degree and rank, and awarded to the one and to the other different professional services in the same cause. The highest order assumed the appellation of *Barrister*, from that in the courts at Westminster; well known in several of the royal provinces. John and Edward Rutledge, and Peter Mangault were such, of South Carolina. In 1763, Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, was honored with the degree of "serjeant at law,"—the only instance of the sort noticed in American history. Robert Auchmuty was at Boston in 1703, William Shirley in 1733, and William Bollan in 1740; each educated at the Inns of Westminster, and all barristers and cotemporary practitioners. As the most eminent of others who were in practice at the same period, come to us through their biographers, without any notice of being honored by that degree, it may be supposed, that the order was instituted by rule, (now lost,) of the supreme court, in the administration of governor Shirley. For if the famous Edmund Trowbridge, graduated in 1728, was among the first who received that degree, it is certain that John Adams who came to the bar in 1758, about twenty-seven years after him, proceeded barrister in 1761, and in 1774, there were in Massachusetts, thirty-six of that order, to twelve others, the attorneys of the supreme court. Afterwards, probably, the promotion became too much a matter of course; therefore that court, in February, 1781, a few months after it was established under the constitution, adopted a rule, that no gentleman be called to the degree of barrister till he shall merit the same by conspicuous learning, ability and honesty—and then on the mere motion of the court; and a statute, passed the next year, authorized the court to confer the degree at discretion.

But the Revolution was a subduing foe to all artificial distinctions. The costume of the barristers had been a black silk gown, bands and wigs cued in bags and powdered,—a costume imitative rather of the Welch than of the English barrister, and somewhat imposing. On leaving the court-house, they divested themselves of their gowns; and it was not long after the Revolution, before they laid them aside altogether. The wigs were worn some time longer. Nor were there any, after 1786, called to the degree of barrister; yet there were about that time eighteen in Massachusetts, and two in Maine. Early in the year 1790, soon after the supreme court of the United States was established, they ordained by one of their rules, the distinction between attorneys and counsellors; and consequently made it the business of the former, as English attorneys, to draw the writ, procure the evidence, and conduct the practical and more mechanical part of the suit; and of the latter, as English barristers, to revise the special pleadings, to manage and argue the cause at the trial, and throughout the whole proceedings apply established principles of law to the exigencies of the case,—disallowing them to practice in both capacities at the same time, till within a short period. This precedent was imitated by the State-courts, and every lawyer was under the necessity of practising, a couple of years or less, as an attorney, before he could be admitted counsellor. At present, however, in all the States except New York and New Jersey, it has become the fashion, in admitting men to the bar, to allow them to practice at

pleasure, in both capacities, and in any courts of the State; though the appellations of attorney and counsellor are still recognized.\*

*The practice of the law* is of concern to the community, as well as to members of the faculty. Admitted to the bar, the young lawyer is thrown upon his own resources, and enters upon the destinies of life. Six or seven years of hard study and extra expense have closed the period of his anxious pupilage, and introduced him to the public. Is he to be the widow's adviser, the orphan's guide, the poor man's friend?—or is he for the sake of wire-drawn lucre, to turn their destroyer? What character will he sustain? By what appellation be called?—The Christian lawyer? A pillar in the church and a light in the world? A neuter?—indisposed to discern true good from evil?—or, a sophist, edged against the doctrines of evangelical truth? In the practical solution of these questions, the public equally with himself has no small interest. He has chosen law for a profession, and studied it as a science. With a mind disciplined to self-command, and to habits of research and pursuit from premises to conclusions, he comes to know that civil laws, the offspring of sovereign power, always claim obedience; that truth is the essence of all evidence and must be the test of every stated act; that reason teaches the wisdom of systems, and is the sunlight in all regions of enquiry; that memory, the store-house of knowledge, requires its acquisitions to be kept ever in order; and that the heart, the seat of motive, the fountain of thought, and the receptacle of principles, will submit to the refinements of education. Books, study and tuition have rendered him a learned theorist; and in practice, his profession brings him in contact with every condition, pursuit and exigency of his fellow-man. Enlivened by an emulous desire to win and secure public favor, he commences his career; and all are ready to believe him qualified to perform the services he offers, and to be worthy of the trust and confidence he claims. The sacred Scriptures, which contain the most ancient and perfect laws in existence, have probably been read by him more than any other book,—to him rich in wisdom, to him divine in doctrine. Otherwise, from what sources has he the principles indispensable to assure the esteem desired? Are they drawn from the "ethics" or "politics" of the heathen Aristotle, rather than from the writings of inspired pens? What are the morals of Socrates and Seneca, when compared with the wise man's Proverbs, and the holy rules of him who never erred? Does this Christian country and this enlightened age witness, with a learned law-professor, that many young lawyers read any other book more frequently than the Bible,—*Corpus juris divinæ*? Can he be esteemed an oracle of the law, *concidex doctissimus*, who has not thoroughly, repeatedly, and first of all, studied Moses and the Prophets, Christ and the Apostles?

To give one a complete knowledge of genuine morality, Locke, of mighty understanding, says, "I would send him no other book than the New Testament." The elegant Sir William Jones was bold to say, that "the Scriptures, independently of their divine origin, contain higher sublimity, purer morality, more important history, and finer strains of eloquence, than can be produced from all the stores of Grecian, Indian, Persian or even Arabian learning collected." But we may come nearer home, and hear the voice of concurrent testimony from our own sages. The eloquent Patrick Henry declared the Bible to be a book of more value, than all others ever printed. The pious Charles C. Pinckney was president of a Bible Society, and his biographer tells us, that "religious and moral principles presided over all his faculties and pursuits." Elias Boudinot, the great almoner of charities, and exemplar of piety, spent much of his life in biblical literature. The great John Marshall was learned in the Scriptures, as well as in the law, which he so much magnified and adorned. With great emphasis, said the splendid Fisher Ames, "I will hazard the assertion, that no man ever did or ever will become truly eloquent, without being a con-

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\* For sundry statistics and facts in this number, the Compiler is indebted to the Hon. ELISHA H. ALLEN, Member of Congress from Maine, who has communicated them from members (being lawyers in the different States,) with him in the House. In New York State, a lawyer must practice three years as attorney, and then he may be admitted a counsellor.—In Indiana an admission to the circuit court, is not *ipso facto* an admission to the supreme court.

stant reader of the Bible." Judge Theophilus Parsons, of mighty mind, whose researches always reached to the bottom, read the Old Testament Scriptures in the original Hebrew, for the purpose of acquiring a more perfect knowledge of them. Charles Chauncy, profound in legal science, declared he found in the Bible, "intrinsic evidence the most certain, of its being the word of God." In short, professor Hoffman assures us, that "nearly all the distinguished lawyers of whom he had any knowledge, had not only professed the highest veneration for biblical learning, but were themselves considerably versed in it."—These were all lawyers, most learned and eminent in their profession. Others of the order in great numbers, who could be named, have been intrepid advocates of the same doctrine; and indeed few if any are bold enough to make any other mention of the Scriptures, than with supreme respect. But it is one thing to revere them; and quite another to embrace their truths, and imbibe their spirit. Of such, however, in addition to the preceding cluster, were the pious William Ellery, the devoted Oliver Ellsworth, the exemplary James A. Hillhouse, the learned John Jay, and the devout William Wirt,—five of thousands, who while lawyers of imperishable fame, were regenerate believers in the merits of atonement, and church-members in the faith and fellowship of the gospel.

The distinguishing *periods of legal practice* in this country are three. The first extends from the earliest settlements in our colonial plantations, to the Hanoverian sovereignty in England, about the year 1714, embracing a century or more; the second of nearly seventy years, commences with that epoch and closes with the Revolution; and the third, of sixty years, from the treaty of 1783 extends to the present time.

Within the first period, there were few professional lawyers in the colonies; almost all the educated men were either clergymen or magistrates. These uniformly cultivated mutual and most cordial fellowship, and unitedly engaged in the establishment of popular rights and of free institutions. If trials by juries of twelve men were immediately and universally transferred from England into the heart of our jurisprudence, the upper branch in most colonial legislatures formed the supreme judiciary, a nondescript tribunal; writs were made by unskilful hands; legal process fell into irregularities; legal forms, for an age and more, were loose and defective, and the parties themselves, or substitutes chosen by them, managed and argued their causes when tried,—a right substantially incorporated into our several State constitutions. Ministers of the gospel were often consulted upon questions of law; and while they were too honest to allow implicit confidence to be placed in their exposition of its principles, they exercised the office of peace-makers, as they had thus frequent opportunity, and happily prevented many law-suits. So the members of the court, or upper branch, denominated "Magistrates," took upon themselves to issue the writs and precepts, or rather to allow expressly of their being sued out; a practice considered exceedingly objectionable, as being liable to great abuse, and was at length the subject of general complaint. But it was defended by the magistrates on the ground, that they might prevent the suit if the cause were unjust, or direct it in a right course if it ought to be instituted; and that it gave them opportunity to put an end to differences in an amicable way without trouble to the court, and without charge to the parties.\* The legal precepts when licensed or issued, were commonly filled by the clerk of the writs, or of the courts; and if clergymen frequently advised a party, they never instituted a suit, nor managed a cause when tried.

But very early in the last century, or a few years before, during the revulsion under William and Mary, there were many colonial courts of justice established, and simultaneously some demand for legal services. Law-books were still scarce, expensive, and mostly in Latin or French, and therefore little read and less understood; when a few men, the paragons of idle habits, vain of a little self-taught knowledge, and of a flippant, fearless tongue, assumed the functions of practice. It could hardly have fallen into baser hands; begetting the race and commencing the age of empirics and pettifoggers. The law, which

\* See the able address of Joseph Willard, Esq., (1830,) to the Bar of Worcester, Mass.

had, in its process and forms, been long abused, was now tortured into intricacy and artifice ; and the very informalities used or introduced were the causes which often overthrew actions in court, multiplied costs, and gave origin or increase to public prejudice. At last, "special" pleading was basely perverted, chiefly to abate writs, make costs, and delay payments ; for instance, a party's "addition" was attacked by a plea which raised this question, is a "nailor" a "blacksmith"? These quasi-lawyers, acting severally under a power of attorney, were not sworn ; and never presenting themselves to the public as masters of a profession, they were subject to no suit for their miscarriages ; they often disturbed neighborhoods, and induced many to say with Sallust at Rome, "Cities were formerly happy when there were no *caucidices*, [or lawyers] ; they will be so again when the order becomes extinct."

The second period of professional practice was one of inceptional reform and ultimate improvement. It exhibited, as early as 1720, in some provinces, very certain evidences of a refreshing spring season. A few learned lawyers had opened their offices ; though it is recorded by a correct annalist,\* about that time, that there were in Massachusetts, "no special pleadings in bar ; the general issue was always offered ; all special matter was given in evidence, reduced to writing, and placed with the writ on the court-files ;" and as it appears by a recurrence to the old cases, little more than the verdict and judgment were recorded. A few lawyers had gone through a course of legal study ; were regularly sworn and admitted to practice, and became an official part of the courts. The propriety of technical forms and prescriptive rules was in a few years readily perceived ; lawyers declared in ejectment to recover lands, and not any longer in case, nor in debt on a promissory note, nor in trespass for slander, as had been done. At this period the law assumed its magisterial robes. Technical pleas appeared in actions ; and in the language of an experienced jurist,† "There is plenary evidence, that the practice had been for several years, before 1743, gradually improving ; still it was in many respects not incorrupt, and knowledge of legal principles was imperfect." The work of reform had been commenced by educated, high-minded, and in some instances, pious lawyers ; more law-books were translated into English and imported ; law-libraries were enlarged ; and law-studies were regulated. In several provinces *bar-rules*‡ were established by the lawyers associated in their respective counties, to reform and regulate professional practice, and to settle the term of a student's legal reading. A rule requiring three years' study in some barrister's or counsellor's office, was established by the Suffolk bar, in Massachusetts, as early as 1760, and afterwards agreed to by the bar throughout the Commonwealth.§ Elsewhere converts to the wisdom of this policy extensively multiplied ; and learned lawyers were found distinguishing themselves in all parts of the country. Already court-houses and chambers of legislative representatives had become forums for the development of political opinions, and the display of legal learning and logical eloquence. Arbitrary power was moved in our father-land ; here the warfare in politics drew on ; the lawyers universally took their sides ; a few retired to the ranks of our invaders ; the others stood forth the shining lights of liberty, and the boldest champions of popular rights. Some put on armor under military commissions of various rank ; some magnified the merit and celebrity of distinguished statesmen ; and every one was conspicuous in some sphere of difficult daring. So that the twenty years antecedent to the treaty of 1783, have been accounted the *golden age of the colonial bar*. There was never a lawyer of character and patriotism within that period, whose sentiments and services were not made the themes of acclamation by his co-patriot countrymen. The courts were abandoned and finally shut,|| and legal practice subsided. *Silent leges inter arma* ; yet the good spirit of law was never more universally revered—its proficients were never more highly regarded.

\* Lieut. Governor Dummer.

† The learned address of Hon. George Bliss in 1827, to the bar of Old Hampshire, Mass.

‡ There are now bar-rules in about half of the States.

§ Samuel L. Knapp's Life of Chief Justice Parsons.

|| Shut in 1774, and re-opened in about a year.

The third period of the legal profession, namely, from the close of the Revolution to the present time, opened under auspices of unfavorable aspect. The excitements and turmoil of the war were over; the expectations of the people were enthusiastic and extravagant; the pecuniary affairs and credit of all our governments were greatly embarrassed; thousands of men were out of employ, and every body was in debt. Amid these perplexities, there sprang up, ere long, and every where, in the fair fields of privilege, the destructive tares of law-suits. The lawyers, whose ranks had been greatly thinned by the war, were few; students had not in the mean time been educated to the profession so honorably left by their seniors; and much of practice was assumed by unlettered men. A while, therefore, it suffered an eclipse; afterwards it shone forth again in its strength. In most of the States the statute-laws were revised; men more learned in jurisprudence were from time to time commissioned to the supreme courts of judicature; and rules were established to regulate the reading, admission and practice of attorneys. In 1790, the courts of the United States took a lead, and set an example, as before stated, which has been extensively followed.

In later years, the learned profession of the law has rendered its members worthy of the right they exclusively claim, to give counsel, to draft instruments, to institute suits, to manage trials, to argue causes both to court and jury,\*—in utter exclusion of all half learned pretenders. Lawyers now sedulously discriminate between form and substance, as between law and fact; mistakes in declarations and pleas, drawn by skilful pens, are almost always amendable—seldom fatal; and professional practice, to the honor of law, has become liberalized, elevated, and improved. No lawyer of reputation would have imputed to him justly the law-maxim, *qui haeret in litera haeret in cortice*. Altogether in point with republican plainness, has been the pains-taking to expunge all needless verbiage and tautology from deeds, declarations, special pleas, and every other legal writing, which is to have place *in extenso*, on the records. Little is read and nothing done at present, in any other than our vernacular English; dead letter, black letter, and rubrick, are all laid aside. In the court-house, the reciprocal courtesies of the bench and bar, have undergone changes. Address to the courts in the language—"May it please your honors," is always rendered to judges collectively when in session; and other courtly respects paid to them are entitled to returns from them to the lawyers of correlative complaisance. Before the Revolution, the supreme judges, under the different crown governments, were dignified personages; and learned lawyers were gentlemen of rank;—resembling similar orders in England. The asperity of after years, occasioned, perhaps, by the war, and much lamented by all, has long since yielded to a better spirit. The great and grave judges who have effected this happy change, are worthy of having their names placed among the brightest stars in history. For any contempt of court, for any violent outrage on a person at the bar,† the offending lawyer may be immediately fined or imprisoned; and for fraud he will be stricken from the roll or register of practitioners. In general our attorneys and counsellors are under similar responsibilities to their clients as in England; not unlike the Roman patrons to theirs. They are bound to give correct legal, conscientious advice; to keep secret all facts communicated to them by their clients; and always to conduct with all good fidelity according to their oaths. The superior convenience of transacting business through the medium of such agents, learned and experienced in the law, is too well understood by an intelligent public to require any argument in its support. Every day's observation will convince us of the demand, use, and usefulness of lawyers, who are upright, great and erudite in their profession.

The *emoluments* claimed by lawyers and received for their services, appear

\* At this period, trials are too long, arguments too wordy and declamatory. In 1656, a Massachusetts law ordered that if a party or his attorney pleaded for "a longer time than one hour," the defeated party should pay 20s per hour extra, to be taxed against him in the cost.

† The writer was once an eye-witness to a very violent clinch of two eminent lawyers in open court; for which one was forthwith fined \$20, and suspended from the court the rest of the term; the other was fined \$100, and so suspended one year.

to have been greater or less, at different times and in different governments. They consist principally of two classes; either rewards for advice, for drafts of legal instruments and other writings, and for the preparation and argument of causes;—or fees, such as the writ, the client's milage in travel, his daily attendance in court, and the "attorney's fee, all which in *this* class are taxed according to law, by the party prevailing in the suit, and form items in his bill of cost, to be collected of his adversary. The fees or sums claimed in the other class, are determined by usage, by bar-rules, or by verdicts, *in quantum meruit*; the argument of great and difficult causes, always commanding the largest fees. The Levitical lawyer, being supported by tithes, claimed nothing. The fee given to a Roman or English advocate, considered an "*honorarium*," or honorary present, was always supposed to be paid in advance, when he was engaged or received his brief, and therefore not collectable by law. But with us, the just dues of lawyers for services are collectable by law, like those of other men, without distinction.

The fee-bill or rate of fees, which was early and repeatedly settled by statute in the several colonies, was extensively revised in the last reigns of the Stuart family. As early as the year 1701 the "attorney's fee" in Massachusetts was two dollars, in Connecticut less, in Rhode Island, one fifth more. Within the next thirty or forty years, the depreciating value of paper money brought on, everywhere, a war with the fee-bill. Some contended, that great fees tempted lawyers to multiply suits; but William Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts, addressed several facts and arguments to the Legislature, in 1742, to prove, that the reduction of fees and costs would encourage and actually increase litigation. He showed that the population and trade of Suffolk county, in that province, were three times larger than in Hartford county, Connecticut, and yet the latter, where the fees were smaller, exhibited the greatest number of entries on the court dockets. On the contrary, in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, where the costs of court were about six times larger in value than in Massachusetts, there were, for instance, no more than three or four actions tried at a term in the Supreme Court of New York, and only twice the number defaulted. Nor were there in her county courts, of two annual terms, exceeding six or eight trials, and scarcely double the number of defaults in a term. Even in the Mayor's court, held every fortnight, there were not yearly above eight or ten trials. So in New Jersey, there were scarcely a proportional number of trials and judgments. What then, inquired the Governor, has had the effect like small fees so to multiply law-suits throughout New England? or what so much as a higher fee bill, has been a preventive of them in other colonies? In closing, he urged the seductive tendency of law-suits to provoke quarrels, to waste time, to delay creditors, to extinguish the moral sense of engagements, and to burden the poor with costs, and principally because they are small. Five years afterwards, he says to the legislature, "When I first entered upon the administration, I found the province overwhelmed with law-suits, occasioned principally by the cheapness of the law. You were induced to pass an act, making the fees double what they were in value, and lawsuits were reduced about about one half." Through the lapse of a century following, experience has proved the argument sound; for in England, where the fees are from three to five fold higher than in this country, the quantum of litigation bears inversely a like ratio.

In some of the States, a lawyer is forbidden to demand a fee, even for assisting a party in a trial before a magistrate; and the 70th article of Locke's Carolina Constitutions, ordained it "base and vile" to plead for money or reward. It was in theory a benign principle, and has elsewhere met with some regard. It is said to have been a rule of Judge Parsons, when at the bar, to exact of clergymen no fees for his professional services. In capital trials, counsel is often assigned by the court to assist the culprit, without expecting any recompense. So much is due to the will of the court and to the honor of the profession, and so strikingly does the service itself, though always the most difficult, exemplify the character of the Good Samaritan, that it is never declined. In general, the fees or charges of lawyers here, have not been deemed extravagant, when these are considered in connection with the services rendered, the expendi-

ture of time and means in obtaining an education, and the expenses of procuring a modern library, and keeping an office.\* If they are exorbitant, however, they are tried by the same laws, and settled by the same courts and juries, as are the claims of other men; there being no legal usage here as in England, to sue lawyers only in the courts where they practice. Every gentleman of the bar here, must be content to frame and graduate his desires to Agur's prayer; for "his angel" will reveal assurances no more propitious to him, since the late reduction of fees in several States, than competency with contentment; and if he aspires to amass riches by the fruits of his profession, he will probably find disappointment inscribed deeply on his anticipations. The want, as well as the love of money, is to him the root of much evil. Golden dews rarely fall on his tabernacle. Neither is length nor leisure of days his lot. The clergyman, physician, merchant, and even mechanic, pursue their several callings with vigor into the shades of age, and from the old fields reap again and again in latter harvests, the new grain; whereas new laws, new books, new cases, and the perpetual motion of mind, pen, and tongue, often wear out lawyers at their meridian, and commit the most of them to the bosom of their kindred earth, ere they can count their threescore years and ten.

*The whole number of American lawyers*, at the time when so many of the provincial courts were shut in 1774, is supposed not to have exceeded two hundred and thirty or forty. Of these, no more than two thirds remained, on the return of peace; and immediately there were calls for their services in different spheres of trust and duty. As the list of them gradually enlarged, they settled in the cities and largest towns throughout the States; and at the close of the last century, the number, it is thought, considerably exceeded two thousand. There were then in England, probably more than four times that number belonging to the profession. For in 1729, there were found to be there, as counted and estimated, about 12,950 lawyers,† besides doctors of the civil law, proctors of the ecclesiastical courts and solicitors of corporations; and the profession is reputed to be exceedingly crowded.

In this country, the "seamen's war," which closed in December, 1814, has been succeeded by a gradual and great increase of the profession of law. The first estimation of their number, which has come to my knowledge, was made in 1820, when they were supposed to equal 6,000, and ten years afterwards, 9,000—both considered fair estimates. But by an account partly taken and partly estimated, of lawyers, the whole number in 1840, as distributed through the States, was found to be 12,770;‡ besides those in the several territorial governments, of all whom about four-fifths are supposed to have gone through a

\* In the Supreme Courts of the New England States, the "attorney's fee" is now from \$1 50 to \$2 50 taxed in every bill of costs; term-fees, or motion for effecting a continuance, \$5 to \$6; argument in an issue to the court or jury, from \$12 to 20, and in very great causes more, according to their magnitude. Before the Revolution the fee was \$8. Antecedent to and since that event, lawyers of celebrity travelled with the judges in their semi-annual circuits, and managed most of the causes tried. In the Common Pleas, the fees are from one-third to one-half less than in the Supreme Court. In the Southern States the like fees are higher; and in the courts of the United States about double. In the latter, no jury-fees are paid by either party, nor in any State where the State itself is a party. Otherwise the jury fees taxed in every cause tried by them are, in New England, from \$6 to \$7.

† Thus classed, viz. 50 "Sergeants;" 1,036 "Barristers;" 138 counsel under the bar, special pleaders and conveyancers. Nearly all these are in London; besides whom, there are in that city 9,056, and in the country 2,670, belonging to the profession, being mostly "attorneys."

‡ Namely, in Maine, 426; in New Hampshire, 289; in Massachusetts, 861; in Rhode Island, 84; in Connecticut, 297; in Vermont, 329; in New York, 2,912; in New Jersey, 236; in Pennsylvania, 1,241; in Delaware, 41; in Maryland, 291; in Virginia, 773; in North Carolina, 290; in South Carolina, 318; in Georgia, 240; in Alabama, 320; in Mississippi, 295; in Louisiana, 340; in Tennessee, 389; in Kentucky, 487; in Ohio, 1,052; in Indiana, 358; in Illinois, 380; in Missouri, 281; in Arkansas, 60; in Michigan, 180, = 12,770. *Can a lawyer when admitted to the bar in the highest court in his State, be admitted to the bar in every other State without objection?* The answer is in the affirmative through the States, with the following exceptions and conditions, viz.: in *New York* and *Rhode Island* he will be admitted a counsellor or advocate, not an attorney—in the latter he must study six months, in the former, two years; in *New Jersey* he can, if he has studied as long as her own lawyers have studied; in *Pennsylvania*, the privilege is extended to him as matter of courtesy; in *Delaware* he can, "where the rule is reciprocal;" in *Virginia*, he is admitted from a contiguous State, otherwise, he must be examined; in *North and South Carolina*, he must be first examined; in *Georgia*, he is admitted by way of courtesy; in *Kentucky*, he is admitted on the same terms as those required of him in his own State; in *Tennessee* no further study is required, though "he must be licensed;" in *Ohio*, one year's residence first is required and then he must be examined; in *Louisiana*, he is first examined by the Supreme Court and licensed; in *Michigan*, six months' residence first is required; in *Indiana*, *Mississippi*, *Missouri*, and *Alabama*, he will be first examined before he is allowed to practice.

regular classic course and been graduated at some of our colleges. Very few are either of trans-atlantic origin or education. If the American bar is large ; in every country, where altars of religion have security and temples of civil liberty have permanence, where freemen legislate by their representatives and rulers govern by laws ; there the profession is had in reputation, and flourishes, almost of course, in proportion to a people's intelligence, enterprise, commercial capital, and popular independence. How many or great can be the demands for lawyer's services, where the sovereign's prerogative is paramount of law ; where justice is not administered with discriminate exactness ; where contracts are few, and the multiform business of commerce is not extensively pursued ? Ours is a land of liberties and laws. Here both public and individual rights are regarded, even with peculiarities to a quivering scruple in the scales ; and here a multiplicity of professional men will be useful, so long as they are eminent for their talents, law-learning and integrity.

*The rank and standing of lawyers*, in different countries and in different ages of civilization, derive many of their distinguishing characteristics from the peculiar nature and administration of the governments under which they live. Just and righteous laws will find skilful and conscientious expositors. Learned courts make erudite pleaders at the bar ; and well informed minds know how to appreciate legal abilities. The Levitical depositaries and teachers of the Divine law given to the Jews, were educated men, whose very office rendered them "illustrious." The free States of Greece had their lawyers and orators, skilled in the technical management of prosecution and defence ; and the orations of Demosthenes and Isaeus, after ages have preserved as models. Still Athens and Sparta had so much more of taste for letters, laws and arms, than for commerce, that their patronage of professed lawyers was limited. On the other hand, Carthage made commerce and war too much a passion, to deem it her interest or policy to improve her laws, or set any superlative value on the learning of her legal men. Rome, it is true, in her republic, awarded the palm to military glory and forensic eloquence, and in her imperial state hailed, as deities, war, wealth and luxury, yet in both paid the utmost regard to her laws, also to forms of justice ; and what country of all the ancients has produced such masters in the science of jurisprudence and in the arts of oratory, as she claims ? Where else have lawyers held the rank of her jurisconsults, and commanded equal esteem ?

In the sovereignties of Modern Europe,\* their legal codes exhibit mixtures of feudal, civil and canon laws, variously modified by national usages, legislative enactments and sovereign decrees, differently shaded, as the constituent ingredients principally prevail. In Germany, Poland, and Scotland, the principles of the "Civil Law" did of old so far predominate, that causes were chiefly managed in writing, the courts proceeded without a jury, and the lawyers had not frequent opportunities to display in public, either their legal learning or their eloquence. Their education was directly professional ; they had no costume, and their rank was but a grade above the agriculturalist or artisan. Some three centuries ago, however, the Scottish profession awoke to a view of its true interests ; from which period, young men have since been regularly educated for the bar, and its members collectively have merited respect for their law knowledge, and occupied a high place in public esteem. The Russian code has also its foundation in the civil law, though modified from time to time, by imperial prescripts, to suit the arbitrary sentiments of the reigning sovereign. The greater part of the lawyers in that country have been Germans, some of whom have attained to the highest offices of State, and proved themselves most accomplished diplomatists. In Sweden, a country of greater liberties, her laws as her rivers, have flowed forth from remote springs. To give them system and form, the great Adolphus, and the States, had the wisdom, more than a century ago, to revise them as taken virtually into new drafts, somewhat in the form of "codifying ;" and immediately the usefulness and respectability of the Swedish bar

\* In the kingdom of Naples, a country of law-suits, there are, it is said, 20,000 lawyers, "most of them the younger branches of the nobility."—4 *Law Reporter*, 127.

secured to its claims, the meed of resplendent merit. The French lawyers originally formed a *quasi* order of knighthood, and wore a costume in equestrian habiliments; it now resembles that of the English barristers. The revolution in France, which assailed all ancient establishments, opened the way for introducing juries into her courts, and for a display of legal eloquence; and within the last half century, she has produced some of the best law writers in Europe. Through the influence of Buonaparte, who would be another Justinian, as well as another Cæsar, the codification of her laws was accomplished, resulting in the famous "*Napolcon code*"; which has since figured extensively among some other people. The Russians and Prussians have respectively made similar attempts to codify systems of laws, though with quite limited success. But in no nation of Europe are lawyers more thoroughly learned, or their legal erudition more fully appreciated than in England; in no other are the judges more profound in jurisprudence, or law and justice more faithfully administered; in no other, are the individual rights of the people better known and secured.

Our American lawyers, for more than a century past, have, in general, sustained an estimable and elevated character. Through antecedent time, there were always from the first, some practising *attorneys* in the colonies, as developed by court records, and other writings still extant; only a few of whose names survive, and little else remains; for they had no painters to sketch their portraits, no poets to sing their praises, and their merits, if any, must rest in their shrouds. Many of their successors have had their biographers, who have, by simple records of facts, almost unwarily embellished their memories, and adorned the pages of their country's history. Far back as the year 1710, the learned and pious Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather,\* of Boston, remarks thus upon "this noble and useful profession," as he calls it.—"Lawyers should be scholars, a distinguished order of men, so dignified, that none be raised to it from a mean condition of life. The Scriptures call him a lawyer, who strictly adheres to the written law of God, in opposition to the traditionist and pharisee,—and deem him a Gamaliel, who makes that law the rule of all his actions, and its spirit the regulation of his professional practice. Lawyers may be a vast accession to the places where they reside; for they may plead the cause of religion by their pious examples, and well directed pens; and likewise, render innumerable services to church and state. Their education qualifies them to write able and excellent things, not only in their own profession, but also on other interesting and edifying subjects. The books written by learned lawyers would almost vie in number, with the tomes of an Alexandrian library."

To the members of the profession, are presented the strongest possible motives of duty, honor and interest, to sustain a well deserved reputation for all the merits that conspire to adorn it. This is a duty they owe to the law itself, whose sworn votaries they have avowed and enrolled themselves; to the courts, inseparably connected as both are, in the multiform dispensation of justice; to the public, whose confidence is co-ordinate with professional honor, usefulness and success; and to themselves, whose deepest interest it must be not only to preserve it from blemishes, but to promote and preserve its highest credit. For this purpose, practitioners in the older and larger counties of the several States, form voluntary associations, and collectively establish *Bar Rules*,† to regulate practice in all particulars untouched by explicit law, and to exercise an oversight of all professional acts or immoralities, which anywise reflect upon the character of the profession. To preserve it spotless, any member detected in a single instance of mal-practice, will in every well regulated bar, be rebuked; and if there is a failure of reform, or the offence be scandalous, all professional courtesy and fellowship will be withdrawn from him, and at last his legal brethren will move the court to strike him from the register of attorneys. In no other society, not in a church itself, ought sentence against an evil deed to be more faithfully executed. Shall the oracles of the law, the professed exemplars of

\* Dr. Mather's *Essay to do Good*, p. 105-190.

† It is said there are no "Bar Rules" in New Hampshire, New Jersey, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and some other States.

legal rectitude commune with transgression, unnoticed by men, best able to detect acts of mal-practice? A wiser course is pursued. Mistakes and errors, the expletives of inexperience, are treated with the forbearance expected from liberal discriminating minds; while it is justly considered a wicked disregard of the attorney's oath, to suffer a professional brother to sin against the law with impunity. In a word, the reputation and usefulness of the bar take their degrees, in some measure, from a provident superintendence, watchfully exercised over its members.

In the present age, talents, legal erudition, and moral principle, are indispensable to the success of proficients in the profession of law. They come from the bosom of an intelligent community; their fellow-citizens are co-equals with them in all claims of right, and there is no artificial influence in republics, which can stereotype fame unmerited. Called, as they unceasingly are, to measure swords at the bar with antagonists of the greatest strength and skill, they are presently convinced, how vain are all manœuvres to substitute spectres for spirits. If the efforts of a few, devoid of redeeming qualities, centre in supreme selfishness; if the quiet people of any place dread them as co-residents, through fear of their arts to stir up strife for the sake of lucre, if gold be their god; the number of such is certainly small; they soon become known by the badges they wear; the high minded counsellor flouts them, and the public despise them. They may sully the profession—they cannot really tarnish its escutcheon. Its general character is still justly deserving. Untold numbers have been professors of religion, and adorned their lives with the graces of its spirit. With the divine in his holy vocation, they have been zealous coadjutors; in the great and various works of benevolence, they have been persevering laborers; and even in the science of peace-making, disputants have found them to act worthy of their religious vows. In fact, many have by reason of ill health, both in former and later times, necessarily changed a clerical, for a legal profession; and still retaining their principles of piety, they have highly distinguished themselves in their new profession, particularly in the spheres of legal instruction. So many manifest aids, indeed, are derived from theological studies, to qualify for the bar, that some learned jurists have advised law students to read a concise theological course, prior to that of law. Nor have the two professions, been at any time, in a state of warfare. Nothing like the deep toned dissonance of spirit, which prevailed so many centuries in England, between the Catholic clergy and common lawyers, has appeared in this country. On the contrary, the reciprocity of our ministers and men of the law, in sentiment, and in co-ordinate efforts for the public good, have originated resemblances between them and the Jewish priests and Levitical lawyers, in the midst of their brighter days. Such is the spirit of active interchangeable beneficence diffused by them through our Christian community, that has contributed, in no small degree, to found and foster our free institutions, and distinguish us in the grade of nations.

Few would be indisposed to allow, that 12,770 American lawyers, educated as they have been, and living in all parts of the Union, must, of course, exert an influence of no measured extent. The genius of their vocation introduces them to the notice of their fellow-citizens; and the order shares largely the public confidence. In trials at the bar, where so much is done with the tongue and so little with the pen, each court-room becomes a stage for colloquy, argument and display. Here sufficient opportunities are afforded them to develope their resources of knowledge, and their qualities of heart. With many of them, it is a rule of practice, never to take fees for advice from widows or orphans. Nor is it supposed, that the example of Edward Rutledge, the great and good lawyer of South Carolina, has been a solitary one, "who would not engage in a cause, which he did not believe to be just." So, "never in my life gave I counsel which repenteth me"—the epitaph of a great civilian, at Heidelberg, may justly be the epitaph of many a professional brother here. If the lawyer may have in life, to encounter envy, jealousy, or prejudice, it is a tax often imposed on superior merit. Shielded in the panoply of truth, and rich in a forgiving spirit, he is able easily to turn aside the missiles pointed at his good name, and after-

wards wear a reputation, merely brightened by being assailed. For in Republics, true merit, like the sun, may be eclipsed, never extinguished.

To the present time, our gentlemen of the bar have always been called to high, and various places of public trust. The most of our State governors, and of our senators in Congress, and nearly all the Judges of the several Supreme Courts, are taken from that order of their fellow-citizens; there being a constitutional or legal provision in several of the States, requiring the latter to be chosen or appointed from those, "learned in the law." Great numbers of them are biennially returned to the house of congressional representatives; and it is worthy of notice, that every President of the United States, except two, and three fourths and more of their respective cabinets, were educated for the bar. Our six-and-twenty State-legislatures, severally bisected into two branches, compare with so many academic chambers, for the tuition and exercise of young statesmen. Into those Assemblies, great numbers of lawyers are annually elected, whose legal knowledge is in constant requisition, both in collating reported bills with existing enactments, and in discussing their provisions and merits. If any one cannot figure in the hall of debate, his duties in the committee-room, are equally difficult and great. Likewise, to lawyers are often given various minor offices; and so universally have they been Justices of the Peace, that long established usage has awarded to them, even before they are in office, the title of "Esquire;" and after being commissioned, they are placed at the head of magistracy in their respective counties.

In politics, our legal gentlemen have proved themselves wise and intrepid statesmen, ready to every good word and work, in opposition to all despotic measures, and in fearless support of man's equal political rights. Their decided course has made British monarchs utter fiery threats against some of them, and provoked one wearing the crown, to say, "this popular sort of lawyers, since my coming to the throne, have been the men, that have most affrontedly trod down our prerogatives." From first to last through the Revolution, the lawyers were foremost in council, and most conspicuous in resistance. To enlighten the ignorant, to confirm the doubtful and timid, and to unite the people, they wrote letters, composed and published essays, made speeches, and travelled journeys—champions untiring in the sacred cause. Active in their popular assemblies, they framed measures, and drew and advocated Resolves, pledging life, honor, and estate, in support of the common war, to break the links which chained their country to the monarch's car. In the great day of decision, July 4, 1776, they stood forth, the boldest among the brave; and among the fifty-six signatures to the Declaration of Independence, appear the names of twenty-three lawyers.\* Others buckled on armour and dared the hazards of war. These are the men, who so much adorned the profession by their law knowledge, and still more, by their patriotism and their statesmanship; who have transferred it from the preceding age to their successors, under the inspiring auspices noticed. Let their virtues be embalmed in the bosom of posterity; and their names shine in a brighter temple than that even of their country's glory. If the present standard of a lawyer's reputation or greatness is higher, and its characteristics other, than in antecedent times, it is because the march of legal erudition, does more than keep pace with the advances of other literature, and the arts. The American, is a learned and elevated bar. Its members are not only educated liberally, many of them eloquent speakers, and thoroughly read in the books of the law; but they have, in general, minds well cultivated by works of taste and various learning; and if their passion for political news is too fervid, it only shows them partakers of the common infatuation. Thousands of them would do honor to any nation or court of judicature in Europe. Dane, Kent, Story, for law writers, Parsons, Dexter, Reeve, Hamilton,

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\* These were John Adams and Robert T. Paine, of *Massachusetts*; Wm. Ellery, *Rhode Island*; Roger Sherman and Samuel Huntington, *Connecticut*; Richard Stockton and Francis Hopkinson, *New Jersey*; Thos. McKean, George Ross, James Smith, and James Wilson, *Pennsylvania*; George Read, *Delaware*; Samuel Chase, Thomas Stone, and William Paca, *Maryland*; George Wythe and Thos. Jefferson, *Virginia*; Wm. Hooper and John Penn, *North Carolina*; Thomas Heyward, Thomas Lynch, and Edward Rutledge, *South Carolina*; and George Walton, *Georgia*.

Bayard, Wythe, Pinkney, and a hosts of others, for jurists and advocates, would not fear to compare with the best law authors and ablest serjeants in England. So the many authors and authorities consulted, the deep research evinced, and the acute discrimination manifested, in the numberless cases which fill up the 500 columns of our American law reports, combine to exhibit the judges and counsel named, altogether worthy of their claims to legal erudition. Let, then, an inflexible perseverance in the requisitions enjoined, and a watchful oversight of professional practice, no less than a regard for legal abilities and pure principles, pass through the present hands to posterity; carrying with them the names of all those, who have done the profession particular honor.

## A

## LIST OF THE GRADUATES,

AND THOSE WHO HAVE RECEIVED DEGREES AT THE SEVERAL COLLEGES

IN

NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK, AND NEW JERSEY,

FROM 1834,

AND AT OTHER COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM THEIR FOUNDATION TO 1841,

EXHIBITING

A COMPLETE INDEX TO THE CATALOGUES OF THOSE INSTITUTIONS.

By Mellen Chamberlain,  
Concord, N. H.

Concluded from p. 297.

Mabon		Magaw
1840 Un.	William A. V. V.	1806 Dick. Jesse
Macaulay		Magie
1837 U. N. Y. J. S.		1835 U. N. Y. Daniel E.
Macbeth		1839 U. N. Y. William H.
1825 Dick. Alexander, Mr.		Maginnis
Macdonough		1837 W. R. Franklin
1839 Yale Augustus R.		Magoffin
Mack		1840 Un. James H.
1841 Mia. David		Magoun
Mackal		1838 Un. Stephen L.
1830 Jeff. Richard L.		Magraw
Mackey		1827 Dick. Samuel M., Mr.
1831 Jeff. Alexander		Magruder
1837 Un. Levi A.		1836 Wes. William H. N.
Mackie		Mahaffey
1832 Bro. John M., Mr. Tut.		1840 Jeff. Samuel
Macky		Mahon
1827 U. N. C. Alexander		1789 Dick. Samuel
Maclay		1805 Dick. Alexander
1825 Dick. Samuel, Mr., M. D. Penn.		1814 Dick. John D., Mr.
1836 U. N. Y. William B., Mr. '40.		1815 Dick. David N., Mr., M. D. Univ. Pa.
1840 U.N.Y.—Moses B., Mr.		1824 Jeff. Joseph, Mr. '33.
Macomb		1827 Dick. Joseph, —Jeff. Mr.
1797 Dick. Thomas		1835 W. Pa. David, Mr., M. D.
Macon		1837 N. J. —Dennis H., Mr.
1825 U.N.C.—  NATHANIEL, LL. D. Sen. in	[Cong.]	Mairs
		1835 Un. James H.

	Maitland		Marple
1836	N. J.	Robert L.	1838 W. Pa.
	Major		Jonn
1831	Mia.	Daniel S., Mr. '37.	Marr
		Makepeace	1830 Jeff.
1836	Dart.	George W.	Phineas
		Mallard	1838 Nash.
1832	Frank.	J. B., Mr.	Robert H.
1836	Frank.	T. S.	1838 Jeff.
1841	Frank.	J.	—?James, Mr.
		Mallett	1839 Bow.
1813	U. N. C.	Edward J., Bro. '32, Mr.	William H. J.
		Mallette	Marrett
1841	Frank.	G.	1838 Bow.
		Mallory	Lorenzo
1841	Nash.	James H.	Marsden
		Maltby	1825 Jeff.
1836	Han.	—Henry, Mr.	John H., Mr. '30.
		Mandell	Marsh
1833	Amh.	William A.	1833 Mid.
		Maney	Eliezer
1836	Nash.	James H.	1835 Dart.
1838	Nash.	Thomas H.	Nathaniel
		Mangum	1836 Wes.
1815	U. N. C.	†WILLIE P., Sen. in Cong.	William W., Mr.
1815	U. N. C.	Priestly H., Mr. '19, Tut.	1836 Amh.
		Manley	Woolcott, Mr.
1840	Rut.	Richard	1836 Ham.
		Manly	Marvin M.
1810	U. N. C.	Charles, Mr.	1839 Wms.
1824	U. N. C.	†Mathias E., Mr. '29, Tut.	William H.
1837	U.N.C.	—Basil, D. D., So. Car. Coll., B.	1840 Yale
		[A. '22, Pres. Al. Coll.	Loring B.
		Mann	1840 Wms.
1819	U. N. C.	James	Henry L.
1837	Amh.	Bejamin	Marshal
1838	Amh.	Asa	1831 Jeff.
		Manning	George, Mr.
1827	Nash.	James	1839 Jeff.
1830	Nash.	Amos B.	Samuel P.
1840	Yale	—Mason, M. D.	Marshall
		Manser	1815 Frank.
1835	Mid.	—George B., Mr., Dart. B. A. '25.	Jabez P., Mr. '20.
		Mansfield	1828 Mia.
1835	Un.	Lewis W.	James B.
1836	Wash.	Zebediah H.	1832 Jeff.
		Manspeaker	William, Mr. '36.
1839	Mia.	Andrew	1838 Amh.
		Manwaring	Jonathan B.
1840	Un.	Giles	1839 C. D. C.
		Mapes	Epenetus A.
1840	Wms.	—James J., Mr.	1840 Mia.
		Marble	Samuel T.
1838	Dart.	Burton O.	Marsteller
		Marbury	1812 Dick.
1836	Jeff.	John I.	Samuel A.
		March	Marston
1837	Harv.	Charles	1837 Dart.
1840	Yale	Daniel	Gilman
		Marcy	1837 Wat.
1839	Yale	—Laurence, M. D.	—Constantine B., Mr.
1839	Wes.	Ichabod	Martense
		Markoe	1839 Rut.
1836	N. J.	Thomas M.	Gerrit
		Marks	Martin
1830	Jeff.	James J., Mr. '34.	1789 Dick.
1837	Jeff.	—?Alfred, Mr.	—(name not known) B. A.
		Marlen	1806 U. N. C.
1835	Jeff.	—?John, Mr.	†James, Mr. '10, Tut.
			'09, '30 W. Pa.
			J. M., Mr.
1835	Un.	Lewis W.	1815 Dick.
			George T.
1836	Wash.	Zebediah H.	1820 U. N. C.
			James F., M. D.
1838	Dart.	Burton O.	1822 Jeff.
		Marbury	Hugh
1836	Jeff.	John I.	1822 U. N. C.
		March	Robert G.
1837	Harv.	Charles	1823 U. N. C.
1840	Yale	Daniel	Hugh
		Marcy	1823 U. N. C.
1839	Yale	—Laurence, M. D.	Edmund L.
1839	Wes.	Ichabod	1823 Frank.
		Markoe	James C., Mr.
1836	N. J.	Thomas M.	1824 Jeff.
		Marks	—Samuel, D. D.
1830	Jeff.	James J., Mr. '34.	1825 U. N. C.
1837	Jeff.	—?Alfred, Mr.	James
		Marlen	1827 Nash.
1835	Jeff.	—?John, Mr.	—Francois X., LL. D.
			1828 Jeff.
			John
			1829 Nash.
			—James G., Mr.
			1831 Mia.
			Charles W., Mr. '37.
			1833 Mid.
			George
			1835 Nash.
			Alney W.
			1836 Mid.
			William S.
			1836 Yale
			John G.
			1836 Frank.
			Martin H.
			1837 Jeff.
			A.
			1837 Yale
			Benjamin N., Mr.
			1837 U. N. Y.
			William H., Mr.
			1839 Wms.
			Calvin G.
			1840 W. Pa.
			William B.
			1840 Mia.
			David
			1840 Un.
			Charles
			1841 Un.
			V. R.
			1841 Mia.
			William S.
			Martindale
1836	Un.	Edward	1836 Un.
1838	Wes.	Stephen	

			May
			<i>James, Mr. '28.</i>
1835 Un.	Uriah		1823 Jeff. <i>Newton, Mr. '31, M. D.</i>
1836 Yale	George L.		1827 Jeff. <i>Addison, Mr. '36.</i>
1836 Un.	John L.		1831 Jeff. <i>C. D. C. John F., M. D.</i>
1839 Wash.	Abjah P.		1838 Yale <i>Edward R.</i>
			<b>Maybin</b>
			1814 Dick. <i>Joseph A., Mr. '28.</i>
			<b>Mayer</b>
			1812 Dick. <i>Charles F., Mr.</i>
			1825 Frank. <i>A. N., Mr.</i>
			1827 Frank. <i>Serenus</i>
			<b>Mayhew</b>
			1838 Un. <i>David P.</i>
			<b>Maynard</b>
			1838 Amh. <i>Horace</i>
			1839 Un. <i>Edwin A.</i>
			<b>Mayo</b>
			1838 Amh. <i>Henry O.</i>
			<b>McAlester</b>
			1834 U. N. C. <i>David, Tut.</i>
			1841 U. N. C. <i>Hector</i>
			<b>McAllister</b>
			1840 Dick. <i>Richard B.</i>
			<b>McArthur</b>
			1825 Jeff. <i>John, Mr. '30.</i>
			<b>McAuley</b>
			1834 Mia. <i>William H.</i>
			1838 Un. <i>Robert F.</i>
			<b>McBean</b>
			1823 Jeff. <i>John, Mr. '29, M. D.</i>
			<b>McBee</b>
			1841 U. N. C. <i>Vardry A.</i>
			<b>McBride</b>
			1834 Frank. <i>William H.</i>
			1836 Frank. <i>Thomas L.</i>
			1841 Jeff. <i>James B.</i>
			<b>McCague</b>
			1838 Mia. <i>John</i>
			1839 Mia. <i>Joseph W.</i>
			<b>McCahan</b>
			1832 Jeff. <i>—Alexander, Mr.</i>
			<b>McCain</b>
			1830 U. N. C. <i>Nathaniel H., Mr. '41.</i>
			<b>McCaleb</b>
			1827 Jeff. <i>William, Mr. '33.</i>
			<b>McCall</b>
			1836 W. Pa. <i>Matthew</i>
			1833 Un. <i>Ansel J.</i>
			1840 Yale <i>Henry</i>
			<b>McCalla</b>
			1841 Frank. <i>G.</i>
			<b>McCallister</b>
			1833 Jeff. <i>H. N., Mr. '37.</i>
			<b>McCandless</b>
			1819 Jeff. <i>Alexander, Mr. '23.</i>
			<b>McCandlish</b>
			1834 Jeff. <i>William, Mr. '33.</i>
			<b>McCarer</b>
			1838 Jeff. <i>W. H.</i>
			<b>McCarrel</b>
			1824 Jeff. <i>James</i>
			<b>McCarrell</b>
			1841 W. Pa. <i>Alexander</i>
			<b>McCarrol</b>
			1805 Jeff. <i>James, Mr. '30.</i>
			'09, '30 W. Pa. <i>J.</i>

McCartney	McConkey
1832 W. Pa. <i>W. D.</i> , Mr.	1841 Dick. Benjamin M.
McCaughan	McConnell
1837 Mia. Charles T.	'09, '30 W. Pa. William, Mr.
McCauley	1821 Jeff. William, Mr. '27.
1838 Yale Charles F.	McCook
1838 U. N. C. Charles M.	1811 Jeff. George, Mr. '31, M. D.
McCaw	McCord
1838 Mia. David	1837 Ober. Joseph
McCay	McCorkle
1837 N. J. Gilbert R.	1792 Dick. — <i>Samuel</i> , D. D., N. J. B. A. 1772.
1839 N. J. Henry K.	McCormick
McChain	1792 Dick. —James, B. A. Tut. Mr. '10, and
1838 Yale James	1812 Dick. James [Prof.
McChesney	1832 Jeff. William
1839 Un. William R.	McCosky
McClain	1815 Dick. Charles W., M. D.
1831 Jeff. Samuel A.	1824 Dick. <i>Samuel A.</i> , Mr. (Col. D. D.?)
McClanahan	McCourtney
1788 Dick. James	1834 Jeff. Washington
McClave	McCoy
1827 Jeff. Robert, Mr. '33.	1829 Jeff. Charles F., Mr. '33, Prof.
McClay	1836 Mia. John
1836 U. N. Y. D. B.	1837 Frank. G.
McClean	1838 Jeff. David
1788 Dick. James	1839 Mia. Samuel F.
1833 W. Pa. James, Mr.	McCracken
1834 Jeff. T. L., Mr. '38.	1831 Mia. <i>Samuel</i> , Mr. '37, Mia. Prof.
1836 Jeff. D. H. A.	McCrea
1837 W. Pa. Oliver O.	1827 Jeff. Robert
1841 W. Pa.—John, D. D. N. J. Prof.	1841 U. N. Y. Andrew
McCleary	McCready
1834 Mia. Samuel	1824 Jeff. <i>Absalom</i> , Mr. '30.
McClelland	McCrary
1795 Dick. Thomas	1834 Mia. Joseph
1830 Dick. — <i>Alexander</i> , D. D. and Prof. N.	McCulloch
J. '18, Mr.—Un. '09, B. A.	'09, '30 W. Pa. John
[and Mr., Rut. Prof.	1825 Dick. <i>John W.</i> , Mr.
1833 Jeff. James	1829 Dick. Samuel
1839 Jeff. A. Craig	1840 Nash. Benjamin W.
McClellen	1841 W. Pa. Charles C.
1839 Un. Hugh W.	McCulloh
McClintock	1835 N. J. John S.
1836 W. Pa. J., Mr.	1836 N. J. Richard S.
McClune	McCullough
1835 N. J. James, Mr.	1835 Un. Samuel J.
McClung	McCune
1815 U. N. C. Matthew	1835 Jeff. S. C.
1816 U. N. C. James	McCurdy
McClure	1832 Jeff. John R.
1802 Dick. John, Tut.	McCutchen
1818 Jeff. William, Mr. '27.	1836 U. N. C. Robert G.
1824 Dick. Charles, Mr.	McDill
1827 Dick. William B., Mr.	1829 Mia. John
1829 Nash. James B.	McDonald
1836 C. D. C. T. Russell, Mr.	1803 Jeff. Andrew
1839 N. J. Robert P.	1804 Jeff. John, Mr. '15.
McCluskey	1832 Jeff. Zantzinger, Mr. '36.
1822 Jeff. John, Mr. '29.	1836 Mia. Laughlin
McCollom	1833 Mia. David R., Mr. '39.
1835 Dart. James T., Mr. Tut.	1840 W. Pa. Andrew
McCombs	McDougal
1833 W. Pa. William, Mr.	1837 Un. William R.
McConahey	McDowell
1840 Jeff. David W.	1831 Jeff. Reuben R., Mr. '36, M. D.
McConaughy	McDowell
1795 Dick. David, Mr., Jeff. D. D. 1833,	1792 Dick. Maxwell, Mr.
1839 Jeff. J. M. [Pres. Jeff.	1818 U. N. C.—John, D. D. and at Un. '18 N.
1840 W. Pa. David	[J. B. A. 1801.

1827 Frank. — <i>William</i> , Mr. and D. D.	1832 Bro. — <i>Charles P.</i> , D. D., N. J. '16, & [Mr. Prof. in Mill. Acad. and [Pres. Keny. Coll.
1828 Nash. <i>Erasmus P.</i>	1837 N. J. <i>Joshua H.</i>
1835 Rut. <i>James G.</i> , Mr.	McIntire
1836 N. J. <i>Frederick H.</i> , Mr.	1826 Jeff. <i>James G.</i>
1837 N. J. <i>A. William</i>	1828 Jeff. <i>Sloan</i>
McDuffie	McIntosh
1836 Yale <i>James</i>	1817 Jeff. <i>Daniel</i>
McElory	McIntyre
1812 Jeff. <i>Joseph</i>	1835 Col. <i>Joseph</i>
1830 Frank. <i>William</i>	McJimsey
1840 Wash. <i>Archibald C.</i>	1792 Dick. <i>John</i>
McEwen	1827 Jeff. <i>John</i>
1841 Nash. <i>John L.</i>	1835 Rut. — <i>John</i> , D. D.
McFarland	McJunkin
'09, '30 W. Pa. <i>F.</i> , Mr., D. D.	1841 Jeff. <i>J.</i>
McFarlane	1841 Jeff. <i>E.</i>
1813 Dick. <i>William</i>	McJunkin
1829 Dick. — <i>Alexander</i> , Mr.	1823 Jeff. <i>A. M.</i> , Mr. '35.
McFarren	McKaig
'09, '30 W. Pa. <i>S.</i> , Mr.	'09, '30 W. Pa. <i>Robert</i> , Mr. M. D.
1834 Mia. — <i>Samuel</i> , Mr.	'09, '30 W. Pa. <i>William</i> , Mr.
McFee	'09, '30 W. Pa. <i>Thomas J.</i> , Mr.
1836 Jeff. <i>John R.</i>	1829 Jeff. <i>Thomas J.</i> , Mr. '32.
McGavock	1837 W. Pa. <i>Clement V.</i> , Mr.
1792 Dick. <i>Ralph</i>	McKay
1815 Nash. <i>Francis</i>	1838 Un. <i>Niell</i>
1831 Nash. <i>Albert T.</i>	1839 N. J. <i>John W.</i>
McGee	McKee
1836 N. J. <i>William C.</i> , Mr.	1840 N. J. <i>H. Ogden</i>
McGehee	McKeehan
1841 U. N. C. <i>Montfort</i>	1787 Dick. <i>David</i> , Mr.
McGiffen	McKennan
1841 W. Pa. <i>G. Wallace</i>	'09, '30 W. Pa. <i>T. M. T.</i> , Mr.
1841 W. Pa. <i>Norton</i>	'09, '30 W. Pa. <i>J. W.</i> , Mr.
McGill	1833 W. Pa. <i>William</i>
1792 Dick. <i>James</i>	McKenney
1826 Jeff. <i>Alexander T.</i> , Mr. '31.	1819 Jeff. <i>John</i>
1832 W. Pa. <i>Thomas</i> , Mr.	McKesson
McGinley	1792 Dick. <i>John</i>
1798 Dick. <i>Amos A.</i>	1834 Mia. <i>John A.</i>
1827 Jeff. <i>John</i>	McKigney
1836 Jeff. <i>D. Blythe</i>	1827 Frank. <i>William B.</i>
McGinnis	McKim
1831 Dick. <i>Armstrong</i>	1828 Dick. <i>James M.</i> , Mr.
1835 Jeff. <i>James</i>	1830 Dick. <i>John L.</i>
McGlaughlin	McKinley
1841 Jeff. <i>Isaac G.</i>	1823 Dick. <i>Daniel</i> , Mr.
McGooken	1828 Frank. <i>E. D.</i>
1834 Jeff. <i>W.</i>	1830 Frank. <i>William</i> , Mr. '34.
McGraw	1834 Frank. <i>Charles G.</i> , Mr.
1826 Dick. — <i>James</i> , D. D.	McKinney
McGruder	1814 Dick. <i>Mordecai</i> , Mr.
1826 Frank. <i>Thomas</i> , Mr.	1821 Jeff. <i>David</i> , Mr. '27.
McGuffey	1829 Dick. <i>John C.</i>
'09, '30 W. Pa. <i>Thomas</i>	1830 Frank. <i>Felix G.</i> , Mr.
'09, '30 W. Pa. <i>W.</i> , Mr., Pres. Ohio Univ.	1834 Mia. <i>Alexander</i>
McGuire	1835 W. Pa. <i>E.</i> , Mr.
1840 U.N.Y. — <i>Edward B.</i> , Mr.	1835 Mia. <i>Colin</i>
McHarg	1841 Amh. <i>Sabin</i>
1833 Un. <i>William N.</i>	McKinnis
McHenry	1813 U. N. C. <i>Duncan</i>
1839 N. J. <i>John G.</i>	McKinstry
1839 N. J. <i>James H.</i>	1835 N. J. <i>James W.</i> , Mr.
1840 N. J. <i>James H.</i>	1838 Amh. <i>John A.</i>
McIlvaine	McKissack
1809 Dick. <i>William</i>	1837 N. J. <i>Peter D.</i>
1824 Dick. <i>Isaac</i> , Mr.	McKettrick
1825 Dick. <i>William B.</i> , Mr.	1836 Frank. <i>John</i>
1829 Jeff. — <i>William</i> , M. D.	

		McKnight
1792	Dick.	<i>James</i>
1838	N. J.	Lewis
1839	N. J.	Robert
1840	Nash.	Moses W.
1841	Nash.	William G.
		McKown
1834	Wat.	Edward P., Mr.
		McLanahan
1827	Dick.	James X., Mr.
		McLain
1831	Mia.	<i>William</i> , Mr. '37.
		McLaurin
1832	Mia.	Hugh
		McLaury
1838	Un.	James S.
		McLean
1812	U. N. C.	Murdoch M., Mr. '20, M. D.
1835	Wes.	—John, LL. D., Post Master Gen. [and Judge S. C. U. S.
1836	Yale	Charles B., Mr.
1839	N. J.	Amzi C.
1829	Mid.	Alexander
		McLellan
1835	Yale	William
		McLlland
1829	Dick.	Robert
1840	Wms.	George
		McLemore
1840	Nash.	Andrew J.
		McLeod
1831	Dick.	—Alexander, Mr.
1840	U. N. C.	Willis H.
		McLin
1833	U. N. C.	Henry J.
		McLoud
1838	Yale	Anson
		McMahon
1839	Bow.	Isaiah
		McMartin
1839	Un.	Peter A.
1840	Un.	Archibald
		McMasters
'09, '30	W. Pa.	William, Mr.
1839	Un.	Benjamin B. J.
		McMath
1838	Un.	Robert
		McMehan
1827	Mia.	John
		McMillan
1802	Jeff.	William, Mr. '06.
1807	Jeff.	—John, D. D., Mr. '05.
1838	Mid.	Neill A.
1840	U. N. C.	Andrew
		McMullen
1839	Frank.	P.
		McMurdy
1837	Jeff.	Robert
		McMurray
1834	U. N. Y.	William, Mr.
		McMurren
1825	Jeff.	William
		McMurtree
1831	Jeff.	Robert A., Mr. '36.
1840	U. N. Y.	—Richard C., Mr.
		McNair
1828	Jeff.	John, Mr. '33.
1840	Jeff.	Solomon
		McNeal
1831	Nash.	Albert T.
		McNeil
1819	U. N. C.	John Q.
1836	Un.	Archibald
1839	Un.	Henry B.
		McNeill
1839	U. N. C.	Angus C.
		McNeily
1814	Dick.	<i>James G.</i> , Mr.
		McNeish
1841	Rut.	David
		McNish
1835	Ham.	—Robert, LL. D.
		McPhail
1835	Yale	George W., Mr. '41.
1838	Jeff.	B. G.
		McPheeters
1811	U. N. C.	—William, Mr., D. D. '19, Wash.
1841	U. N. C.	Samuel B. [Coll. Va. B. A.
		McPherren
1823	Jeff.	Ebenezer
		McPherrin
1788	Dick.	John
		McPherson
1812	Dick.	William S.
1827	Jeff.	William
1829	Dick.	William, Mr., M. D. Penn.
		McQueen
1812	U. N. C.	Archibald
		McRae
1832	Mia.	Malcolm
1834	Mia.	John J.
		McRee
1810	U. N. C.	—James M., D. D. & (Mr. at N. J.
1838	N. J.	Griffith J. [74.7]
1841	U. N. C.	Andrew F.
		McVickar
1836	Col.	Henry
		McWhir
1832	Frank.	—William, D. D.
		McWhorter
1833	Frank.	—J., Mr.
1836	Frank.	William
		McWilliams
1836	U. N. C.	Frederick N.
1837	C. D. C.	Nathaniel
		Mead
1835	Col.	Charles D.
1838	Dart.	—Larkin G., Mr.
1838	Bow.	Benjamin
1841	Un.	Cornelius S.
		Meade
1829	Dick.	Phillip N.
		Means
1825	Frank.	H. H.
1833	Frank.	A. B., Mr.
1836	Wes.	—Alexander, Mr., Emory Prof.
1840	W. Pa.	Joseph
		Meares
1839	U. N. C.	Thomas D.
		Mears
1838	Harv.	Elijah R.
		Mebane
1804	U. N. C.	John C.
1831	U. N. C.	Giles
1831	U. N. C.	Alexander
1833	U. N. C.	William N., Mr. '39, Tut.
		Mechlin
1821	Frank.	Robert
1823	Jeff.	Alexander H.

**Medart**  
 1836 N. J. Jacob C.  
**Meech**  
 1839 U. N. Y. William B.  
**Meeker**  
 1837 N. J. James R.  
**Meeks**  
 1833 Mia. John A.  
**Meigs**  
 1804 Frank. —Henry  
 1807 Frank. Samuel W., Mr.  
 1810 Frank. Charles D.  
 1836 Un. Mather  
**Melbane**  
 1809 U. N. C. Mellen  
 1836 Bro. William C.  
**Menaeos**  
 1840 N. J. Anastasius  
 1840 N. J. Constantine J.  
**Mercer**  
 1813 Dick. William D.  
 '09-'30 W. Pa. Robert, M. D.  
 1835 Bro. —Jesse, D. D.  
 1837 N. J. Alexander G.  
**Merewether**  
 1807 Frank. James, Mr. 1825.  
 1808 Frank. William  
 1823 Frank. Thomas J.  
 1826 Frank. Richard  
 1826 Frank. James A.  
 1834 Frank. William H.  
**Merriam**  
 1837 Wat. Franklin  
 1839 Wat. Mylon  
 1840 Dart. Nathaniel W.  
 1840 Dart. Abener H.  
**Merrick**  
 1837 Bow. —John M., Mr.  
 1837 Wes. —Frederick, Mr. Univ. Ohio, Prof.  
 1840 Amh. George H.  
**Merrill**  
 1834 Wes. Ambrose P., Mr.  
 1835 Wes. John W., Mr.  
 1835 Wes. Anis, Mr.  
 1835 Mid. Allen R.  
 1836 Dart. Daniel F., Mr.  
 1836 Bow. William  
 1837 Bow. Albert, Mr.  
 1839 Dart. Abel  
 1839 Dart. James A. E.  
 1839 Un. Henry W.  
 1840 Dart. George L.  
 1840 Dart. Horace  
 1841 Wat. Thomas  
**Merwin**  
 1839 Yale Samuel J. M.  
 1841 Wes. Elias G.  
**Mesereau**  
 1839 Un. Lawrence  
**Messinger**  
 1839 Ham. Isaac N.  
**Metcalf**  
 1833 Bro. George T., Mr.  
**Mhoon**  
 1821 U. N. C. William S.  
**Micon**  
 1825 Frank. William C., Mr.  
**Middleton**  
 1839 Jeff. Thomas

**Milby**  
 1839 Dick. Arthur W.  
**Miles**  
 1839 Jeff. George  
**Millan**  
 1838 N. J. —John M., Mr., Scotland.  
**Millard**  
 1836 Un. Abiather B.  
**Milledge**  
 1834 Frank. John T.  
**Millen**  
 1840 Un. J. James  
**Miller**  
 1805 Jeff. —Samuel, Mr., Prof.  
 1808 Dick. James H., M. D., Univ. Penn.,  
     [Wash. Univ. Prof. and Pres.  
 1811 U.N.C. —Samuel, D. D., and at Penn. &  
     [Un. '04, N. J. Mr. '92, & at  
     [Penn. and Yale, and Prof. at  
     Theo. Sem. Prince.  
 1813 Jeff. George  
 1818 Jeff. James P., Mr. '27.  
 1827 U. N. C. George  
 1832 Bro. Erasmus D., Mr.  
 1834 U. N. C. Henry W., Mr.  
 1834 Mia. Joseph  
 1835 Ham. Anson S., Mr.  
 1836 N. J. E. Spencer, Mr.  
 1836 N. J. John, Mr.  
 1838 Jeff. A. C.  
 1838 Jeff. James C.  
 1838 Jeff. J. Krepps  
 1839 Jeff. Norman  
 1839 Mia. John H.  
 1839 Mid. George A.  
 1839 Amh. Thomas S.  
 1839 Un. Thomas C.  
 1840 Wash. Frederick  
 1840 Jeff. James W.  
 1840 Jeff. George  
 1840 Yale Charles J.  
 1840 Mid. Alexander  
 1840 Mid. Alfred  
 1840 Mid. Edward C. S.  
 1840 Amh. Simeon  
 1840 Rut. Isaac L. K.  
 1840 Ham. Linus M.  
 1841 Wes. William C.  
 1841 Mid. Adam K.  
 1841 Rut. Augustus C.  
**Millet**  
 1836 Wat. Oziah  
**Milligan**  
 1809 Jeff. James  
 1840 W. Pa. Robert  
**Milliken**  
 1838 Nash. Leonard H.  
**Millikin**  
 1838 Mia. Thomas  
**Millington**  
 1837 Jeff. —John, Mr., Prof.  
**Mills**  
 1830 Mia. Thornton A.  
 1834 W. R. Lucius  
 1835 Yale Charles L.  
 1835 Yale Ethelbert S., Mr.  
 1835 Yale George L.  
 1836 Yale Frederick D., Mr.  
 1837 Yale Samuel J.  
 1837 U. N. Y. R. C.  
 1838 Rut. Samuel W.  
 1839 Yale John T.

1839 Un.	William C.		Montague
1841 Yale	Edward	1841 Wms.	Melzer
1841 Wms.	David	1841 Wms.	Enos J.
1841 Mia.	Benjamin		Monteith
1841 Mia.	J. McFarland	1798 Dick.	Alexander
	Millspaugh		Montfort
1835 Un.	Andrew W.	1834 Mia.	Joseph G.
1838 Rut.	Alexander C.		Montgomery
	Milner	1797 Dick.	Moses
1837 Frank.	R.	1807 U. N. C.	John C.
1840 U. N. Y.	Thomas P.	'09, '30 W. Pa.	J. G., Mr.
	Milnor	1824 Jeff.	John, Mr. '30.
1838 U. N. Y.	Charles E., Mr.	1824 Dick.	Samuel, Mr.
	Minch	1830 Jeff.	Daniel S., Mr. '34.
1838 Wat.	Stephen M.	1832 Frank.	T. F., Mr.
	Miner	1837 Amb.	Alexander
1833 Mid.	Lamson	1838 Jeff.	James
1836 Amh.	—Nathaniel, Mr.	1838 N. J.	Thomas C.
1839 Yale	—William W., M. D.	1839 N. J.	Harvey F.
	Minns	1839 W. Pa.	William
1836 Harv.	George W.		Montieth
	Minor	1809 Jeff.	Alexander, Mr.
1841 Yale	Charles S.	1813 Jeff.	John
1841 Nash.	John S.		Moody
	Minot	1809, '30 W. Pa.	Samuel, Mr.
1836 Harv.	George	1823 Jeff.	Robert, Mr. '28, M. D.
1836 Harv.	William	1829 Jeff.	Samuel, Mr. '36.
1837 Dart.	Josiah	1835 W. Pa.	John W., Mr.
	Mitchel	1836 Wash.	Martin
1833 Nash.	Charles B.	1837 W. Pa.	James C., Mr.
	Mitchell		Moore
1798 Dick.	William	1792 Dick.	John
1809 Frank.	William	1795 Dick.	Andrew
'09, '30 W. Pa.	J. C., Mr.	1809, '30 W. Pa.	Henry
1811 Jeff.	James	1809, '30 W. Pa.	Joseph
1815 U. N. C.	Stokely D.	1815 U. N. C.	Matthew R.
1821 U. N. C.	Anderson, Mr. Tut.	1816 U. N. C.	Junius A.
1825 Frank.	William L., Mr.	1818 Jeff.	Joshua, Mr. '27.
1827 Frank.	Giles, Mr.	1820 U. N. C.	Bartholomew F.
1828 Frank.	A. H., Mr.	1822 U. N. C.	Benjamin T.
1833 Mid.	—William, Mr., Yale, B. A. '18,	1824 U. N. C.	Augustus
1835 Yale	Algernon S.	1825 U. N. C.	James
	[and Mr.	1825 Jeff.	John, Mr.
1837 Bow.	Edward F.	1827 Frank.	B. B., Mr.
1837 Frank.	J.	1829 Frank.	Richard D.
1837 Un.	Elijah B.	1831 Frank.	Thomas J., Mr.
1838 Bow.	Benjamin F.	1832 Jeff.	Clarke
1839 Wms.	William W.	1835 Mid.	James
1840 Dart.	Thomas G.	1835 Bow.	Ashel, Mr.
1841 Yale	Donald G.	1836 W. Pa.	Oscar F., Mr.
1841 Jeff.	Andrew D.	1837 Dart.	William D.
	Mittermaier	1838 Dick.	Thomas V., Tutor, Mr.
1836 Harv.	—Charles Joseph A., LL. D. Heidelberg, Prof.	1838 Mid.	Jonathan F.
	Mixer	1838 Wash.	James D. L. M.
1836 Yale	George, Mr.	1839 Harv.	James J.
	Modderwell	1839 Mia.	William A.
'09, '30 W. Pa.	W., Mr.	1840 Jeff.	John T.
	Moffat	1841 Dick.	Carson C.
1830 Jeff.	William	1841 Yale	William H.
1833 Jeff.	Charles S.	1841 Mia.	Samuel W.
1835 N. J.	James C., Mr. Tut., Lafayette	1841 Mia.	William H.
	[Coll. Prof.	1841 Un.	Henry J.
	Molloy		Morange
1811 Frank.	Joseph M., Mr. '20.	1840 Un.	James P.
	Monell		More
1839 Un.	John D.	1789 Dick.	James
	Monilaws		Morehead
1839 Un.	George	1817 U. N. C.	*John M., Mr. '27, Tut., Gov.
	Monroe	1819 U. N. C.	James T. [N. C.
1837 U. N. Y.	James	1834 U. N. C.	Abraham F., Tut.
1840 N. J.	John A.	1835 Mia.	Samuel J.

Morehouse	
1839 N. J.	Richard H.
1839 Un.	Charles M.
Moreland	
1829 Frank.	Isaac N., Mr.
Morgan	
1835 Dart.	David
1835 Wms.	—John J., M. D., Geneva Coll.
1837 Un.	William F. [Med. Prof.]
1837 Jeff.	—M., Mr.
1838 Un.	Charles
1840 Un.	Lewis H.
1841 Un.	Robert C.
Morison	
1837 Harv.	Horace
1839 Harv.	Nathaniel H.
Morland	
1838 Dart.	William W.
Morrin	
1837 Bow.	William D.
Morrill	
1835 Dart.	Samuel
1836 Wat.	Otis H.
1837 Wat.	Charles
Morris	
1823 Dick.	John G., Coll. of Pa. D. D.
1832 Mia.	Benjamin F.
1836 Harv.	Edward J.
1836 N. J.	Thomas H.
1837 Yale	Myron N., Mr.
1837 Amh.	William B.
1838 Un.	T. Dwight
1840 Yale	De Witt C.
Morrison	
1814 U. N. C.	James, Mr. '19.
1818 U. N. C.	Elam J.
1818 U. N. C.	Robert H., D. D. '38, Pres. Da-
1822 U. N. C.	Washington [vidson Coll.]
1825 U. N. C.	Columbus, M. D.
1825 U. N. C.	James E.
1828 Mia.	John J., Mr. '35.
1831 Jeff.	John A.
Morrow	
1822 Jeff.	James B., Mr. '33.
1831 Mia.	Jeremiah
1836 Frank.	Hugh
Morse	
1832 Bro.	Stephen, '35.
1836 Ham.	James O.
1837 Yale	William B.
1837 Yale	George B.
1839 Yale	Charles H.
1839 Yale	Henry C.
Morton	
1824 Frank.	John H., Mr.
1831 C. D. C.	William
1835 U. N. Y.	John B., Mr. '39.
1840 Harv.	*†Marcus, LL. D., Bro. '04 B. A.
1840 Bow.	Silas [Mr. and LL. D.]
Moseley	
1818 U. N. C.	William D., Mr. Tut.
1826 Frank.	Benjamin T.
1826 Frank.	W. R. H., Mr. '35.
1836 Harv.	William O.
1836 Yale	Samuel
1836 Frank.	Thomas H.
1833 Frank.	A.
1840 Frank.	W.
Moses	
1841 Wat.	John L.
Moss	
1840 Ham.	
Motter	
1836 N. J.	William
	Moubray
1840 Un.	Jarvis H.
Moultrie	
1828 Frank.	B. H., Mr.
Mower	
1836 Mid.	David
1837 Dart.	Horace
Mudge	
1840 Wes.	Thomas H.
	Muhlengberg
1835 Jeff.	F. A.
1829 Dick.	Hiester H., M. D., Penn. Mr.
1840 Dick.	Henry A.
Mullegan	
1835 Col.	William
	Mumford
1837 Un.	Thomas
Munro	
1822 Jeff.	Ebenezer
Munson	
1835 Un.	Owen
1838 Wash.	Cyrus
Murdoch	
1805 Jeff.	—Samuel, Mr., M. D.
Murdock	
1817 U. N. C.	James
'09, '30 W. Pa.	John
1835 N. J.	George
1836 Yale	Charles E.
1837 Amh.	William
Murfree	
1801 U. N. C.	William H.
1836 Nash.	William L.
Murphy	
1799 U. N. C.	†Archibald D., Prof.
1821 U. N. C.	William D.
1823 U. N. C.	Victor M., Mr. '29, M. D.
1840 Amh.	Thomas G.
Murphy	
1837 Mia.	Duncan
Murray	
1834 W. Pa.	Nicholas, Mr.
1834 Nash.	—Thomas, LL. D., Scotland.
1835 Jeff.	John W.
1839 Jeff.	Thomas J.
Muse	
1841 Nash.	William H.
Musgrave	
1837 Yale	Christopher
Mussey	
1835 Harv.	John F. H.
1837 Dart.	John
Mustard	
1825 Jeff.	Cornelius H., Mr. '36.
Muzzy	
1833 Mid.	Clarendon F.
1839 Ham.	Addison
1839 H.L.T.I.	Lawson
Myer	
1838 Rut.	Gilbert McP.
Myers	
1835 Mid.	Allen B., Mr.
Nabb	
1815 Dick.	George W.
Nabers	
1841 Frank.	Z.

Nall  
 1831 Mia. *Robert*, Mr. '38.  
 Nash  
 1836 U. N. C. *Henry H.*  
*Naylor*  
 1839 Jeff. *James*  
 1841 Mia. *Arthur R.*  
*Neal*  
 1802 Dick. —*James A.*, Mr.  
 '09, '30 W. Pa. S. S., Mr. M. D.  
 1836 Bow. —*John*, Mr.  
*Neale*  
 1829 C. D. C. *Rollin H.*  
*Needham*  
 1840 Wes. *George F.*  
*Negus*  
 1836 Wes. *Charles*  
*Neide*  
 1828 Dick. *Joseph C.*, Mr.  
*Neil*  
 1834 W. Pa. *John*, Mr.  
*Neill*  
 1827 Dick. *William V.*  
*Neilson*  
 1827 Nash. *Patrick D.*  
*Neisler*  
 1824 Frank. *Hugh M.*, Mr.  
*Nelden*  
 1835 Un. *John H.*  
*Nelms*  
 1839 N. J. *Ebenezer*  
*Nelson*  
 1829 Dick. *William F.*  
 1834 Mia. *James A.*  
 1835 Jeff. *C. K.*  
 1836 Wms. *George P.*  
 1836 Wms. *Thomas*  
 1839 Un. *John W.*  
 1840 Ham. *Henry A.*  
 1840 U.N.Y. —? *Robert*, Mr.  
 1841 Mid. †*Samuel*, LL. D., B. A. 1813.  
*Nesbit*  
 '09, '30 W. Pa. *W.*, Mr.  
 1820 Jeff. *William*, Mr.  
 1827 Frank. *Hugh W.*  
 1828 U. N. C. *James K.*, M. D.  
*Netter*  
 1835 Nash. *James W.*  
*Neven*  
 1833 Jeff. *Daniel E.*, Mr. '37.  
 1833 Jeff. *Edwin H.*, Mr. '37.  
*Nevin*  
 1795 Dick. *John*  
 1827 Dick. *William M.*, Mr.  
 1838 Jeff. *Alfred*  
*Nevins*  
 1838 Mid. *Sylvester L.*  
*Newbold*  
 1837 N. J. *George L.*  
 1838 N. J. *William A.*  
*Newell*  
 1835 Harv. *Charles S.*  
 1836 W. Pa. *Thomas M.*  
 1836 Rut. *William A.*, Mr.  
 1838 Harv. *Jonathan*  
*Newhall*  
 1832 Bro. *Thomas B.*  
 1839 Wes. *Joshua*  
*Newland*  
 1837 N. J. *John*

**Newman**  
 1838 Un. *John*, Wes., Mr. '41.  
 1840 Amh. *Samuel*  
**Newton**  
 1811 Frank. *Ebenezer*, Mr. '20.  
 1820 Frank. *E. L.*  
 1823 Frank. *George M.*  
 1830 Jeff. *John*, Mr. '34.  
 1835 Harv. *Martin S.*  
 1839 Harv. *Levi L.*  
 1841 Frank. *H.*  
 1841 Frank. *J.*  
 1841 Frank. *W.*  
**Nichol**  
 1826 Jeff. *Thomas*  
 1828 Nash. *Josiah*  
**Nichols**  
 1835 Yale *George W.*, Mr.  
 1835 Un. *James*  
 1836 Harv. *John T. G.*  
 1837 Dart. *Henry M.*  
 1839 C D.C. —*Joseph D.*, Mr.  
 1839 Wms. *John*  
 1841 Yale *Effingham H.*  
**Nicholson**  
 1827 U. N. C. *ALFRED O. P.*, Sen. in Cong.  
**Nickerson**  
 1834 Wat. *Charles*  
 1836 Bow. *Albert A.*  
**Nightingale**  
 1834 Bro. *Crawford*  
**Niles**  
 1838 Dart. *George W.*  
 1838 Ham. *Rositer*  
**Nims**  
 1836 Un. *Allen*  
**Ninde**  
 1840 Wes. *George W.*  
**Nisbet**  
 1794 Dick. *Alexander*, Mr.  
 1816 Frank. *M. C.*, Mr. '20.  
 1821 Frank. *E. A.*, Mr.  
 1831 Frank. *James A.*, Mr.  
 1839 Frank. *T.*  
**Noble**  
 1834 Mid. *Calvin D.*, Mr.  
 1837 Wms. *William H.*  
 1837 Wms. *Solomon B.*, Mr.  
 1840 U.N.Y. —? *L. G.*  
 1841 Wash. *Henry D.*  
**Nodyne**  
 1841 Un. *J. Oakley*  
**Noland**  
 1794 Dick. *William*  
**Noll**  
 1837 N. J. *Frederick M.*  
**Nooney**  
 1838 Yale *James*, Mr., Tut.  
**Norfleet**  
 1841 U. N. C. *Stephen A.*  
**Norman**  
 1841 Frank. *W.*  
**Norris**  
 1824 Dick. *William B.*, Mr.  
 1839 Yale *William H.*  
 1840 Yale *Wilham*  
 1840 Dart. *Timothy O.*  
 1840 N. J. *James C.*

North	
1826	U. N. C. Erasmus D., Mr. '31, M. D.
1841	Wes. John W.
Northrop	
1841	Yale Birdsey G.
Northrup	
1839	Wes. Ashley R.
Norton	
1805	Jeff. Charles A.
1835	Wins. Jesse O., Mr.
1839	Un. Charles D.
1840	Amh. Thomas S.
1840	Un. S. Sheldon
Norvell	
1841	Nash. Joseph
Norwood	
1824	U. N. C. James H., Mr. '32, Tut.
1824	U. N. C. John W.
1826	U. N. C. William, Mr. '32.
Nourse	
1823	Jeff. James
1824	Dick. James, Mr.
1825	Jeff. Benjamin F., Mr. '30, M. D.
1835	Jeff. Charles H.
1837	Jeff. Joseph E.
1840	Harv. John C.
Noxon	
1838	C. D. C. Robert M.
1838	Un. James
Noyes	
1835	Yale Horace S.
1837	Yale John A., Mr.
1840	Yale Daniel P.
1840	Yale Oscar T.
Nutter	
1838	Bow. Charles C.
Nyce	
1829	Dick. Benjamin M.
Nye	
1835	Wes. Elisha B., Mr.
Oakes	
1818	U. N. C. Thomas I.
Oakey	
1841	Rut. Peter D.
Oakley	
1836	Mid. —Peter C., Mr.
1836	N. J. Charles H.
O'Brien	
1821	U. N. C. Spencer, Mr. '27.
Ocheltree	
1832	Jeff. William D.
Oconomas	
1840	N. J. Luke K.
Officer	
'09, '30	W. Pa. Patterson
1840	W. Pa. Thomas
Ogden	
1813	Dick. Isaac A., Mr.
1822	U. N. C. †Robert N., Mr. '26.
1840	N. J. B. Duplessis
Ogle	
'09, '30	W. Pa.   Charles, Mr.
1841	Mia. John
Okill	
1836	N. J. James J., Mr.
Olden	
1840	N. J. William R.
Oldham	
1838	W. Pa. Wiley H.
Olds	
1836	Mia. Chancey N.
Olin	
1834	Wes. —Stephen, D. D., Pres. Macon [Coll. and Wes. Univ.]
1835	Wms. Abraham B., Mr.
1836	Wms. Job L., Mr.
Oliphant	
1825	Jeff. E. P., Mr. '30.
1836	Amh. David S., Mr.
1841	Jeff. John
Oliver	
1835	Un. Andrew
1839	Dart. Fitz E.
Olmstead	
1838	Mid. Franklin W., Mr.
1838	Mid. Rufus B.
Olmsted	
1839	Yale Francis A.
1839	Un. A. Frank
Olney	
1831	C.D.C. —Jesse, Mr.
1835	Yale George W.
1840	Mari. George W.
Onderdonck	
1839	Rut. Horatio G.
O'Neal	
1807	Frank. Joseph
1809	Frank. Henry
O'Neil	
1803	Dick. John
1840	Dick. Charles
Orbison	
1832	Jeff. William P., Mr. '36.
O'Riley	
1835	Nash. Thomas
Orr	
1833	Jeff. Robert W.
1836	Jeff. —William, Mr.
1840	W. Pa. William R.
Osborn	
1840	Wes. Thomas G.
1838	W. R. Hezekiah W., Mr.
Osborne	
1798	U. N. C. Alexander, M. D.
1793	U. N. C. Edward J., Mr. '04.
1802	U. N. C. Adlai L.
1805	U. N. C. Spruce M.
1830	U. N. C. James W., Mr. '39.
1834	Jeff. R.
Osburn	
1826	Jeff. Albert C., M. D.
1836	W. R. Chauncy, Mr.
Ostrom	
1839	W. R. Velie C.
Otey	
1820	U. N. C. James H., Mr. and Tut., D. D. [Col. '33.]
Otheman	
1831	Bro. Edward
Otis	
1836	Wms. William B.
1840	Yale Orin
Ottinger	
1841	Jeff. William
Ould	
1838	C. D. C. Robert, Mr.
Outlaw	
1824	U. N. C. David

<b>Overton</b>	
1826 Nash.	—John, L.L. D.
1828 Nash.	William
1840 Nash.	John
<b>Oviatt</b>	
1835 Yale	George A.
<b>Owen</b>	
1815 Nash.	George W.
1826 Frank.	Augustin
1830 Dick.	John
1831 U. N. C.	Thomas R.
1833 U. N. C.	William H., Mr. '33, Tut.
1835 N. J.	Joseph, Mr., Tut.
1837 Yale	Allen F.
1837 Jeff.	Griffith
1839 Jeff.	Roger
<b>Packard</b>	
1839 Yale	Cullen
<b>Paddock</b>	
1841 Mia.	Alexander
<b>Paddock</b>	
1837 Yale	Robert H., Mr.
1840 Un.	W. H. P.
<b>Page</b>	
1816 Dick.	John E.
1834 W. R.	Benjamin S.
1835 Wat.	Stephen B.
1836 Bow.	—Jonathan, M. D.
1837 Mid.	Henry
1838 Wms.	Theophilus
1840 Mid.	George
1841 Mari.	Erwin
<b>Paige</b>	
1838 Wms.	Joseph C. J.
<b>Paine</b>	
1826 Frank.	William H.
1826 Nash.	—Robert, Mr.
1829 Frank.	Edward C., Mr.
1835 Bow.	Sewall
1837 U. N. Y.	W. H.
1841 Yale	Albert
<b>Paisley</b>	
1835 U. N. C.	John
<b>Palachè</b>	
1835 Col.	Alexander
<b>Palfray</b>	
1835 Harv.	Charles W.
<b>Palmer</b>	
1820 U. N. C.	Matthew B. D.
1829 Dick.	James C.
1833 Mid.	—Thomas H., Mr.
1837 Yale	Coddington B.
1837 Un.	C. H.
1838 Wes.	Anthony
1838 Bow.	Gideon S.
1838 Frank.	B.
1839 Amh.	Albert R.
1840 Dart.	Henry W.
1841 Wes.	Gideon
1841 Wes.	Silas W.
<b>Palrich</b>	
1837 Jeff.	John
<b>Pardee</b>	
1838 Un.	Theron
1840 Wash.	Dwight W.
<b>Paris</b>	
1835 Bow.	Albert W., Mr.
<b>Parish</b>	
1835 Yale	Ariel, Mr.
<b>Park</b>	
1826 Nash.	William
<b>Parke</b>	
1827 Jeff.	James, Mr. '33, Tut.
1837 Ham.	—Roswell, Mr., Prof. Univ. Penn.
1839 Wes.	Albert F.
<b>Parker</b>	
1809 Dick.	Samuel
1831 Jeff.	Joseph M.
1840 Jeff.	N. Grier
<b>Parker</b>	
1824 Dick.	Andrew, Mr.
1828 Mia.	Samuel W., Mr.
1832 U. N. C.	John H.
1834 Wat.	Carleton
1835 Mid.	George W.
1835 Harv.	Charles H.
1836 Harv.	George S.
1836 Dart.	Edward P.
1836 Rut.	J. Cortland, Mr.
1836 Rut.	John, Mr.
1838 Bow.	Ammi L.
1838 Amh.	Melzar
1838 Un.	Livingston G.
1838 Dart.	William T.
1839 Wes.	—Samuel, Mr.
1839 Harv.	Henry M.
1839 Yale	Eliphalet
1839 N. J.	Joel
1840 Harv.	Hervey I.
1840 Harv.	—Theodore, Mr.
1840 N. J.	Edward T.
1841 Un.	Perry G.
1841 Amh.	Samuel J.
<b>Parkhill</b>	
1839 N. J.	Charles
<b>Parkhurst</b>	
1835 Un.	Otis
1836 Yale	Daniel B.
<b>Parkman</b>	
1838 Harv.	William P. M.
<b>Parks</b>	
1826 Jeff.	Hugh, Mr. '31.
1838 Mia.	James W.
1839 Mia.	William P.
1839 Mia.	Robert H.
1839 Harv.	Nathaniel A.
<b>Parmale</b>	
1839 Ober.	Horace M.
<b>Parmaly</b>	
1840 H.L.T.I.	Levi
<b>Parmelee</b>	
1839 Mid.	Anson H.
<b>Parmenter</b>	
1836 Harv.	George E.
<b>Parsons</b>	
1835 Amh.	Benjamin B.
1837 Yale	Lemuel S., Mr.
1837 Mia.	George M.
1838 Ober.	William L.
1838 Un.	S. H. H.
1840 Harv.	Charles W.
1840 Yale	Lewis
1840 Harv.	Charles W.
<b>Partridge</b>	
1836 Un.	Curtis
1838 Un.	James H.
<b>Passamore</b>	
1795 Dick.	John
<b>Passavant</b>	
1840 Jeff.	W. A.
<b>Pasteur</b>	
1821 U. N. C.	Edward G., Mr.

<b>Paterson</b>		Pearl
1835 N. J.	Stephen V. R., Mr.	1836 Yale Joshua, Mr.
1835 N. J.	William, Mr.	Pearson
<b>Patten</b>		1823 U. N. C. †Richmond M., Mr.
1794 Dick.	William	1835 Un. Jonathan
1826 Jeff.	John	1841 Yale William
1834 Wes.	David, Mr.	1841 U. N. C. Francis M.
1837 Bow.	Bryce M., Mr.	1841 U. N. C. Richmond N.
<b>Patterson</b>		Pease
1802 Dick.	William	1833 Wms. David
1803 Jeff.	James	Peaslee
'09-'30 W. Pa.	A. O., Mr.	1836 Dart. Edmund R., Mr. Tut. and Prof.
1816 U. N. C.	John, Mr. '20, Tut.	[Yale, M. D.]
1822 Frank.	James C.	<b>Pechtel</b>
1823 Jeff.	—?A. O., Mr.	1837 Un. Martin
1824 Dick.	Matthew B., Mr.	<b>Peck</b>
1824 Jeff.	John E.	1831 Bro. Francis
1825 Jeff.	Alexander	1835 Bro. —John M., Mr.
1826 Jeff.	Alfred, Mr. '31.	1835 Wes. —George, Mr., Augusta Coll. D.D.
1829 Dick.	John B.	1837 Amh. Joseph
1830 Jeff.	James	1838 Wes. —Jesse T., Mr.
1831 Jeff.	John H.	1838 Un. Elias S.
1832 Jeff.	—?Joseph, Mr.	1838 Yale Whitman
1832 Jeff.	James H.	1839 Yale Horace C.
1835 N. J.	John C., Mr.	<b>Peckham</b>
1836 Nash.	James C.	1832 Bro. Samuel W., Mr.
1838 N. J.	Malcom A.	<b>Peebles</b>
1838 Nash.	Anthony C.	1820 Jeff. John, Mr. '28.
1838 U. N. Y.	Stephen, Mr.	1835 Jeff. James
1839 W. Pa.	D. W.	<b>Peet</b>
1840 N. J.	J.	1834 Mid. Lyman B.
1840 Jeff.	Robert	1836 Mid. Josiah W., Mr.
<b>Pattison</b>		<b>Peirce</b>
1832 Bro.	—Robert E., Mr., Amh. B. A. '26,	1838 Harv. James R.
[Wat. Pres. and Prof.		Peloubet
<b>Patton</b>		1835 U. N. Y. Alexander O., Mr.
1812 Dick.	Robert	Pelton
1823 Dick.	Benjamin, Mr.	1840 Yale Cale
1836 U.N.Y.—	William, D. D.	Pendleton
1839 Un.	William	1834 Bro. —William N., Mr., Prof. at —.
1839 U. N. Y.	W. W.	1836 Amh. Henry G.
1839 Jeff.	J. H.	1838 N. J. Elisha B.
<b>Paulk</b>		<b>Penfield</b>
1834 Mid.	Charles, Mr.	1839 Ober. Homer R.
<b>Paull</b>		Pennell
'09-'30 W. Pa.	J. P.	1839 Bow. Joseph
1835 W. Pa.	James, Mr.	1841 Wat. Calvin S.
1838 W. Pa.	Alfred	<b>Pentzer</b>
<b>Paxton</b>		1837 Jeff. John
1826 Dick.	—William, D. D.	<b>Percy</b>
<b>Payne</b>		1837 Nash. Charles
1836 Ham.	—Henry, Mr.	<b>Perdue</b>
1840 Mari.	John F.	1840 Frank. W.
<b>Payson</b>		<b>Perkins</b>
1840 Dart.	Aurin M.	1813 Nash. Constantine
<b>Peabody</b>		1831 Nash. Joseph W.
1835 Amh.	William, Mr., Tut.	1832 Nash. Albert G.
1836 Dart.	Josiah	1833 Mid. —William S., Mr.
1839 Harv.	Augustus G.	1834 Bro. David
1838 Wms.	Charles	1835 Amh. George K., Mr.
1839 Dart.	Charles	1837 Mid. —Joseph, Mr.
<b>Peace</b>		1837 Wash. Ephraim L.
1839 N. J.	Washington	1839 Bow. Charles J.
<b>Peachey</b>		1839 Ham. —George R., Mr.
1790 Dick.	Thomas G.	1839 Yale Frederic T.
<b>Peacock</b>		1840 Yale William
1841 Dick.	B. Gibson	1840 Yale John
<b>Peale</b>		1840 Dart. John B.
1835 Jeff.	E.	1840 Amh. Ariel E. P.
<b>Pearce</b>		1841 H.L.T.I. Nehemiah M.
1835 Mia.	Jeremiah	
1841 C. D. C.	T. J.	

		Phinney
1837 Bow.	Thomas F.	1838 Wes. Erastus O., Mr., M. D.
1840 Bow.	Frederick	Phipps
		1837 Amh. William
1840 Yale	Solomon L.	1838 Dart. Abner J.
		Pickard
1838 N. J.	Lewis	1839 Wes. Humphrey
		1840 Wes. Thomas
	Perry	Pickens
1831 C.D.C.	— <i>Gideon B.</i> , Mr.	1802 Jeff. Israel, Mr. '15.
1832 Bro.	Solomon C., Mr.	1814 U. N. C. Samuel
1835 Wat.	Thomas H.	Pickett
1837 Harv.	Amos	1837 Mia. —John W., LL. D.
1837 Un.	Stewart	1840 N. J. Joseph D.
		Pickett
	Perryman	1822 U. N. C. †William D.
1835 Nash.	John D.	Picot
	Peter	1818 U. N. C. Peter O., Mr. '27.
1823 Jeff.	Thomas B.	Pierce
		1810 Dick. Paul S.
1833 Mid.	— <i>Absalom</i> , D. D., A. B. Dart. '16,	1829 Frank. <i>George F.</i> , Mr.
1841 Yale	Thomas M.	1835 Dart. James
		1835 Wat. Benjamin O.
	Petigru	1837 Un. Ashley
1837 Harv.	—James L., LL. D.	1838 Amh. Edwin W.
		1838 Mid. — <i>George E.</i> , D. D.—Yale, B. A.
	Petrie	1840 Dart. Maris B. [ '16, Pres. W. R.
1836 N. J.	James, Mr.]	1841 Wes. Bradford K.
		Pierpont
1841 Un.	Jay	1834 Mid. —John, Mr.
		1837 Yale Edwards P., Mr. Tut.
1836 U. N. C.	Charles	1840 Harv. John
1837 Jeff.	Samuel	Pierson
		1828 Mia. Aaron H
1837 Yale	John H., Mr.	1836 Yale William S., Mr.
	Pettis	1840 N. J. David H.
1836 Yale	Julian V., Mr.	1840 N. J. John S.
	Pettit	1841 Wms. Samuel D.
1839 Un.	John U.	1841 Wms. Nathaniel C.
		Pigman
1841 Mia.	R. L. Y.	1836 Jeff. Henderson B.
		Pike
1840 U. N. C.	Walter W.	1836 Bow. Richard, Mr. Tut.
		Pillow
1828 Nash.	John D.	1827 Nash. Gideon J.
		Pillsbury
1834 Mid.	James T., Mr.	1840 Dart. Josiah W.
1835 Mid.	James H., Mr.	Pinckney
1836 Frank.	—?James T., Mr.	1841 Wes. Daniel J.
1836 Un.	Joshua	Pingree
1837 Harv.	Francis	1840 Dart. Solomon M.
1838 Un.	Addison P.	Pingry
1838 Un.	Salmon A.	1836 Dart. John F.
1839 Wes.	James L.	Pinkard
1839 Wms.	Zenas M.	1833 Frank. James S. W.
1840 Mid.	Edward J.	Pinkerton
1841 Amh.	Theophilus P.	1821 Jeff. John
1841 Un.	Charles A.	1836 W. Pa. William, Mr.
		1841 Yale John M.
	Phifer	Pinkston
1799 U. N. C.	John	1812 U. N. C. Johnson, M. D.
		Pinney
1830 U.N.C.	—James, Mr. and Prof.	1828 Frank. John B.
1831 C. D. C.	James W.	Piper
1836 Harv.	Grenville T.	1809, '30 W. Pa. James, Mr.
1836 Wms.	Lebbeus R.	1815 Dick. Alder
1840 Dick.	John	1838 Dart. Caleb W.
1841 U. N. C.	Charles	1838 Bow. Horace
1841 U. N. C.	Samuel F.	Pipkin
1841 U. N. Y.	John M.	1824 U. N. C. Thomas H.
	Phinizy	
1811 Frank.	John	
1838 Frank.	F.	
1839 Frank.	J.	

<b>Pitcher</b>		<b>Poor</b>
1840	N. J. Samuel L.	1835 Bow. Henry V., Mr.
	Pitchford	1837 Amh. Daniel J.
1831	U. N. C. Thomas I., M. D.	1837 Amh. Daniel W.
	Pitkin	
1822	Jeff. John	1825 Frank. Henry J.
1834	W. R. Stephen H., Mr.	1825 Frank. Benjamin C.
1836	W. R. Caleb J., Mr.	1828 Nash. William H.
1836	Yale Thomas C.	1836 Mia. Charles D.
1840	Amh. Frederic H.	1838 Nasb. William K.
	Pitman	1839 Harv. Augustus R.
1833	Dick. Charles W., Mr.	1840 Frank. J.
	Pitts	Popelston
1837	Rut. Robert, Mr.	1825 U. N. C. Samuel
	Platt	Porrington
1835	Yale William H., Mr.	1839 Wat. David
1835	Wms. James N.	Porter
1835	Ham. James A.	1809 Jeff. Samuel, Mr.
1835	Un. James E.	1825 Jeff. —David, M. D.
1838	Un. Robert	1827 Mia. William A.
1840	Un. William K.	1830 Jeff. James C.
1841	Un. Lewis C.	1831 Jeff. James H., Mr. and Prof.
	Plimpton	1833 Nash. Alexander
1837	Yale Silas F., Mr.	1834 Wat. Lemuel, Mr.
	Plumb	1835 Mia. Joseph
1840	Wes. David	1835 Nash. George M.
	Plumer	1836 Yale Ægid M.
1838	N. J. —William S., D. D.	1836 Nash. Robert M.
1840	Dart. Horace	1836 Wms. James, M. D.
1840	Dart. Daniel T.	1837 Un. John K.
	Plummer	1837 N. J. Samuel H.
1815	U. N. C. Henry L., M. D.	1838 Harv. Emery M.
1838	Amh. Thomas	1838 C. D. C. Oliver
	Poage	1838 N. J. Abner A.
1839	Mari. Josiah B.	1839 Wms. William
	Pogue	1839 Wes. Lansing
'09, '30	W. Pa. J.	1839 Yale Charles H.
'09, '30	W. Pa. A., Mr.	1839 N. J. Elbert S.
	Polk	1839 N. J. Theodore M.
1809	U. N. C. Thomas G., Mr. '16.	1840 Dart. William
1813	U. N. C. William I., Mr., M. D.	1841 Yale William H.
1818	U. N. C.   James K., Mr. '22.	1841 Nash. Alexander J.
1822	U. N. C. Lucius I.	Post
1825	U. N. C. Marshall T.	1835 N. J. William, Mr.
1832	Jeff. David	1837 N. J. Jehiel J.
1837	Nash. Edwin	1841 U. N. Y. Edward
1838	Yale Samuel W.	Postlethwaite
1841	U. N. C. Horatio M.	1792 Dick. James
	Pollard	Poston
1835	Un. Isaac	1835 Nash. Richard
	Pollock	1838 Nash. William K.
1823	Jeff. William	Pottenger
1828	Dick. Samuel, M. D., Univ. Penn.	1841 Jeff. John H.
1829	Jeff. A. D., Mr. '35.	Potter
	Pomeroy	1812 Dick. George L.
1835	Col. George Q.	1834 Bro. Thomas
1835	Amh. Samuel	1836 Wes. William H., Mr.
1835	Ham. Lemuel S., Mr.	1836 Bro. William Henry
1836	Un. Theodore E.	1837 N. J. —Pierpont, Mr.
	Pomroy	1839 Dart. Lewis
1826	Jeff. John, Mr. '31.	1839 Wms. Merritt F.
	Pond	1841 Un. Joseph
1835	Dart. —Enoch, D. D., Bro. B. A. '13,	1841 Un. Henry C.
	[and Mr., Prof. Theo. Sem. Bangor.	Potts
1838	Bow. Enoch	1838 U. N. Y. —George, D. D.
1840	Bow. Preston	Poulson
	Pool	1826 Dick. Robert J., Mr.
1833	Bro. George F.	Powell
	Poole	1814 Dick. Humphrey B.
1834	Wat. Albert W.	1831 U. N. C. Lemuel B., Mr. '37, M. D.
		1840 Ham. John N.
		1841 Yale John D.
		1841 Un. Frederick W.

		Powers
1808	Jeff.	—James, D. D.
1833	Frank.	A. B., Mr.
1835	Amb.	Dennis
1837	Yale	Daniel, Mr., Tut.
	Pratt	
1837	Yale	Ambrose, Mr.
1838	Wes.	John W.
1839	Un.	David J.
1840	Yale	Frederic A.
1840	Amb.	Francis G.
1840	Amb.	Horace
	Preble	
1840	Bow.	William P.
	Prentice	
1841	H.L.T.I.	Roswell R.
	Prentiss	
1835	Bow.	George L., Mr.
	Prescott	
1839	Mid.	Kinne
	Pressley	
1826	Mia.	James P., Mr. '36.
1826	Mia.	Ebenezer, Mr. '36.
1827	Mia.	—John T., Mr. Jeff. D. D.
1834	Mia.	—Samuel P., Mr., Frank. Prof.
1836	Frank.	—John S., Mr.
1838	Jeff.	Joseph H.
1839	Mia.	David S.
	Preston	
1799	Dick.	John
1830	W. R.	Charles M., Mr. Tut.
1836	Yale	Henry K.
1837	Ober.	James A.
1839	N. J.	Walter
1839	Amb.	James W.
	Price	
1827	Dick.	John H., Mr.
1830	Dick.	—William H., Mr.
1836	Bow.	—Thomas, D. D.
	Priestly	
1813	Nash.	William
1832	Jeff.	—John D., D. D.
	Prince	
1804	Frank.	—William, Mr.
1827	U. N. C.	Thomas M. C.
1835	Bow.	Joseph, Mr.
1836	Harv.	Frederic O., Mr.
1838	Harv.	William H.
1840	Bow.	Newell A.
1840	Bow.	William R.
1840	U. N. C.	Oliver H.
	Prindle	
1836	Yale	Charles, Mr.
1840	Un.	—Amos, B. A.
1841	Mid.	—Cyrus, Mr.
	Pringle	
1806	Dick.	David
1808	Dick.	Francis
1808	Dick.	James
1836	U. N. Y.	Samuel M., Mr.
	Prior	
1826	Jeff.	Azariah, Mr. '36.
1830	Jeff.	Asahel P.
	Pritchard	
1838	Un.	Albert L.
	Pritchett	
1836	Amb.	Edward C.
	Procter	
1839	Dick.	John O.
	Proctor	
1840	Yale	Henry M.
1840	U. N. C.	Samuel I.
	Proudfit	
1798	Dick.	Robert, Mr., D. D.—Un. Prof.
1839	Un.	Robert
	Prudden	
1835	Yale	George P.
	Pugh	
1839	Nash.	Alexander F.
1840	Mia.	George E.
	Pugsley	
1840	Wms.	Eugene Y.
	Purcell	
1820	U. N. C.	Malcolm G.
1840	U. N. C.	Archibald
	Purify	
1840	C. D. C.	N. H.
	Purinton	
1835	Bow.	George
	Purnel	
1837	Jeff.	George W.
	Purnell	
1838	N. J.	Thomas R.
	Purviance	
1790	Dick.	John
'09,'30	W. Pa. H.	, Mr.
	Putnam	
1797	Dick.	Edwin, Mr.
1807	Frank.	George
1837	Yale	John P., Mr.
1838	Dart.	Charles I.
1840	Dart.	Edward W.
1840	Yale	—Austin, Mr.
	Putney	
1835	Dart.	James M., Mr.
	Pynchon	
1836	Wms.	Joseph C.
1841	Wash.	Thomas R.
	Quackenbush	
1836	Col.	Daniel M.
1838	Wms.	John V. P.
	Quarterman	
1840	Frank.	J.
	Quimby	
1836	Wat.	Ivory
	Quincy	
1834	Bro.	—Josiah, Mr.
	Quitman	
1835	N. J.	—John A., Mr.
	Radford	
1841	H.L.T.I.	Charles J.
	Rafferty	
1835	Yale	John, '37.
	Ragan	
1835	Frank.	E. L.
	Rains	
1823	U. N. C.	John, Mr.
	Rainsford	
1840	Wat.	Thomas
	Rainy	
1793	Dick.	Rainey
	Ralston	
1805	Jeff.	—Samuel, Mr.
1813	Dick.	Robert
1831	Jeff.	James
1838	W. Pa.	James G.
	Ramage	
1841	Mari.	Charles E.
	Ramsay	
1805	Jeff.	—James, Mr., D. D. '24.

		Rebren
1837	Mid. John	1837 Mia. Samuel
	Ramsey	Reddington
'09, '30	W. Pa.	1839 Un. —Frederic A., B. A.
1810	Dick. Samuel D.	Redfield
1811	U. N. C. John A., Mr. '16.	1839 Yale —William C., Mr.
1824	Dick. Matthew V. L.	1840 Mid. —Timothy F., Mr. and Dart.
1827	Jeff. James, Mr. '33.	Redin
1833	W. Pa. Benjamin, Mr.	1838 N. J. Richard W.
1835	Jeff. Charles	Redman
1836	Jeff. William	1839 Wat. David A.
	Rand	Reed
1835	U.N.Y. —John W., Mr.	1806 Jeff. John
1837	Bow. William W.	'09, '30 W. Pa. William, Mr.
	Randall	'09, '30 W. Pa. Charles M.
1822	Bro. Samuel, Mr., Tut. Wat.	1810 Jeff. John, Mr. '18.
1836	Bro. Silas B.	1821 Jeff. Samuel
1836	Bow. Isaac	1827 Jeff. Joseph, Mr. '35.
1837	Yale William R.	1829 Jeff. William, Mr. '33.
	Randell	1829 Nash. John
1838	Rut. Peter G.	1830 Dick. —John, Mr., LL. D., Wash. Prof.
	Randolph	1835 Dart. Charles, Mr.
1814	Dick. Richard R.	1835 Un. Edward A.
1816	Frank. R. H., Mr. '23.	1835 Un. Villeroy, D.
1836	Bro. Thomas L.	1836 W. Pa. John M.
1840	Harv. —Richard K., Mr.	1837 Amh. William B.
	Rankin	1839 U. N. Y. J. Morrison
1809	Jeff. Christopher	1840 Jeff. W. H.
'09, '30	W. Pa. William, Mr., M. D.	1841 Dick. John H.
1836	N. J. Charles W.	Reese
1836	Jeff. John C.	1834 Frank. Augustus
1836	Jeff. John H.	1839 N. J. William M.
1838	W. Pa. Robert C.	Reeve
1840	Yale Edward E.	1836 Un. Nathan S.
1841	W. Pa. John W.	1836 N. J. William B., Mr.
	Ranney	Reeves
1835	Mid. Darwin H.	1837 N. J. Samuel J.
1839	Mid. Joseph A.	Reichell
1839	Mid. Timothy E.	1811 U.N.C. —Charles G., D. D.
	Ransom	Reid
1838	Mid. James W.	1795 Dick. George, Mr.
	Ranson	1832 Frank. John R.
1829	Jeff. Richard H.	1835 Nash. John
	Raum	1836 Un. Archibald
1823	Jeff. William	1838 Jeff. David
	Ravenscroft	1839 Jeff. James C.
1823	U.N.C. —John S., D. D., and at William	Reily
	[and Mary.]	1829 Mia. James, Mr. '36.
	Rawson	Reinhart
1833	Mid. Leonard, Mr., Tut.	1837 N. J. Edward H.
	Ray	Rembert
1826	Jeff. J. D., Mr. '31.	1824 Frank. —?James, Mr.
1839	Amh. John W.	Remsen
	Raymond	1835 N. J. William, Mr.
1839	Un. Henry K.	1839 Wash. Simeon H.
1840	Wes. —Minor, Mr.	Rench
1841	Yale Henry H.	1823 Jeff. Samuel
	Rea	Rencher
1833	Mia. Francis	1822 U. N. C.   Abraham, Mr. '31.
1833	Mia. George S.	Renouf
	Read	1838 Harv. Edward A.
1811	Dick. Thomas M.	Renwick
1819	U. N. C. Clement C.	1836 Col. James
1820	U. N. C. Thomas E.	Reynolds
1836	Harv. John H., Mr.	1792 Dick. Samuel
1839	Dart. William	1823 Jeff. John
1839	Jeff. John	1825 Frank. Reuben Y., Mr. '29.
1841	Wms. Thomas T.	1825 Dick. John C., Mr.
	Ready	1826 Frank. William H., Mr.
1834	Nash. —Charles, Mr.	1826 Mia. James

1828 Jeff. —?John, Mr.  
 1832 Jeff. William, Mr.  
 1834 Jeff. John V., Mr. '38.  
 1835 Jeff. Hugh W.  
 1835 Un. Alexander G.  
 1835 Col. —James N., Mr.  
 1836 Rut. Theodore A., Mr.  
 1838 Mia. John P.  
 1839 Mid. Werden  
 1841 Wes. George G.  
**Rhea**  
 1802 Jeff. John  
 1811 U.N.C. —Andrew, Mr. and at Phil.  
 1817 Jeff. John, Mr., D. D. '38.  
**Rhees**  
 1837 N. J. —Morgan J., Mr.  
**Rhoades**  
 1833 Bro. Benjamin H.  
**Rhodes**  
 1838 Dick. Joseph C., Mr.  
 1839 Ham. Charles  
**Ribeiro**  
 1838 Yale Charles F., M. D., Mr.  
**Rice**  
 1826 Frank. H. W.  
 1834 Wes. Gardner, Mr.  
 1836 Harv. George W.  
 1837 Harv. Charles W.  
 1837 Wes. Willard M., Mr., Tut.  
 1837 Amb. Daniel  
 1838 N. J. John H.  
 1839 Yale Richard E.  
 1839 N. J. Charles S.  
 1839 Amh. Thomas O.  
 1840 Un. Alfred  
**Rich**  
 1838 Yale Charles, Mr.  
**Richards**  
 1835 Dart. Cyrus S., Mr.  
 1835 Un. Benjamin  
 1836 Dart. Jonas D., Mr.  
 1836 Wms. Zalmon, Mr.  
 1839 Un. Charles R.  
 1839 Ham. —James, Mr.  
 1840 Yale George  
 1840 Un. George  
 1840 H.L.T.I. William C.  
 1841 Jeff. William R.  
 1841 Un. Charles  
**Richardson**  
 1835 Mid. Merrill, Mr.  
 1836 Harv. Daniel S.  
 1836 Amh. Nathaniel, Mr.  
 1837 Harv. James  
 1837 Dart. Amos  
 1837 Ham. Willard  
 1839 Bow. Henry L.  
 1840 Bow. Joseph C.  
 1841 H.L.T.I. R. M.  
**Richley**  
 1836 Wes. —Matthew, Mr.  
**Richman**  
 1839 N. J. Elias R.  
**Richmond**  
 1840 Wash. John B.  
**Ricker**  
 1839 Wat. Joseph  
**Ricketson**  
 1835 Harv. Joseph, Mr.  
**Ricks**  
 1823 U. N. C. Benjamin S.

**Riddle**  
 1812 Dick. James D.  
 1823 Jeff. David H., Mr. '29.  
 1825 U. N. C. Thomas  
 1832 Jeff. Joseph, Mr. '36.  
 1837 N. J. William  
**Ridgley**  
 1797 Dick. ||HENRY M., Sen. in Cong.  
 1834 Mia. —Greenbury W., Mr.  
**Ridgway**  
 1833 N. J. Charles D.  
**Ridley**  
 1824 U. N. C. †Bromfield L., Mr.  
 1827 U. N. C. Robert A. T., Mr.  
**Rigdon**  
 1838 Mia. Francis D.  
**Riggs**  
 1803 Jeff. Cyrus, Mr. '25.  
 1834 Jeff. Steven R., Mr.  
 1835 Jeff. Cyrus C.  
 1837 Wash. John  
**Riker**  
 1835 Col. John K.  
**Riley**  
 1835 Jeff. W. H.  
**Ring**  
 1826 Nash. —Levi D., Mr.  
**Ripley**  
 1835 Dart. Charles  
 1840 N. J. Fitz H.  
 1840 Un. Erastus  
**Risque**  
 1826 U. N. C. Ferdinand  
**Ritchey**  
 1833 N. J. Robert T.  
**Ritchie**  
 1825 Jeff. David  
 1828 Dick. Edward  
 1829 Jeff. David  
 1835 Harv. James, Mr.  
**Riter**  
 1829 Jeff. —George, M. D.  
**Rittenhouse**  
 1839 Jeff. John H.  
**Robards**  
 1835 U. N. C. Horace L., Mr. '39.  
**Robb**  
 1837 Nash. Alfred  
 1841 Nash. Edward C.  
**Robbins**  
 1835 Bro. —ASHER, LL. D., Sen. in Cong.  
 1835 Bow. Augustus C., Mr. [Yale '32.  
 1838 Harv. —Thomas, D. D., Yale '96 and  
     [Mr. and at Wms.  
 1839 Amh. Alden B.  
 1840 Wes. Chandler  
 1840 Wms. Thomas  
**Roberts**  
 1820 Jeff. William S., Mr. '28.  
 1823 Frank. William G.  
 1836 Wat. Hall  
 1837 W. Pa. Lewis, Mr.  
 1838 Dart. Amasa  
 1838 Wash. Daniel L.  
 1838 U. N. C. John I., Mr. and Prof.  
 1839 Mia. —Samuel, Mr., North Wales.  
 1839 Un. Dewitt C.  
**Robertson**  
 1831 Frank. L. B.  
 1834 Mia. William W., Mr.

1837 Un.	Gilbert	Roper
1839 Un.	Peter C.	1833 Wes. John, Mr.
		Rosa
		1839 Un. William V. V.
Robeson		Rosamond
1835 Harv.	William R., Mr.	1833 Mia. James
1837 Yale	Abel B.	Rose
		1820 U. N. C. Charles G.
Robie		1835 U. N. C. William A.
1840 Bow.	Edward	1839 Wms. Levi
		Rosebrough
Robinson		1832 U. N. C. Rufus M.
1810 U.N.C. —John, Mr., D. D., '29.		Rosenkrans
1831 Frank.	Todd, Mr.	1837 Amh. Cyrus R.
1831 Nash.	Anson N.	1839 Un. Joseph
1832 Nash.	Marius R.	Ross
1834 Bro.	Luther	1793 Dick. Charles
1835 Yale	Abraham H., M. D. Dart.	1828 Dick. Barker J.
1836 N. J.	—Horace N., Mr.	1836 Mia. Andrew
1836 Un.	Albert D.	1839 Un. Andrew
1836 Amh.	Stewart	1840 Jeff. Robert A.
1837 W. Pa.	David	Rosseel
1837 Un.	Nelson	1839 Amh. Joseph A.
1838 Dart.	—Isaac, Mr.	Rosser
1839 Mid.	Moses	1838 Wes. Leonidas, Mr.
1839 Ober.	Munson, S.	Rotch
1840 Wms.	Robert C.	1838 Harv. Benjamin S.
1841 Yale	William E.	1838 Harv. William J.
1841 Wes.	David P.	Rothrock
		1838 Jeff. William
Robison		Roulhac
1841 Jeff.	William M.	1812 U. N. C. Joseph B. G.
		1813 U. N. C. John
Roby		Round
1840 Harv.	Ephraim C.	1833 Wes. George H., Mr.
		Rounds
Rockwell		1833 Wes. —Nelson, Mr.
1832 Frank. —?William S., Mr.		Rounsville
1834 Mid.	Orson, Mr.	1808 U. N. C. Benjamin D., Mr.
1837 Amh.	Joel E.	Rouse
		1839 W. R. Birdsey W.
Rockwood		1840 Rut. John S.
1836 Amh.	Samuel L., Mr.	Rowan
1837 Dart.	Joseph M.	1839 N. J. Edward S.
1839 Dart.	Lubin	Rowe
		1838 Bow. David S.
Rodgers		1840 Dart. Elihu T.
1821 Jeff.	Levin	Rowell
1837 N. J.	John M.	1837 Amh. George B.
1838 N. J.	William H. L.	Rowland
1840 N. J.	W. Pinkney	1828 Jeff. —?James, Mr.
		1836 Yale William S.
Rodman		Rowley
1836 U. N. C.	William B.	1837 Un. Simon A.
1838 Yale.	William W.	1837 Un. Levi
		1838 Un. Robert S.
Roe		Royall
1839 Dick.	William F.	1830 U. N. C. William
1841 Rut.	Joseph G.	Roys
		1839 Wms. Lucian
Rogers		Rucks
1835 Mia.	William S.	1840 Nash. Arthur S.
1835 Mia.	William H.	Ruffin
1837 Yale	—James, M. D.	1819 U. N. C. James H., Mr. '23.
1837 Un.	Henry B.	1830 U. N. C. William K.
1838 Wat.	Nathaniel G.	1834 U.N.C. —†Thomas C., LL. D., N. J. '05
1839 Harv.	Edmund L.	1835 U. N. C. Samuel H. [B. A.
1840 Un.	Ambrose S.	1841 U. N. C. Thomas
1840 Wms.	Samuel D.	Ruffner
		1838 N. J. —Henry, D. D.
Roland		
1813 Jeff.	James	
Rollins		
1837 Dart.	John R.	
Rollo		
1837 Wms.	Eber M.	
Rolston		
1839 Wes.	John H.	
Romondt		
1841 Rut.	C. R.	
Roney		
1823 Jeff.	Moses, Mr. '29.	
Root		
1839 Amh.	Henry	

		Samson
1836 Un.	Augustus K.	Ashel, Mr.
	Ruggles	Amos J.
1836 Harv.	John	Sanborn
1838 Mid.	George F.	1840 Amh.
1840 Yale	Charles J.	Pliny F.
	Rumsey	Sand
1839 Yale	Daniel L.	1839 Un.
	Rundle	Jacob
1837 Un.	Samuel A.	Sanders
	Russel	1824 U. N. C.
1827 Jeff.	—Andrew K., Mr.	David M., Mr.
1834 W. Pa.	Samuel, Mr.	1838 Un.
1835 Jeff.	C. W.	James B.
1837 Mia.	Moses	1839 Mia.
	Russell	Richardson C.
1806 Dick.	Andrew K.	1840 C. D. C.
'09, '30 W. Pa.	A. L., Mr.	J. R.
1837 Harv.	Charles T.	Sanderson
1837 Yale	William	1789 Dick.
1838 Ober.	William P.	Alexander
1838 C. D. C.	Daniel R., Mr.	1839 Amh.
1840 Harv.	William G.	John P.
1840 Amh.	Thomas S.	Sanford
1840 Un.	Luther	1838 Frank.
	Rust	S.
1841 Wes.	Richard S.	1839 Yale
	Rutherford	Julius E.
1804 Frank.	Robert	1841 Wes.
1807 Frank.	Williams	Caleb S.
1823 Frank.	John G., Mr.	Sanger
1823 Jeff.	Robert	1840 Harv.
1827 Frank.	John	George P.
1830 Jeff.	Francis	Sankey
1831 Frank.	Samuel, Mr.	1823 Frank.
	Rutledge	Richard T., Mr.
1832 Nash.	—Henry A., Mr.	1825 Frank.
1835 Harv.	Thomas P.	John, Mr. '29.
	Ryan	Sargent
1839 Mia.	Michael C.	1834 Wat.
	Ryerson	Sylvanus G., Mr.
1839 Rut.	Abraham G.	1836 Wat.
1840 N. J.	Thomas	George A.
	Ryland	1839 Jeff.
1826 C. D. C.	Robert, Mr.	Fitzwilliam
	Ryors	1840 Dart.
1835 Jeff.	A., Mr., Prof.	J. Everett
	Sà	1841 Yale
1841 Yale	Pompey A. de	Henry
	Sabine	Sartwell
1834 Mid.	Seth	1840 Dart.
1836 Yale	Joseph F.	William L.
	Sacia	Satterlee
1835 Un.	Josiah S.	1830 Frank. —? John M., Mr.
	Sackett	Saunders
1838 Mia.	Milton	1821 U. N. C.
	Saffold	Joseph H., Mr. Tut.
1831 Frank.	Joseph B.	1822 U. N. C.
	Safford	Marion
1835 Dart.	Nathaniel F.	1827 U. N. C.
1839 Mid.	Myron W.	Reuben T.
1840 Frank.	T.	1828 Nash.
	Sage	—David M., Mr.
1839 Wes.	Dennis	1830 Nash.
	Sales	William R.
1835 Harv.	—Francis, Mr.	1833 Frank.
	Salter	Henry, Mr.
1840 U. N. Y.	William	1836 U. N. C.
	Sampson	James
1816 U. N. C.	James	Savage
1840 Bow.	Luther	1830 Nash.
		Charles L.
		1837 Bow.
		Charles A.
		1840 H. L. T. I.
		Edward
		1841 Wes.
		Isaac A.
		Sawyer
		1823 U. N. C.
		Matthias E.
		1833 U. N. C.
		Julian E., Mr.
		1833 Mia.
		James F., Mr. '33.
		1838 Bow.
		Nathaniel L.
		1838 N. J.
		Robert W.
		1839 Dart.
		George S.
		1839 W. R.
		Silas
		1841 Yale
		William T.
		Saxe
		1838 Wes.
		Alfred, Mr.
		1839 Mid.
		John G.
		Saxton
		1835 U. N. Y.
		Joseph A., Mr.
		1839 Un.
		Isaac A.
		Saye
		1834 Frank.
		James II.
		1841 Jeff.
		Henry E.
		Sayer
		1837 Mia.
		William E.
		Sayre
		1840 N. J.
		P. Tucker
		Sayres
		1833 Mid.
		Ezekiel S.
		1836 Wash.
		George

	<b>Scamman</b>		<b>Scouller</b>
1837	Bow. John Q. A.	1839	Dick. James
	Scammel	1841	Jeff. T. Y.
1837	Dart. Lucius L.		<b>Scovell</b>
	Scarborough	1836	Yale Thomas P.
1837	Yale William S., Mr.	1836	Rut. —John M., B. A. Un.
	Scates	1840	N. J. W.
1838	Harv. Charles W.	1840	N. J. C.
	Schank		<b>Scriven</b>
1840	N. J. J. S.	1824	Frank. James O.
	Schenck		<b>Scroggs</b>
1827	Mia. Robert C., Mr.	1809	Jeff. Joseph
1835	Rut. William C., Mr.		<b>Scudder</b>
1837	Yale George, Mr.	1838	N. J. Amos
1837	N. J. Edward T.	1839	N. J. Alexander M.
1837	Rut. Martin L., Mr.	1840	U. N. Y. H. M.
1838	N. J. William S.		<b>Seager</b>
	Schermerhorn	1836	Wes. Schuyler M.
1836	Un. John W.		<b>Seales</b>
1840	Un. Bernard F.	1823	U. N. C. Alfred M., Mr.
	Schley		<b>Seaman</b>
1836	N. J. James M.	1838	N. J. Leonard W.
	Schmucker	1841	U. N. Y. Samuel A.
1840	W. Pa. S. M. G.		<b>Seargent</b>
	Schnabel	1826	Dick. —JOHN, LL.D., N. J. B. A. '95.
1840	N. J. Ellis B.		<b>Searle</b>
	Schoolfield	1835	Un. Richard T.
1832	C. D. C. John H.		<b>Seaton</b>
1833	C. D. C. Joseph N., Mr.	1837	Harv. Joseph G.
	Schoonmaker		<b>Seawell</b>
1831	Dick. —Jacob, D. D.	1825	U. N. C. William, Mr. '32.
1839	Un. Martin V.		<b>Sears</b>
	Schorry	1838	Un. Rasselas L.
1840	N. J. Peter D.	1840	H.L.T.I. Rufus
	Schott	1841	Wes. Clinton W.
1841	Yale Guido B.		<b>Sedgwick</b>
	Schultz	1840	Ober. Samuel
1839	Rut. John L.	1841	Wms. James
	Schuyler		<b>See</b>
1835	Rut. Philip A., Mr.	1841	Rut. John L.
	Scobey		<b>Seeley</b>
1839	Dart. David C.	1835	Yale John E., Mr.
	Scofield	1837	Wes. Richard S.
1840	Ham. Glenni W.	1839	H.L.T.I. John T.
	Scott	1839	U. N. Y. Raymond H.
1789	Dick. James	1841	Un. Abraham T.
1804	Jeff. Abraham		<b>Seelye</b>
1805	Jeff. James	1839	Un. Edward E.
1806	Jeff. James, Mr. '23.		<b>Selden</b>
1806	Dick. —Thomas, D. D.	1836	Mid. Calvin, Mr.
'09, '30	W. Pa. J. W., Mr., Prof. Mia.	1837	Un. William A.
1810	Frank. Robert		<b>Selfridge</b>
1814	U. N. C. Thomas B.	1837	Yale William W.
1821	Frank. A. W.		<b>Selkirk</b>
1823	Frank. James	1840	Wash. Edward
1823	Jeff. Josiah		<b>Sellars</b>
1827	Jeff. John W., Mr. '33.	1840	U. N. C. Duncan
1829	Frank. Thomas F., Mr.		<b>Sellers</b>
1833	Jeff. James L.	1835	Mia. William
1834	Jeff. James D., Mr. '38.		<b>Selmser</b>
1836	Bro. Jacob R.	1839	Un. Henry M.
1836	N. J. —James, Mr.		<b>Semmes</b>
1836	U. N. C. Lawrence W.	1828	Frank. A. G., Mr.
1837	Jeff. Wilson	1830	Frank. Albert G.
1837	Un. Charles I.		<b>Semple</b>
1840	Wes. —Levi, Mr.	1787	Dick. Steel, Mr.
1841	Jeff. W. M.	1826	Frank. A. R.
1841	Jeff. John A.	1837	Jeff. Philo M.
1841	Mia. John J.		
1841	U. N. Y. George		

	Settle	
1840	Rut. Jacob M.	
	Sewall	
1836	Bow. David B., Mr.	
1837	Bow. Rufus K.	
1837	Bow. —Charles C., Mr.	
1839	Ham. William B.	
1840	Un. Lyman	
	Seward	
1836	Un. Alexander	
1838	Yale Edwin D.	
	Seymour	
1833	Mid. Ephraim S.	
1835	Yale John F., Mr.	
1836	Col. Charles	
1836	Un. William T.	
1837	Yale John W., Mr.	
1838	Amh. Henry	
1841	Wash. Charles N.	
	Shackford	
1835	Harv. William H., Mr.	
1835	Harv. Charles C.	
	Shackleford	
1837	Un. John	
	Shadden	
1831	Jeff. Samuel S., Mr. '36.	
	Shaffer	
1840	Wes. Chauncy	
1840	W. Pa. John E.	
	Shannon	
1839	Jeff. Owen E.	
	Sharon	
1803	Dick. James	
1830	Jeff. James C., Mr. '34.	
	Sharp	
1815	Dick. William M., M. D., Univ. Penn.	
1820	Jeff. Alexander	
1833	Frank. J.	
1833	W. R. Elias C.	
1839	Nash. John C. C.	
1839	Amh. James C.	
	Sharpe	
1839	U. N. C. John P.	
	Sharretts	
1825	Dick. Nicholas G., Mr.	
	Shattuck	
1840	Dart. Cortland W.	
	Shaw	
1821	U. N. C. William A., Mr. '31, M. D.	
1828	Nash. Henry B.	
1834	Frank. —Joseph B., Mr.	
1834	W. R. James	
1835	Wat. —Moses, M. D., Bow. Mr.	
1837	Dart. Benjamin F.	
1838	U. N. C. Colin, Mr.	
1840	Harv. Joseph C.	
1840	U. N. Y. —Montgomery R., Mr.	
	Sheafe	
1835	Dart. Nathaniel T.	
1839	Harv. Charles C.	
	Shearer	
1836	Jeff. F.	
1840	Un. Sylvester B.	
	Shearman	
1841	Un. Ebenezer B.	
	Shedd	
1839	Dart. George	
	Sheets	
1839	W. Pa. Joseph	
	Sheffey	
1835	Yale Hugh W.	
	Sheffield	
1837	U. N. Y. John, Mr.	
	Sheldon	
1835	Wms. George	
1837	Yale William H.	
1837	Mid. Henry A., Mr.	
1837	Mid. —Lorenzo, Mr.	
1839	Mid. Luther H.	
1840	Wms. Garwood, T.	
	Shellabarger	
1841	Mia. Samuel	
	Shellady	
1822	Jeff. Garland	
	Shelton	
1832	Nash. David	
1836	N. J. John D.	
1840	Yale Charles S.	
	Shepard	
1827	U. N. C.   Charles B., Mr.	
1829	U. N. C. Richard M.	
1834	U. N. C. James B., Mr. '32.	
1836	Bro. Stephen O.	
1836	Bro. Thomas P.	
1836	Dart. George F.	
1836	Dart. —Charles U., M. D.	
1836	Wash. Daniel	
1838	Wat. Albert	
1838	Mid. Jonathan A., Mr.	
	Shepherd	
1830	Mia. Isaac N.	
1831	Nash. Richard	
1839	C. D. C. Thomas J.	
1840	Un. Daniel B.	
1841	U. N. C. Jesse	
	Shepley	
1837	Bow. John R.	
	Sheppard	
1835	Mia. Henry B.	
	Sherman	
1835	Yale Charles S.	
1836	Yale Frederick R., Mr.	
1836	Ham. Francis W.	
1838	Mid. Samuel S., Mr.	
1839	Yale George	
1840	Mid. Ezra W.	
	Sherrell	
1827	Frank. David L.	
	Sherred	
1838	N. J. Samuel	
1839	N. J. John B.	
	Sherwood	
1836	U. N. Y. W. B.	
1838	Un. Thomas B.	
1839	Yale John	
1839	Yale John D.	
1840	Ham. Joseph S.	
	Shields	
1827	Nash. Ebenezer J.	
1838	Frank. P.	
	Shipley	
1837	Amh. Samuel H.	
	Shipman	
1839	U. N. Y. George E.	
	Shipp	
'09, '30	W. Pa. Edward, Mr.	
1840	U. N. C. Albert M.	
1840	U. N. C. William M.	
	Shippen	
1790	Dick. John	
1808	Dick. Henry, Mr.	
1839	N. J. Henry	

		Slaymaker
1840	Yale Lazarus D.	1803 Dick. Jasper
1841	Jeff. William L.	1829 Dick. James A.
	Shorter	1832 W. Pa. J. F.
1837	Frank. J.	1833 Dick. Amos, Mr.
	Shotwell	
1840	H.L.T.I. Samuel W.	1830 Jeff. <i>James, Mr. '34.</i>
	Shouse	1836 Dart. David S.
1835	Rut. John, Mr.	1841 Jeff. Robert R.
	Shumway	
1839	Mid. —Edward S.	Small
1840	Un. Horatio D.	1840 Un. James E.
	Shurtliff	Smallwood
1831	Bro. —Nathaniel B., Mr., Harv. B. A.	1825 C. D. C. William A., Mr. '35.
	[31, and Mr. and M. D.	Smart
	Shute	1822 Jeff. John
1840	Dart. Henry A.	1833 Jeff. <i>James P., Mr. '33.</i>
	Sickles	1836 Wat. Moses M.
1824	Jeff. William, Mr. '30.	Smead
	Sikes	1839 Un. Morgan J.
1841	Un. Lewis E.	Smiley
	Sill	1833 Nash. Thomas T.
1838	Yale George W., Mr.	1833 C.D.C. —Thomas J., Mr.
1839	Yale Richard	Smith
	Silliman	1790 Dick. Robert
1837	Yale Benjamin, Mr.	1790 Dick. Austin
	Silsbee	1793 Dick. James
1838	Bow. Samuel	1806 Dick. <i>John, Mr. and Tut. N. J.</i>
	Silver	1808 Jeff. James
1835	Un. Silas B.	'09, '30 W. Pa. Frederick, Mr.
	Simeson	'09, '30 W. Pa. <i>J. T., Mr.</i>
1817	U. N. C. James	'09, '30 W. Pa. <i>W. D., Mr.</i>
	Simmons	'09, '30 W. Pa. Joseph
1833	Bro. Peres	1810 Dick. Thomas B.
1841	Mid. James	1815 Jeff. <i>Joseph, Mr. '36.</i>
	Simpson	1816 Dick. James
'09, '30	W. Pa. E., Mr.	1819 Jeff. William, Mr.
1828	Mia. James, Mr. '35.	1820 U. N. C. Richard I.
1832	Bro. John K., Mr.	1821 U. N. C. <i>Samuel I.</i>
1834	Bro. Daniel P.	1823 Dick. Digby D. B., Mr.
1841	Wes. —Matthew, D. D.	1824 Dick. <i>Samuel, Mr.</i>
	Sims	1824 U. N. C. William R.
1823	Frank. James S., Mr.	1825 Jeff. James
1824	U. N. C. Edward D., Mr. Tut.	1825 Jeff. Thomas S.
1825	Frank. Ferdinand	1826 U. N. C. John C.
1825	U. N. C. William D.	1829 Jeff. Alexander
1836	Jeff. —Hiram Mr. and at Jeff. Mi.	1829 U. N. C. Franklin L.
1837	Un. Richard S.	1831 U. N. C. Archibald A. T., Mr. '38.
1840	Dick. John M.	1832 U. N. C. Richard H.
	Sinclair	1833 Bro. —Eli B., Mr.
1788	Dick. Matthew	1833 Jeff. Hamilton
1813	Nash. —William, B. A.	1833 Mid. William L. G.
	Singletary	1834 U.N.C. —Samuel, Mr.
1835	W. R. John C., Mr.	1834 Mid. Asa B.
	Skinner	1834 Mia. —Luther, Mr.
1833	Mid. Mark	1835 Dart. James
1840	U. N. Y. Thomas H.	1835 Yale Edward W., Mr.
	Slade	1835 Yale Henry, Mr.
1820	U. N. C. Thomas B., Mr.	1835 Yale John C.
1822	U. N. C. James B., M. D.	1835 W. Pa. James M., Mr.
1831	Frank. —?Thomas B., Mr.	1835 W. Pa. John M., Mr.
1836	Mid. William	1835 Mia. Edmund
	Slafter	1835 Mia. John A.
1840	Dart. Edmund F.	1835 Amh. George P.
	Slagle	1835 Un. Jasper
1840	W. Pa. Christian W.	1835 Un. Joseph W.
	Slaughter	1835 Un. James
1827	U. N. C.   Lewis B., Mr.	1835 Frank. William G.
	Slauson	1835 U. N. C. James C., Mr. '39 M. D.
1837	Un. Hiram	1835 Un. Charles C.
		1836 Wat. William
		1836 Dart. John B.
		1836 Bro. Henry
		1836 Yale Ebenezer C.
		1836 Wash. Charles H.

1836	Mia.	Samuel M.	Snell
1836	Mia.	Windsor A.	1840 Amh. William
1836	Un.	Reuben L.	Snodgrass
1836	U. N. Y.	S. Trowbridge, Mr.	1828 Jeff. James S.
1836	U. N. Y.	J.	'09, '30 W. Pa. W., Mr., D. D.
1837	Wes.	Henry W.	Snow
1837	N. J.	E. Jaquelin	1835 Yale Aaron, Mr.
1837	N. J.	J. L.	1838 Mia. Henry
1837	N. J.	Jonathan B. T.	Snowden
1837	Yale	Azariah, Mr., M. D.	1790 Dick. —Nathaniel R., Mr., N. J. '87 and [Mr.
1837	Jeff.	James	Snyder
1837	Nash.	Lemuel	1814 Dick. Jacob
1837	Mia.	Robert C.	1836 Un. Peter
1837	Un.	William	1838 Jeff. Henry
1837	Un.	Edward S.	1840 Un. Frederic
1837	Un.	Samuel G.	Sohier
1837	Ham.	Jared M.	1840 Harv. William
1838	Bow.	Joseph C.	Solace
1838	Mid.	Horace A.	1839 Mid. Calvin T.
1838	Mid.	John C., Mr.	Somervell
1838	N. J.	John J.	1813 Dick. James
1838	N. J.	William A.	Sophocles
1838	Harv.	Amos	1837 Yale —Evangelus A., Mr.
1838	Nash.	Charles G.	Sorsby
1838	Amh.	Charles F.	1832 U. N. C. Stephen S.
1838	U. N. Y.	Sandsford S., Mr.	Soule
1838	Ober.	James L.	1827 Nash. —Joshua, D. D.
1839	Bow.	Samuel E.	1838 Wes. B. Franklin, Mr.
1839	Mid.	James H.	Southall
1839	Yale	Hamilton L.	1837 Yale Frank
1839	Yale	Levi W.	Southard
1839	Jeff.	P. C.	1836 N. J. Henry L., Mr.
1839	Mia.	L. Orestes	1836 N. J. Samuel L.
1839	U. N. Y.	A. Fitzalan	1839 Yale Sylvester
1839	U. N. Y.	?Jackson, Mr.	Souther
1840	Dart.	William B.	1838 Dart. Thomas
1840	Dart.	Horace S.	Southgate
1840	Bow.	Thomas	1835 Bow. Frederick
1840	Yale	James	Southworth
1840	Yale	Joseph F.	1834 Mid. —Isaac, M. D.
1840	W. Pa.	John A.	1835 Mid. —William S., M. D.
1840	Dick.	Abraham H.	1838 Amh. George W.
1840	Harv.	Sabin	1840 Dart. Alden
1840	Mia.	Richard H.	Spaight
1840	Mia.	James J.	1815 U. N. C.   Richard D.
1840	Amh.	Jacob O.	1820 U. N. C. Charles G.
1840	Un.	W. R.	Spalding
1840	Ober.	Samuel D.	1833 W. R. Henry H.
1841	Rut.	N. Evert	Spare
1841	Yale	James M.	1828 Amh. John
1841	Nash.	Joseph V.	Sparks
1841	Nash.	J. Hugh	1837 Yale William A.
1841	Amh.	Charles	1837 Wms. Comfort
1841	Un.	Cyrus	1841 U. N. Y. Jared
		Smoot	Sparrow
1835	C. D. C.	Samuel C., Mr.	1827 Mia. —William, Mr.
1838	C. D. C.	Charles H., Mr.	1836 Mia. —William, D. D.
		Smyser	Spaulding
1827	Dick.	Daniel M., Mr.	1835 Mid. —Reuben, Mr. and Dart.
		Smyth	1835 Mid. —Azel, Mr.
1829	Frank.	William W.	1839 Mari. William S.
1830	Frank.	James M., Mr.	1839 Amh. Samuel T.
		Smythe	1840 Harv. Benjamin A.
1839	N. J.	William M'K.	1841 Rut. Cyril
		Snead	Spayd
1839	Harv.	Thomas	1829 Dick. John C., M. D. Univ. Penn.
		Sneden	Spear
1838	Un.	Hudson	1788 Dick. William, Mr.
		Sneed	'09, '30 W. Pa. James, Mr., M. D.
1799	U. N. C.	William M.	
1804	U. N. C.	James, M. D.	
1815	U. N. C.	Stephen K.	
1824	U. N. C.	Samuel F.	

1831 U. N. C. <i>William W.</i> , Mr. '33.	Starke
1839 Frank. A. Speer	1820 U. N. C. John M. Starkweather
1834 Jeff. Thomas L., Mr. '33.	1841 Amb. Frederick M. Starnes
Spelman	1831 Frank. Ebenezer, Mr. Starr
1836 Harv. Israel M. Spence	1834 Mid. William H., Mr. Start
1835 Mia. William B.	1840 Wat. Wilder B. Stayman
1835 N. J. George P. Spencer	1841 Dick. John K. Stead
1827 Dick. Matthew	1839 U. N. Y. Benjamin F. Stearns
1835 Yale Gustavus	1836 Amh. Jesse G. D., Mr., Tut.
1836 Un. Thomas	1837 Yale Charles W., M. D., Phil.
1837 Yale George T.	1838 Harv. Elijah W.
1837 Yale Joseph A.	1840 Wat. Oakman S.
1837 Dart. Loren	1840 Dart. Josiah H.
1838 Wes. Elihu Spillman	1836 Stebbins
1822 Jeff. Benjamin Spivey	1840 Un. James Stedman
1830 U. N. C. Aaron J. Sphon	1830 U. N. C. Elisha, M. D.
1824 Dick. Paris, Mr. Spoerlin	1830 U. N. C. John M.
1814 Dick. Charles F. Spofford	1832 U. N. C. James C. Steele
1839 Amh. Richard C.	1793 Dick. William, Mr.
1840 Amh. Henry M. Spooner	1793 Dick. John, Mr.
1835 Harv. Allen C.	1793 Dick. Andrew
1839 Mid. Erastus C. Spottswood	1832 Mia. John C.
1841 Dick. William L. Sprague	1836 Jeff. Francis S.
1840 Amh. Elisha R. Sprail	1837 Rut. William H., Mr.
1840 U. N. C. Thomas H. Sprigg	1840 Mia. Joseph D.
1795 Dick. William Springs	1840 Mia. Walter
1793 U. N. C. Adam Squier	1840 Mia. Robert W.
1833 Mid. Ebenezer H., Mr. Squires	1840 Jeff. C. Robert
1832 Jeff. Norman Staats	Steen
1836 Rut. John A., Mr. Stacy	'09, '30 W. Pa. James, Mr., Prof.
1837 Yale John Stafford	1833 W. Pa. Isaiah, Mr.
1821 U. N. C. James Stallengs	Steere
1833 U. N. C. Josiah Stamps	1840 Yale George W. Stephens
1836 U. N. C. Thomas	1804 Jeff. Daniel
1836 U. N. C. William, M. D. Stanbury	1832 U. N. C. Samuel B.
1837 Mia. William Stanley	1832 Frank. A. H., Mr.
1836 Yale Theodore, Mr. Stansbury	1833 Nash. Abednego
'09, '30 W. Pa. H., Mr.	1835 Harv. Lemuel
1840 N. J. Charles F. Stanton	1836 Nash. William H.
1833 C. D. C. Frederick P. Stanyan	1836 Nash. Samuel N.
1840 Dart. John E. Staples	Sterling
1834 Mid. Oliver H.	1833 W. Pa. James A.
	1835 N. J. Richard, Mr.
	1838 Amh. William G.
	1840 N. J. Benjamin
	1840 N. J. John W.
	1840 Un. Daniel H.
	1841 Jeff. Robert B.
	Sternberg
	1835 Un. Levi
	Sterret
	1795 Dick. William
	1827 Dick. Alexander M., Mr.
	1827 Jeff. David, Mr. '33.
	Stevens
	1826 Nash. —Moses, Mr.
	1830 Jeff. —? William A., Mr.
	1833 Bro. Edward H.
	1834 Bro. —Isaac, Mr. and at Wat. '35.
	1835 Dart. Bradford N., Mr.
	1835 Dart. Charles E.

1837 Nash.	William H.	Stokely
1838 Mid.	Enos	'09, '30 W. Pa. Samuel, Mr.
1838 Un.	Simmons S.	Stokes
1839 Dart.	Alfred	1809 U. N. C. John R.
1840 Dart.	Charles G.	1815 U. N. C. Hugh M.
1840 Un.	A. E.	Stone
1841 Frank.	W.	1820 U. N. C. David W.
1841 Wms.	William R.	1834 Mia. Jared M.
	<b>Stevenson</b>	1834 Mid. <i>James A. B.</i> , Mr., Tut.
1800 Dick.	George	1835 Bro. Edward
1807 Jeff.	Joseph	1835 Wat. James
1823 Jeff.	William	1836 Dart. Frederick H.
1825 Jeff.	William A.	1837 Yale Andrew, Mr.
1834 Jeff.	—D. S., M. D.	1838 Harv. Henry O.
1836 Jeff.	Thomas M.	1838 Harv. Thomas W.
1838 W. Pa.	James E.	1838 Wash. Benjamin W.
1839 Un.	John M.	1839 Dart. Samuel M.
	<b>Steward</b>	1839 Mid. —John F., Mr.
1837 Bow.	Gustavus A., Mr.	1839 Amh. William B.
	<b>Stewart</b>	1840 Bow. Cornelius
1805 Dick.	George, Mr.	1840 Bow. Thomas N.
'09, '30 W. Pa.	Benjamin S., Mr.	
1823 U. N. C.	Samuel, Mr. '29.	<b>Stoneroad</b>
1833 Mia.	David	1827 Jeff. <i>Joel</i> , Mr. '31.
1834 Jeff.	John E., Mr. '38.	
1835 Jeff.	—Robert, D. D., Ireland.	<b>Stoney</b>
1837 Un.	Merwin H.	1823 Frank. John
1837 Jeff.	Kensey J.	1841 Un. Cornelius W.
1837 Jeff.	W. M.	
1838 Jeff.	—D., D. D., Ireland.	<b>Storey</b>
1839 Mia.	George H.	1835 Harv. Charles W., Mr.
1841 Jeff.	Thomas R.	<b>Storrs</b>
1841 W. Pa.	Reed T.	1827 Frank. —(?)Seth P.
1841 Dick.	William H.	1835 Mid. Zalmon A.
	<b>Stickley</b>	1835 Amh. —Richard S., D. D., and at Amb.
1839 Jeff.	William W.	[35, Wms. A. B. '07.
	<b>Stickney</b>	1837 N. J. William C.
1839 Dart.	Peter L.	1839 Amh. Richard S.
1839 Un.	Robert	1841 Un. James H.
	<b>Stiles</b>	
1837 Yale	—William, Mr.	<b>Story</b>
	<b>Stillé</b>	1838 Harv. William W.
1839 Yale	Charles J.	1841 Jeff. Alexander
	<b>Stillman</b>	1837 Un. Reuben L.
1835 Un.	Charles	1838 Wash. Norman C.
	<b>Stilwell</b>	
1839 Harv.	Richard C.	<b>Stout</b>
	<b>Stinson</b>	1836 Nash. Josiah W.
1838 Jeff.	George W.	1839 Nash. Samuel H.
	<b>Stirling</b>	1841 Dick. Edward
1840 Yale	Lewis	
	<b>St. John</b>	<b>Stow</b>
1838 Amh.	Oliver S.	1825 C. D. C. <i>Baron</i>
	<b>Stitt</b>	
1836 Rut.	George S., Mr.	1838 Strange
	<b>Stith</b>	1840 Rut. —ROBERT LL. D., U. S. Senator.
1813 U. N. C.	Abner, Tut.	1841 U. N. C. Robert
	<b>Stockbridge</b>	
1834 Wat.	William, Mr.	<b>Stratton</b>
1837 Bow.	Ebenezer, Mr.	1836 N. J. John N. L., Mr.
	<b>Stocking</b>	1840 Amh. John H.
1835 Wes.	Sakura S., Mr.	
	<b>Stockton</b>	<b>Strawbridge</b>
1798 Dick.	Thomas	1840 N. J. James
'09, '30 W. Pa.	J., Mr.	
	<b>Stodard</b>	<b>Street</b>
1836 Un.	Orange N.	1837 Yale John O., Mr.
	<b>Stoddard</b>	
1838 Yale	David T., Mr., Tut.	1838 Ober. Michael E.
1838 Mid.	—Solomon, Mr., Yale Mr. and	
1840 Un.	Judson B. [Tut.—Prof. at Mid.	<b>Stright</b>
		1835 Jeff. L.
		<b>Strong</b>
1810 Frank.	Creed T.	1810 Frank. Creed T.
1835 Yale	Caleb, Mr.	1835 Yale Caleb, Mr.
1835 Rut.	—Theodore, LL. D.—Yale Mr.	1835 Rut. —Theodore, LL. D.—Yale Mr.
1835 Un.	Robert M. K.	1835 Un. Robert M. K.
1837 Mid.	George W.	1837 Mid. George W.
1837 Wash.	Nathan	1837 Wash. Nathan
1838 Yale	Edward, Mr., Tut.	1838 Yale Edward, Mr., Tut.

1838 Yale	William	1839 Mid.	George S.
1841 Jeff.	John M.	1839 Mid.	Eliphalet Y.
1841 Un.	Thomas C.	1840 Yale	George H.
	Stryker		Swim
1837 Rut.	Isaac P., Mr.	1839 Mia.	Thomas F.
	Stuart		Swinborn
1795 Dick.	William	1834 Wes.	—John, Mr.
1316 Dick.	William		Swobe
1840 U. N. Y.	Edward W.	1837 Un.	David E.
1841 Mari.	Benjamin F.		Sydon
	Stubbs	1838 C. D. C.	Thomas D., Mr.
1835 Yale	Alfred		Sykes
	Sturdevant	1812 Dick.	James
1832 Mia.	Charles	1838 Nash.	William J.
	Sturges		Sylvester
1835 Yale	Thomas B.	1836 Un.	E. Ware
1841 Yale	Hezekiah		Syme
	Sudler	1834 U.N.C.	—Andrew, D. D.
1840 Dick.	—Thomas E., Mr. and Prof.—St.		Taggard
	[John's Coll. Prof.	1835 Col.	William H.
	Sullivan		Taintor
1829 Jeff.	Charles C., Mr. '33.	1839 Yale	Charles
	Summerlin		Tait
1834 Frank.	M. C.	1809 Frank.	James
	Summerville	1829 Jeff.	S. Calvin, Mr. '34.
1833 U. N. C.	James		Talbird
	Sumner	1839 H.L.T.I.	Henry J.
1822 U. N. C.	Benjamin, Mr. '27.		Talbot
1823 U. N. C.	Thomas	1831 Nash.	James L.
1831 Nash.	John H.	1831 Nash.	Thomas W.
1835 Bro.	Samuel S.	1837 Bow.	Isaac W., Mr.
1839 Wins.	—Increase, Mr.	1837 Bow.	George F., Mr.
1839 Amh.	George	1839 Bow.	John C.
	Sunderland		Talcott
1836 Wes.	James W.	1836 Un.	Enoch B.
	Sunderlin	1838 Yale	Thomas G.
1838 Mid.	Byron, Mr.		Tallman
	Sutherland	1837 Yale	Thomas, Mr.
1836 Col.	—Jacob, LL. D.—Yale B. A. '07.		Talmadge
	Sutliff	1828 Nash.	—Wilkins, Mr.
1833 W. R.	Milton	1833 U.N.Y.	—James, LL. D.
	Sutton		Tams
1838 Jeff.	Thomas	1839 N. J.	William H.
	Swan		Taney
1807 Jeff.	—William, Mr.	1795 Dick.	ROGER B., Mr., LL. D., Chief
1839 Mia.	George W.		[Justice U. S.
1839 Mia.	George	1831 Nash.	William F.
	Swaney		Tappan
1839 Jeff.	A.	1836 Wat.	—Benjamin, D. D.—Harv. '05
	Swartz		[and Mr.—Bow. Mr. and Tut.
1835 Jeff.	D. W.	1837 Wms.	Francis W.
	Sweat		Tarbox
1837 Bow.	Moses E., Mr., M. D.	1839 Yale	Increase N.
1837 Bow.	Lorenzo D.		Tarr
	Sweeny	1833 Bro.	Jabez
1815 Dick.	George		Tarry
'09, '30 W. Pa.	John M., Mr.	1822 U. N. C.	George
	Sweet		Tassey
1837 Dick.	Joshua, Mr.	1838 Jeff.	William D.
	Sweetser		Tate
1835 Dart.	Henry	1831 U.N.C.	—John B., Mr.
	Sweetzer		Tatlock
1840 Bow.	Reuben	1836 Wms.	John, Mr., Tut. and Prof.
	Swift		Taverner
1836 Yale	John M.	1331 Jeff.	Cabell, Mr. '35.
1836 Mid.	George S.		Taylor
1836 Mid.	Samuel C.	1807 U. N. C.	John L., Mr.
1837 Mid.	Lucius A.	1810 U. N. C.	James T., Mr., Att. Gen. N. C.
1837 Jeff.	—E. P., D. D.		
1838 Un.	Hiram E.		

1812	Dick.	Jesse
1830	U. N. C.	Louis
1820	U. N. C.	John C., Mr. '27.
1821	U. N. C.	James H.
1824	U. N. C.	William A.
1825	Dick.	Robert E., Mr.
1828	Frank.—?	William B., Mr.
1828	U. N. C.	John Y., Mr. '32, M. D.
1831	Frank.	William, Mr.
1832	U. N. C.	Thomas E., Mr. '41.
1835	Yale	John L., Mr. and Tut.
1835	Amh.	Timothy A.
1835	U. N. Y.	Ransom
1835	N. J.	J. Winthrop, Mr.
1835	N. J.	Lawrence B.
1836	W. R.	Horace C., Mr.
1836	N. J.	Alexander
1837	W. R.	Horace A.
1837	Amh.	Rnfus
1837	Amh.	Samuel A.
1837	Un.	Elisha
1837	U. N. C.	Leonard H.
1838	Ham.	James W.
1838	Dart.	Benjamin H.
1838	Un.	William
1838	Un.	Washington J.
1838	Un.	William
1839	Nash.	James M.
1839	Mia.	William M.
1839	H.L.T.I.	Alfred H.
1839	Mid.	Lathrop
1839	Amb.	James A.
1839	Rut.	Andrew B.
1839	Un.	Alfred
1839	Un.	Charles E.
1839	Un.	John E.
1839	Ham.	—Benjamin, B. A.
1840	N. J.	Franklin
1840	N. J.	Nathaniel G.
1840	U. N. Y.	Charles
1841	Jeff.	John R.
1841	C.D.C.	—J. B., Mr.
1841	Rut.	William S. R.
1841	U. N. C.	James F.
		Tefft
1835	Wes.	Benjamin F., Mr.
		Telford
1836	Mia.	Charles L.
		Temple
1836	Mia.	John B.
1840	Dick.	James N.
1841	Nash.	Lucian M.
		Templeton
1824	Jeff.	James, Mr. '30.
1830	Jeff.	John, Mr. '34.
1835	Jeff.	Joseph
1836	W. Pa.	Samuel M.
1837	Jeff.	Samuel
1838	W. Pa.	David R.
1841	W. Pa.	Milo
		Ten Brook
1839	H.L.T.I.	Andrew
		Tenney
1835	Dart.	Charles, Mr., Tut.
1835	Bow.	Albert G., Mr.
1838	Harv.	William C.
1838	Mid.	Jesse E.
1839	Dart.	Walter H.
1840	Dart.	Leonard
1841	Wms.	Ephraim
1841	Amh.	Francis V.
		Terhune
1835	Rut.	William L., Mr.
1837	N. J.	John

		Terry
1830	U. N. C.	Benjamin F., Mr.
1837	Yale	Edmund, Mr.
1839	Un.	Seth H.
1839	N. J.	Abner W. C.
1840	Yale	George
1840	Amh.	Calvin
		Thacher
1835	Yale	Thomas A., Mr.
1840	Yale	George
		Thatcher
1841	Un.	David
		Thaxter
1838	Harv.	Jonas W.
		Thayer
1838	Amh.	James S.
1838	Un.	John S.
1840	Un.	David
1840	Dart.	Loren
1840	Harv.	Frederick F.
1841	Wes.	Lorenzo R.
		Thaw
1826	C. D. C.	John
		Theobald
1836	Un.	William W.
		Thom
1833	U. N. C.	Addi E.
		Thomas
1808	Frank.	Alexander
1815	Dick.	William
1820	U. N. C.	Philip H., Mr. '27, M. D.
1829	Frank.—?	Albert S., Mr.
1832	Frank.	Henry P., Mr.
1832	Frank.	Stevens, Mr.
1834	Mia.	Thomas E.
1835	Frank.	James D.
1835	Nash.	—James H., Mr.
1835	Frank.	John J. A.
1835	N. J.	Joseph T.
1835	Col.	Ludlow
1836	Jeff.	Frederick A.
1837	Mia.	Alfred
1838	Harv.	Charles G.
1838	Wat.	Danforth
1840	Wash.	George H.
		Thompson
1790	Dick.	John
1797	Dick.	James, Mr.
1807	Frank.	—John, Mr.
1815	Frank.	—John R., Mr.
1824	U. N. C.	William H., M. D.
1824	Jeff.	George W., Mr. '30.
1827	U. N. C.	Lewis, Mr. '32.
1827	U. N. C.	James Y., M. D.
1828	Dick.	William J., Mr.
1830	W. R.	Orrin C., Mr.
1831	Mia.	William
1830	Jeff.	R. G.
1831	U. N. C.	Jacob, Tut.
1833	Mid.	Benoni
1835	U. N. C.	John C.
1835	Amh.	Charles F.
1835	Amh.	Leander, Mr.
1835	Jeff.	—?David T., Mr.
1835	Harv.	—Smith, LL. D.
1836	U.N.Y.	—John W., Mr.
1836	N. J.	J. Elliot, Mr.
1836	Col.	William
1836	Yale	William
1837	Jeff.	—Robert, M. D.
1837	Wash.	Joseph H.
1838	Dick.	James M., M. D., Univ. Penn.
1838	Yale	Joseph P., Mr.

1838 W. Pa.	James	Tingle
1837 Ober.	Samuel H.	1814 Dick. William
1839 Wat.	Joshua S.	Titcomb
1839 Wat.	William H.	1836 Bow. Stephen, Mr.
1839 Un.	—George, B. A.	1836 Amh. Isaac
1839 Jeff.	W. Sheridan	1839 Bow. Augustus H.
1840 U. N. C.	William	Tizzard
1840 U. N. Y.	William A.	1841 Dick. Augustus B.
1840 Yale	Egbert A.	Tobey
1840 Rut.	William	1832 Bro. —Samuel B., Mr., M. D.
	Thomson	Tod
1826 Mia.	James, Mr. '31.	1837 Jeff. John
1826 Mia.	John, Mr. '34.	Todd
1828 Nash.	—John, Mr.	1793 Dick. John
1828 Mia.	William M., Mr. '35.	1817 Jeff. Andrew
1829 Jeff.	David I.	1836 Yale Albert
1837 Rut.	George W.	1839 Dick. Lemuel
1838 Mia.	—Adam, D. D., Scotland.	1839 Amh. Charles N.
1839 Dart.	—Arad, M. D.	1839 Ham. George N.
1840 C. D. C. J.		1840 Harv. Samuel
	Thoreau	1840 Nash. James D.
1837 Harv.	David H.	1840 U. N. Y.—?T. Alexander.
	Thorndike	Tolman
1835 Harv.	Israel A.	1839 Amh. Richard
	Thornton	Tomkins
1802 U. N. C.	George W., M. D.	1839 U. N. Y. J. N.
1834 Mia.	Anthony	Tomlinson
1838 Wat.	Elihu M.	1828 Mia. —Joseph, Mr.
1841 C. D. C.	—T. C., Mr.	1836 U. N. Y. T. E.
	Thrall	Tompkins
1835 Mid.	Samuel R.	1835 Un. Edwards
	Thruston	1838 Ham. John
1835 N. J.	—Robert, Mr.	Toole
	Thurman	1828 U. N. C. Henry I., Mr. '39.
1835 Col.	John R.	Toothaker
	Thurmond	1833 Bro. Charles E.
1805 Frank.	Roland	Torrence
	Thurston	1821 U. N. C. Charles L.
1837 Un.	Curtis	1821 Jeff. Aaron, Mr. '27, M. D.
1838 Wat.	Elihu M.	1825 Frank. A.
	Thweatt	1828 Jeff. Adam, Mr. '33.
1811 Frank.	James	Torrey
	Tichenor	1832 Mia. John L.
1835 Un.	Vernon	1838 Un. Charles W.
	Ticknor	Towell
1836 Yale	—Benajah, M. D.	1839 Ham. —Thomas, Mr.
	Tidball	Towle
1824 Jeff.	John, Mr. '30.	1838 Dart. Simon
	Tiffany	1839 Dart. George S.
1834 Bro.	Pardon D.	Towne
1840 Yale	William H.	1836 Dart. Henry D., Mr.
	Tilden	Townley
1837 Harv.	—Joseph, Mr.	1837 N. J. John H.
	Tilford	Townsend
1823 Nash.	James M.	1835 Un. James B.
	Tilghman	1837 C. D. C. George N.
1841 Dick.	Charles	1839 Harv. William E.
	Tillett	1839 Dart. Luther
1839 U. N. C.	Isaac N.	Townsley
1840 N. J.	T. T.	1836 Mia. Thomas P.
	Tillinghast	Toy
1836 Bro.	Wilbor	1839 Dick. William
	Tillotson	Tracy
1839 N. J.	Governeur	1837 Un. Charles C.
	Tilton	1839 Wash. John R.
1835 Wat.	Albert	Train
	Timlow	1833 Bro. Arthur S., Mr., Tut.
1837 Un.	Philip J.	Trask
1841 U. N. Y.	Whitfield	1839 Amh. James D.
		1840 N. J. James L.

1840 U. N. Y. William E.  
 Travelli  
 1833 Jeff. Joseph F., Mr.  
 Travers  
 1812 Dick. George  
 Travis  
 1824 Frank. —Joseph, Mr.  
 Treadwell  
 1826 U. N. C. Oliver, Tut.  
 1836 Amh. William C.  
 Treat  
 1837 Harv. Samuel  
 Trevet  
 1835 Col. Russel  
 Trevor  
 1805 Jeff. John  
 Trimble  
 1819 Jeff. Joseph  
 1829 Nash. John  
 1839 Nash. Thomas C.  
 Trippie  
 1822 Frank. Turner H.  
 1829 Frank. John B., Mr.  
 1839 Frank. R.  
 Troast  
 1835 Nash. Lewis  
 Trotter  
 1838 Ober. Alexander  
 1839 Yale Silas F.  
 Troup  
 1835 Frank. George M.  
 Trow  
 1837 Dart. Benjamin  
 Troy  
 1803 U. N. C. Matthew, Mr.  
 True  
 1835 Dart. Benjamin K.  
 1838 Bow. Lorin B.  
 1840 Bow. John K.  
 Truiar  
 1838 Ober. J. G. K.  
 Trull  
 1837 Harv. Samuel  
 Trumbull  
 1841 Wes. Henry C.  
 Tubbs  
 1835 Wes. William D., Mr.  
 Tuck  
 1835 Dart. Amos, Mr.  
 1840 Amh. Jeremy W.  
 Tucker  
 1833 C.D.C. —Levi, Mr.  
 1835 Dart. Edward R.  
 1835 Dart. William W., Mr.  
 1836 Yale James W., Mr.  
 1838 C. D. C. Henry H., Mr.  
 1840 C. D. C. W. M'K.  
 Tuckerman  
 1837 Harv. John F.  
 1837 Un. Edward  
 Tufts  
 1838 Yale James  
 Tull  
 1836 U. N. C. John G., Mr., M. D.  
 Tunstall  
 1827 U. N. C. Whitmel P.  
 Turley  
 1813 Nash. William B.

Turner

1810 U.N.C. —	William L., Mr.
1832 Mia.	William
1832 Mia.	Thomas
1836 Un.	Duncan
1836 Ham.	Joseph M.
1837 Wms.	George N.
1838 Rut.	William E.
1840 Un.	Ulysses

Turpin

1830 Jeff.	David H., Mr. '36.
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Tuthill

1839 Amh.	George M.
1840 Amh.	Franklin

Tuttle

1836 N. J.	Samuel L., Mr.
1836 N. J.	William P.
1836 Un.	George W.
1836 Wash.	Isaac H.
1841 Mari.	Joseph F.

Twining

1839 Mid.	—Alexander C., Mr., Yale Mr. [and Tut. and Prof.
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Twitchell

1836 Mia.	Jerome
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Twitty

1824 U. N. C.	William J.
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Tyler

1814 Dick.	John F.
1836 Yale	George P.
1838 Wash.	Thomas P.
1840 Un.	John J.
1841 Amh.	Edward G.

Tyng

1832 Jeff.	—Stephen H., D. D.
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Tysen

1839 Rut.	Raymond M.
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Ulrick

1839 N. J.	John W.
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Underwood

1837 Un.	George W.
1838 Ham.	George

Updike

1839 Wash.	Walter W.
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Upham

1835 Wat.	James
1837 Bow.	Francis W.
1840 Bow.	Albert G.

Upson

1835 W. R.	Francis W., M. D.
1841 Yale	Stephen C.

Vail

1836 U. N. Y.	Alfred S., Mr. Wes. '41.
1838 Bow.	Stephen M.
1839 Un.	George H.
1839 Rut.	Edward S.
1841 U. N. Y.	Edward J.

Vaile

1839 Amh.	Rawson
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Vaill

1840 Amh.	Thomas S.
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Vaille

1835 Wms.	Henry R., Mr.
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Vallandigham

1804 Jeff.	Clement, Mr. '23.
1830 Jeff.	James L., Mr. '35.

Van Amburgh

1837 Rut.	Robert
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Van Anden

1839 Un.	Charles E.
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		Van Norman
1835 Un.	John J.	Wes. <i>De Witt C.</i> , Mr.
		Van Nostrand
1835 Rut.	Henry, Mr.	1836 U. N. Y. A. Rhoades, Mr.
		1838 U. N. Y. J., Mr.
		Van Romondt
1835 N. J.	Jacob, Mr.	1841 Rut. C. R.
1838 N. J.	Henry	Van Rensselaer
		1833 Un. Maunsell
		Van Santvoord
1839 N. J.	Garret	1835 Un. Cornelius
		1839 Un. John
		1841 Un. George
		Van Schelluyne
1833 Un.	John M.	1838 Un. Cornelius
		Van Shaick
1840 U. N. Y. N.	Van Buren	1839 U. N. Y. J. H.
		Van Valkenburg
1835 Un.	Peter R.	1840 Wes. Henry
		Van Vechten
1839 Dick.	Isaac	1835 Rut. Samuel, Mr.
		1836 Wms. —Jacob, D. D.
1838 W. Pa.	Van Brunt	1838 Un. Abraham
1838 Nash.	Thomas V.	Van Vorhis
1838 Nash.	William L. B.	1836 Ham. Stephen
1841 Mia.	Calvin F.	Van Vorst
		1839 Un. Hooper C.
		Van Wyck
1823 Dick.	Cornelius, Mr.	1837 Rut. Charles B.
		Van Derlip
1838 Un.	John A.	1838 N. J. Cornelius C.
		1839 N. J. Cornelius J.
1839 Wms.	Vanderpoel	1840 Rut. George
1838 Nash.	Isaac	1841 U. N. Y. William
		Van Zandt
1841 Un.	Van Derveer	1840 Un. A. B.
		Varick
1841 Un.	John W.	1837 Un. Richard
		Van Doren
1833 N. J.	Van Dyke	Varley
1835 Rut.	William, Mr.	1841 Wash. Christopher D.
1835 Rut.	John A., Mr.	Varnedreau
1837 Rut.	Matthew D., Mr.	1836 Frank. S. M.
1837 Rut.	William T., Mr.	Vason
1840 Rut.	A. T. B.	1836 Frank. J. M.
		1837 Frank. D.
		Vaughan
1837 Un.	Van Durseen	1828 Nash. —T., B. A. and Mr. '31.
1839 Un.	Edwin M.	1838 N. J. Benjamin B.
1841 Un.	Van Dyck	Veasey
		1811 Dick. Thomas B., Mr.
1837 Un.	Stephen	1839 Dick. George R.
1839 Un.	J. Cuyler	Vedder
1841 Un.	John B.	1841 Rut. Edwin
		1841 Un. Stephen T.
		Veech
1836 Rut.	Van Dyke	1828 Jeff. James, Mr. '33.
		Van Ingen
1836 Rut.	J. Cole, Mr.	Vermelyea
		1838 Rut. —Thomas E., D. D., Col. Mr.
1826 Mia.	Vandyke	Vermilye
1826 Mia.	John P.	1840 U. N. Y. A. G.
		Vermule
1806 Jeff.	Vaneman	1830 U.N.C. —Cornelius C., D. D., Rut. '12,
		[and Mr.
1836 Un.	George	
		Verplanck
1836 Un.	Van Hoesen	1801 Col.   Gulian C., Mr. and LL. D. 1835,
		[and at Geneva and Amh.
1836 Un.	Jacob A.	
		Vernon
1828 Dick.	Van Horn	1840 Frank. T.
		Very
1838 Un.	James, Mr.	1836 Harv. Jones, Tut.
1840 Un.	Van Ingen	
1835 Un.	James L.	
1835 Un.	Van Inwegen	
1835 Un.	George	
1835 Un.	Vanlear	
'09, '30 W. Pa. W., Mr. M. D.	Van Lennep	
1837 Amh.	Henry J.	
1837 Amh.	Van Meter	
'09, '30 W. Pa. D., Mr.	Van Ness	
1838 Un.	Peter	
1838 Un.	Van Nettle	
1841 Rut.	Abraham	

1837 Dart.	Edward D.	'09, '30 W. Pa.	John H.
1838 U. N. Y.	N. B.	1825 Frank.	George J. S., Mr.
	Vethake	1825 Frank.	James B.
1808 Col.	Henry, Mr. & Prof. & I.L. D.	1825 Frank.	William E., Mr.
	[1836, Mr. at N. J. 1815, Prof.	1825 Frank.	William N.
	[in Dick., Pres. Wash. Va.	1826 Frank.	Isaac
1827 Dick.	—John W., Mr., M. D.—Wash.	1826 Nash.	John H.
	[Univ. Balt. Prof.	1823 Frank.	Austin M., Mr.
	Viser	1832 W. R.	Ralph M., Mr. Tut.
1841 U. N. C.	James H.	1833 Nash.	Samuel P.
	Vinson	1833 Mid.	Jesse, Mr.
1839 Harv.	Cornelius M.	1834 Mid.	De Witt C.
	Vinton	1834 Frank.	Francis J.
1833 Bro.	—Francis, Mr. ?	1834 Jeff.	R. B.
1837 Amh.	Frederick	1834 Jeff.	James
	Voorhees	1837 C. D. C.	Obed B.
1835 Un.	James	1838 Dart.	Aldace
1840 Rut.	J. V.	1838 Yale	Joseph K.
1841 Rut.	Edwin	1838 Nash.	Abram J.
	Vosbury	1838 Nash.	William
1839 Wes.	De Witt C.	1838 U. N. C.	William R., Mr.
	Vose	1839 Harv.	John B.
1837 Harv.	Henry	1839 C. D. C.	Levi T.
	Vredenburgh	1839 Wms.	Townsend
1836 U. N. Y.	John F., Mr.	1839 Wash.	Edward T.
	Waddel	1840 Wms.	John A.
1822 Frank.	James P.	1841 Yale	Horace D.
1823 Frank.	Isaac W., Mr. '27.	1841 Amh.	Aaron
1823 Frank.	William W.		Walkley
1829 Frank.	John N., Mr.	1836 Yale	James C., Mr.
	Waddell		Walkup
1792 Dick.	—James, D. D.	1841 U. N. C.	Samuel H.
1818 U. N. C.	Hugh		Wall
	Wadham	1829 U. N. C.	Richard R., M. D.
1838 Mid.	Edgar P.	1832 Mia.	Henry H.
	Wadleigh	1837 Un.	Bloomfield
1836 Wat.	Frederick A.	1838 N. J.	James W.
	Wadsworth		Wallace
1836 Un.	Henry F.	'09, '30 W. Pa.	Hugh, Mr.
1837 Yale	Adrian R.	'09, '30 W. Pa.	W., Mr.
1837 Un.	Charles	'09, '30 W. Pa.	H., Mr., M. D.
1841 Yale	James	1816 Jeff.	William
	Wager	1819 Jeff.	William
1839 Un.	Ambrose	1823 Jeff.	John
	Wagener	1827 Jeff.	James, Mr. '31.
1840 N. J.	Daniel	1827 Mia.	Joseph S.
	Wainright	1839 Jeff.	J. C.
1836 U. N. Y.	W. P.	1839 Mia.	John
	Waite	1840 Dick.	James
1834 C.D.C.	—Samuel, Mr.	1840 Un.	John P.
1837 Yale	Morrison R., Mr.		Waller
1840 Yale	George C.	1836 Mia.	James B.
	Wakefield		Wallis
1833 Dart.	John H.	1810 U.N.C.	—James, Mr.
1839 Amh.	William	1816 U. N. C.	William A. B.
	Walcott		Walpole
1839 Dart.	Jeremiah W.	1837 N. J.	George J. R.
	Walden		Walsh
1838 Mid.	George S.	1835 Yale	Hugh
	Waldo	1838 Un.	William
1837 Amh.	Edmund F.	1839 Un.	John J.
1840 Un.	Levi F.		Walthall
	Waldron	1836 C. D. C.	Joseph S., Mr.
1836 Rut.	Henry		Walworth
	Wales	1835 N. J.	—Reuben H., LL. D. and at
1838 Harv.	Henry W.	1838 Un.	Clarence [Yale '39.
	Walke		Ward
1834 Jeff.	Thomas, Mr. '38.	1822 Frank.	Benjamin F., Mr.
	Walker	1834 Bro.	Ephraim
1814 Dick.	Stephen D., Mr.	1835 U. N. Y.	Sydenham, Mr.
		1836 N. J.	Enos P.
		1836 Harv.	Samuel G.
		1836 Mid.	—Alexis, Mr.

1836 U. N. Y. Albert, Mr.		Watson
1836 Col. Henry	1814 Dick. —William, Mr.	
1837 N. J. John W.	1823 Jeff. James, Mr. '33.	
1838 Ham. Elias O.	1837 U. N. Y. Alfred A., Mr.	
1839 Ober. Horatio G.	1838 Jeff. John	
1839 Wes. Samuel H.	1838 Rut. John	
1840 N. J. Cyrus F.	1838 Wash. Benjamin F.	
1841 W. Pa. Israel W.	1839 Harv. Benjamin M.	
1841 U. N. Y. J. Wardwell	1839 Yale John M.	
1837 Un. Nathaniel P. Ware	1840 Amh. Edward F.	
1825 Frank. Edward R., Mr.	1840 Un. Robert D.	
1827 Frank. Robert A., Mr.	1841 Jeff. Joseph N.	
1837 Bow. —Ashur, LL. D., Harv. '04, and [Mr. and Tut. and Prof.		Watters
1838 Harv. John F. W.	1825 U. N. C. John W., M. D.	
1838 Harv. George F. Warfield		Watts
1840 N. J. Perry S. Waring	1787 Dick. David, Mr.	
1836 Un. Charles M. Warne	1824 Dick. Henry M., Mr.	
1834 Bro. —Joseph A., Mr.	1826 U. N. C. Thomas	
1836 Bro. Charles H. Warner	1826 U. N. C. Leander A.	
1824 Frank. —?Nathan, Mr.	1829 Frank. John B., Mr.	
1835 Yale Edward		Waugh
1837 Mid. William, Mr.	1798 Dick. John, Mr.	
1839 Un. Francis J.	1809 '30 W. Pa. William, Mr.	
1841 Wms. Joseph Warren	1831 U. N. C. Jesse A.	
1833 Mid. Edward S.		Way
1835 Bro. Jonas G.	1837 Wash. James A.	
1833 Yale Israel P.		Wayne
1840 Wash. Stephen E.	1793 Dick. Isaac, Mr.	
1840 Ober. Isaac J.		Weaver
1841 Wms. Moses Washbon	1826 Mia. John S.	
1838 Un. Robert Washburn	1840 Wash. Joshua	
1833 Bro. Lemuel W.		Webb
1835 Dart. Peter T., Mr.	1799 U. N. C. William S.	
1838 Harv. Edward A.	1812 U. N. C. William E., Mr. and Prof.	
1838 Amh. Charles E.	1835 U. N. C. William P.	
1839 Harv. Alexander C.	1838 Bow. Edward	
1839 Amh. —Samuel, Mr. Washington	1840 H.L.T.I. William R.	
1839 Yale George	1840 Wash. Wellington E.	
1839 Nash. Beverly H.	1841 Nash. John C.	
1839 N. J. Henry A.		Webber
1841 Yale John N. Wason	1839 N. J. Henry	
1838 Amh. Hiram		Webster
1840 Jeff. James Waterbury	1824 Frank. —?A. H., Mr.	
1836 Bro. Charles H. Waters	1836 Dart. Claudio B.	
1836 Col. George G.	1838 Dart. William P.	
1833 Dick. William S., Tut. Mr.	1840 N. J. Charles R.	
1839 Amh. Andrew Waterman		Wedgwood
1831 Bro. Henry Watkins	1836 U. N. Y. William B., Mr.	
1823 Frank. C. A.		Weed
1824 Frank. Thomas A.	1829 Mia. Nathaniel C.	
1835 Mia. Nivison	1836 Col. Harvey A.	
1838 N. J. Joel T.	1836 U. N. Y. Marcus W., Mr.	
1841 Nash. William E. Watrous	1836 Jeff. Alexander	
1836 Mid. Asael B.	1840 Un. Charles A.	
1839 H.L.T.I. Charles C.		Weeks
	1833 N. J. Samuel G.	
	1839 U. N. Y. John A. Weir	
	1838 Mid. John H. Weiss	
	1837 Harv. John Welch	
	1831 Bro. —Bartholomew T., Mr., Un. '33, 1835 Harv. John H., Mr. [D. D.	
	1836 Yale —Archibald, M. D.	
	1838 Yale —Benjamin, M. D.	
	1839 Harv. Wilson J.	
	1840 Harv. Edward H.	
	1841 C. D. C. J. C.	
		Weld
	1838 Harv. Samuel	
	1840 Harv. Moses W.	

Weller	
1834 Nash.	—George, D. D.
1837 Nash.	George C.
Welles	
1839 Un.	Samuel H.
Weiling	
1839 N. J.	Isaae W.
Wellington	
1838 Harv.	James L.
1838 Mid.	John G., Mr.
Wells	
'09, '30 W. Pa.	J. R., Mr.
1831 Bro.	—Eleazer M. P., Mr.
1835 C.D.C.	—William R., M. D.
1835 Harv.	Francis B.
1835 Un.	John
1836 Mid.	Robert R.
1836 Un.	J. Fairchild
1837 Amh.	John H.
1839 Dart.	Moses H.
1838 Bow.	—Samuel, Mr.
1838 Wms.	John, Mr.
1839 Yale	Edward
1839 Un.	Samuel T.
1839 Un.	Henry
1840 Wash.	Rufus G.
1841 Un.	Benjamin
Welsh	
1839 Harv.	Thomas
Welton	
1836 Jeff.	Felix B.
Wendel	
1831 Nash.	James E.
1836 Nash.	William H. D.
Wentworth	
1836 Dart.	Zenas P.
1836 Dart.	John, Mr.
1837 Wes.	Eraslus
Wenzel	
1840 Jeff.	G. A.
West	
1827 Dick.	Francis, Mr., M. D. Univ. Penn.
1835 Harv.	Benjamin H., Mr. M. D.
1835 Frank.	C. W.
1836 Harv.	Thomas B.
Westbrook	
1837 Rut.	John B., Mr.
1838 Rut.	Cornelius D.
1838 Rut.	Theoderic R.
Westcott	
1833 Mid.	—Isaac, Mr.
Westervelt	
1839 U. N. Y.	S. D.
Weston	
1839 Yale	Harvey E.
1839 Bow.	Edward P.
1840 Bow.	James P.
Wetmore	
1841 U. N. C.	Thomas B.
1841 Wash.	Charles F.
1841 Un.	Jerome W.
1841 Un.	Lausing D.
Whaley	
1838 Ham.	Samuel
Whallon	
1835 Mia.	Thomas
Whan	
1828 Jeff.	Samuel M., Mr. '36.
Whann	
1838 N. J.	—Samuel M., Mr.

Wharton	
1794 Dick.	Austin
1794 Dick.	JESSE, Sen. in Cong.
1829 Nash.	John
1834 Nash.	Thomas J.
1839 Yale	Francis
Wheaton	
1840 Ober.	Jay
Wheeler	
1826 C. D. C.	John H., Mr. '35.
1828 U.N.C.	—John H., Mr.—Col. B. A. '24.
1835 Harv.	Charles S., Tut.
1836 Yale	Nelson, Mr. '40.
1836 Un.	Truman H.
1837 Mid.	Leonard H.
1838 Un.	Crayton B.
1839 Amh.	Winthrop F.
1840 Dart.	Alexander S.
1840 Un.	Hiram
1841 Wms.	Samuel G.
1841 Un.	John M.
Wheelock	
1836 Harv.	George A.
Wheelwright	
1837 Bow.	George A.
Whelpley	
1837 Yale	James D.
Whidden	
1840 Dart.	Benjamin F.
Whipple	
1837 Un.	Frederick C.
Whitaker	
1802 U. N. C.	Cary, M. D.
1838 U. N. C.	Wilson W., Mr.
Whitbeck	
1837 Rut.	John, Mr.
White	
1802 Dick.	Crawford
1804 Jeff.	John
1815 Nash.	Edward D.
1823 Jeff.	Samuel
1826 Jeff.	Robert G.
1827 Frank.	Thomas B., Mr. '34.
1827 Frank.	William H., Mr.
1828 Dick.	Nathan G., Mr.
1830 Frank.	David S., Mr.
1831 Frank.	William
1832 Bro.	Jacob, Mr.
1832 Bro.	John B., Mr.
1835 Harv.	Naaman L.
1835 Harv.	Ferdinand E.
1835 N. J.	Francis S.
1835 N. J.	William Y. C.
1836 Harv.	John I.
1836 Wms.	Bushnell
1836 Wms.	Joseph, Mr., Tut.
1836 Frank.	George O. K.
1837 Nash.	George W.
1837 N. J.	Nathan S.
1837 Mia.	A. M.
1838 Harv.	William A.
1838 U.N.Y.	—Henry, D. D.
1839 Un.	Henry
1839 U. N. Y.	R. D. C.
1839 Wms.	Samuel J.
1839 Wms.	William J.
1839 Nash.	Arthur C.
1840 Jeff.	Henry A.
1840 Harv.	Joseph A.
1840 Harv.	William O.
1840 Un.	Rufus M.
1841 Dick.	William R.

		Whitehead		Wilcoxson
1806	Frank.	John	1839	Yale Levi D.
1806	Frank.	James		Wilder
1823	Dick.	Charles, Mr.	1833	Mid. Plilander
1830	Frank.	Amos	1833	U. N. C. Gaston H.
1835	Frank.	John H.	1840	Mid. Royal G.
1837	N. J.	William	1841	H.L.T.I. Sidney
		Whitfield		Wiley
1823	U. N. C.	George W.	1824	Frank. Oliver
		Whitehill	1833	U.N.C. — Philip B., Mr.
1793	Dick.	Robert	1833	Bro. Henry G.
1825	Dick.	George S., Mr.	1836	Wat. James S.
1828	Jeff.	James M.	1837	Wes. Ephraim E., Mr., Prof. at Em-
		Whiteside		lory and Henry Coll.
1828	Nash.	Richard C.	1840	U. N. C. Calvin H.
1828	Nash.	Thomas C.	1840	Wes. W. Stevens
1836	Mid.	John H.		Wilkes
		Whitely	1825	U. N. C. Burwell B.
1838	N. J.	William G.		Wilkeson
		Whiting	1837	Un. Samuel
1838	Wms.	Edward		Wilkins
1839	Dart.	Charles	1814	U. N. C. Edmund
		Whitlock	1816	Dick. Ross
1834	Mid.	George C., Mr.	1836	Frank. Joseph C.
		Whitman	1841	Un. Andrew J.
1838	Harv.	Edmund B.		Wilkinson
1839	Amh.	Henry L.	1837	Harv. James W.
1840	Wash.	Benjamin G.		Willard
		Whitner	1835	Harv. Samuel
1839	Frank.	B.		Willett
		Whitney	1840	Un. Joseph T.
1837	Harv.	Ægid H.		Willey
1838	Harv.	Benjamin W.	1835	Wms. Worcester, Mr.
1838	Harv.	Asa H.	1838	Wat. Frederic S.
1833	Wms.	William H., Mr.	1839	Wes. Hiram
1839	Yale	Josiah D.	1839	Jeff. G.
		Whittam		Williams
1835	W. Pa.	John D., Mr.	1796	Dick. Josiah
		Whittemore	1796	Dick. Joshua, Mr.—Jeff. D. D.
1839	Harv.	Bernard B.	1808	U. N. C.   Lewis, Mr. '12 and Tut. '31.
		Whittlesey	1808	U. N. C. †Thomas L., Mr. '12.
1834	W. R.	Samuel	1809	U. N. C. John C.
1838	Yale	Charles C., Mr.	1820	U. N. C. Henry C.
1840	Wms.	Eliphalet	1823	Dick. William H., Mr.
1840	Wms.	Charles	1826	Jeff. Aaron, Mr. '32.
		Wickoff	1832	Jeff. —Henry, Mr.
1835	Rut.	Cornelius	1832	U. N. C. Samuel A.
		Wiggen	1833	Jeff. John U.
1838	Dart.	Henry B.	1834	U. N. C. Samuel
		Wiggin	1834	U. N. C. Thomas J., M. D.
1841	Wat.	John W.	1835	Harv. Elijah D.
		Wiggins	1835	Wms. Charles A.
1831	Frank.	William W., Mr.	1835	Bow. William
1834	U. N. Y.	Ebenezer, Mr., Rut.	1835	Wat. —Daniel, Mr.
		Wight	1835	Wash. John
1836	Wms.	Jay Ambrose, Mr.	1835	Amh. Worthington S.
1837	Harv.	Daniel	1835	Col. —William R., Mr.
1840	Bow.	Eli	1836	Jeff. Samuel R.
		Wilber	1836	Yale Dillon, Mr.
1834	Wes.	Perlee B., Mr.	1836	Nash. Joseph R.
		Wilbur	1836	N. J. Lewis W., Mr.
1837	Yale	Seth T.	1836	Jeff. —John H., Mr.
1838	Amh.	Hervey B.	1837	Jeff. Hiliary
		Wilcox	1837	Harv. Henry
1813	Jeff.	Jeremiah	1837	Harv. William P.
1833	Bro.	Horace A.	1837	Harv. Francis S.
1835	Yale	William W., Mr.	1837	Harv. Edward P.
1835	Wms.	Samuel C.	1837	Yale Henry
1839	Ober.	Ebenezer H.	1837	N. J. Benjamin H.
1839	Ober.	Martin	1837	Amh. Henry W.
1841	Wms.	Benjamin	1837	Jeff. —Joshua, D. D.
			1837	Un. Stephen K.
			1837	Un. George N.

1837	Frank.	A.	'09, '30	W. Pa. J. K., Mr.
1837	Un.	B.	'09, '30	W. Pa. Alexander, Mr.
1838	Yale	Thomas S.	1810	U.N.C. —John M., Mr., D. D.
1838	Yale	Thomas W., Mr.	1812	U.N.C. —James P., D. D. and at Phil.
1838	Bow.	—Daniel, Mr.	1823	Jeff. Andrew [Mr. at Yale and N. J.
1838	N. J.	Lewis J.	1824	Jeff. Samuel, Mr. '30.
1838	N. J.	Samuel G.	1826	Jeff. Thomas
1838	Ham.	Edwin E.	1828	Jeff. Samuel, Mr. '35.
1838	Mia.	John S.	1828	Jeff. Henry R., Mr. '33.
1839	Jeff.	M. A.	1830	Jeff. James, Mr. '34.
1839	Harv.	George	1830	Nash. Samuel M.
1839	Harv.	Joshua B.	1831	Jeff. Samuel M., Mr. '36.
1839	Yale	William P.	1831	Jeff. William
1839	Nash.	William	1831	Nash. Lewes F.
1839	Wms.	Charles L.	1832	U. N. C. Charles C., M. D.
1839	Ham.	Henry A.	1833	Mia. John
1839	Wat.	Edward	1833	W. R. James P.
1839	Ober.	John M.	1835	N. J. George M.
1840	Harv.	Joseph O.	1835	Col. William H.
1840	Yale	Elias H.	1835	N. J. William S.
1840	C. D. C.	J. W.	1836	Wms. John
1840	N. J.	Fenwick T.	1836	U.N.C. —Alexander, Mr., D. D. '39.
1840	Amh.	George M.	1836	Un. Marcus
1840	Un.	J. Franklin	1836	Ham. —Hiram V., Mr.
1840	Ham.	Erastus C.	1836	Col. James W.
1840	Frank.	W.	1836	Un. Samuel W.
1841	Un.	Abraham E.	1837	Jeff. David
1841	Frank.	J.	1837	Jeff. Joseph
1841	U. N. C.	John C.	1837	Jeff. A. D.
1841	U. N. C.	James H.	1837	N. J. —Samuel B., D. D.
		Williamson	1837	Jeff. David
1789	Dick.	Stewart, Mr.	1838	Jeff. E. H. C.
1804	Frank.	William	1838	Wes. Hiram A., Mr.
1808	Dick.	John	1840	Mia. Robert W.
1809	Dick.	William	1840	Un. David
1818	Jeff.	Alexander	1841	Jeff. E. King
1820	Jeff.	Thomas, Mr., M. D.		Wimberly
1820	Jeff.	M'Night	1830	Frank. Frederic D.
1823	U. N. C.	Robert P., Mr., M. D.		Winchester
1824	Dick.	Moses, Mr.	1830	Nash. Valerius P.
1825	Dick.	Thomas	1835	Dart. Josiah
1827	U. N. C.	John R.	1840	Nash. George W.
1829	Jeff.	Samuel, Mr. '35.		Winder
1831	U. N. C.	James M.	1834	Nash. Van Perkins
1835	Rut.	William P., Mr.		Wines
1839	N. J.	—Isaac H., LL. D.	1837	Mid. William
1840	Rut.	G. R.	1837	Winfield
1840	Rut.	N. D.	1839	Rut. Aaron B.
		Williford		Wing
1826	Nash.	—William L., B. A.	1839	Wms. Talcott E.
		Willing	1839	Amh. Augustus
1841	Wes.	Matthias E.		Wingfield
		Willis	1811	Frank. John L., Mr. '21.
1835	Un.	Samuel B.	1825	Frank. Edward, Mr.
1839	Rut.	Richard	1835	Frank. Junius A.
		Wills	1837	Frank. A.
1805	Jeff.	James	1839	Rut. Aaron B.
1813	Nash.	Benjamin B.		Winn
1815	Dick.	David	1835	Nash. —Richard, Mr. ?
1823	U. N. C.	William L.	1838	Frank. P.
1837	W. Pa.	John A.	1840	Frank. W.
1838	Ham.	—Seth, D. D.	1841	Frank. T. S.
1841	Yale	Richard S.		Winslow
1841	W. Pa.	William J.	1827	U. N. C. John, Mr.
1841	W. Pa.	Isaac L.	1827	U. N. C. Warren
		Willson	1835	Harv. Benjamin D., Mr.
1822	U. N. C.	Alexander E., M. D.	1835	Un. Elias L.
		Wilmer	1836	U.N.Y. —Octavius, Mr.
1836	Yale	Richard H.		Winter
		Wilson	1839	Harv. William
1790	Dick.	Robert G., D. D., Pres. Ohio		Wintersmith
1893	Dick.	John [Univ.	1831	Mia. Charles
1798	Dick.	Henry R., Mr. and Prof.		
1805	Jeff.	James R., Mr. '15.		

<b>Wise</b>		<b>Woods</b>	
'09,'30 W. Pa.	Henry A., Mr.	1793 Dick.	William
1836 Jeff.	Uriah W.	1802 Dick.	Samuel
<b>Witherby</b>		1814 Dick.	James
1836 Mia.	Oliver S.	1833 Mia.	William C.
<b>Witherow</b>		1834 W. Pa.	Robert, Mr.
1837 Jeff.	John	1836 Jeff.	Samuel A.
<b>Withers</b>		1837 Bow.	George, Mr.
1837 Wash.	William W.	1839 Jeff.	Samuel S.
<b>Witherspoon</b>		1839 Nash.	Robert K.
1810 U. N. C.	John, Mr. and at N. J. & D. D.	1839 Dart.	John
1829 Nash.	Samuel M.	1840 Wms.	Rufus D.
1831 Jeff.	John G.	<b>Woodward</b>	
1839 N. J.	John J.	1837 Yale	—Charles, M. D.
<b>Witmer</b>		1838 Dick.	William R., Mr.
1840 Yale	Theodore B.	<b>Woodworth</b>	
<b>Witt</b>		1838 Yale	Charles W.
1825 Frank.	M.	1840 N. J.	Joseph W.
<b>Witter</b>		<b>Woolfold</b>	
1840 Yale	—Asa, M. D.	1840 N. J.	Joseph W.
<b>Whittich</b>		<b>Woolton</b>	
1822 Frank.	L. L., Mr.	1813 Dick.	Richard
1823 Frank.	E. L.	1835 Un.	Lewis B.
<b>Woertendyke</b>		<b>Wording</b>	
1839 Rut.	Jacob R.	1836 Wat.	William E.
<b>Wolcott</b>		1795 Dick.	Edward
1827 Mid.	John T.	<b>Work</b>	
1839 Yale	Elizur	1795 Dick.	Edward
1840 W. Pa.	Christopher P.	<b>Workman</b>	
1841 Mid.	—Vernon, Mr.	1837 Mid.	—Samuel M., Mr. and at Harv.,
<b>Womach</b>		1840 Un.	—George P., B. A. [Amh. Prof.
1837 U. N. C.	James G., Mr., M. D.	<b>Worth</b>	
<b>Wood</b>		1826 Mia.	Edward
1834 Bro.	William H.	1839 Un.	Sidney B.
1834 Bro.	Charles W.	<b>Worthen</b>	
1835 Mid.	Norman N., Mr.	1838 Harv.	William E.
1836 Mid.	Samuel M., Mr.	<b>Worthington</b>	
1836 Amh.	John	1812 Dick.	William M., Mr.
1838 Un.	Jerome B.	1827 Jeff.	William C., Mr.
1840 Yale	—Orson, M. D.	1835 N. J.	—John G., Mr.
1841 Yale	Henry W.	1840 Harv.	Francis A.
<b>Woodbridge</b>		1840 Wms.	Charles
1835 Frank.	Grafton D.	1840 Un.	—Charles F., B. A.
1837 Mia.	John M.	<b>Wray</b>	
1838 U. N. Y.	S. M., Mr.	1836 Yale	James M.
1840 Yale	William	<b>Wright</b>	
<b>Woodburg</b>		1798 Dick.	John
1839 Dart.	Peter T.	1811 Jeff.	James, Mr. '25.
<b>Woodend</b>		1812 U. N. C.	Charles I.
1839 Jeff.	W.	1820 U. N. C.	Thomas H., M. D.
<b>Woodford</b>		1824 U. N. C.	John L., M. D.
1839 Yale	John B.	1825 U. N. C.	William A.
<b>Woodhull</b>		1825 U. N. C.	William B., Mr. '30.
1838 N. J.	Henry W. B.	1826 U. N. C.	James M., Mr. '32.
<b>Wooding</b>		1832 W. R.	Aaron K., Mr.
1827 U. N. C.	William H.	1833 Wes.	Alexander H.
<b>Woodman</b>		1833 W. R.	Philo, Mr., Tut.
1835 Dart.	Theodore C.	1833 Mia.	Williamson
1836 Bow.	Cyrus, Mr.	1835 Yale	Charles
1836 Bow.	Jabez H.	1835 Yale	William, Mr.
<b>Woodron</b>		1835 Mia.	Edward
1836 Mia.	David T.	1835 Mid.	Stephen R.
<b>Woodruff</b>		1835 Wms.	Thomas
1808 Frank.	James	1836 Yale	Henry
1826 Mia.	Edward, Mr.	1836 Wms.	Edmund
1830 Mia.	William B.	1836 Wms.	Walter
1836 N. J.	A. Dickinson, Mr.	1837 Dart.	Royal N.
1836 Yale	Lucius H., Mr.	1838 Harv.	Ebenezer
1838 Yale	Curtiss	1838 Harv.	Nathaniel
		1838 Dick.	John A., Mr.
		1838 Un.	Henry N.
		1838 Mid.	Emerson R., Mr.

1838 Ober.	James R.	Yeomans
1838 Un.	Edwin S.	1837 Wms. David P.
1839 Yale	William S.	Yerger
1839 Dick.	Thomas	1833 Nash. William
1839 Wms.	Ephraim M.	Yerington
1839 Mid.	Norman H.	1841 Amh. Alexander
1839 Mid.	Truman K.	Yerkes
1839 Wat.	Thomas G.	1837 Yale Stephen
1840 Yale	Edward	Yoe
1840 Ober.	William W.	1823 Jeff. Benjamin F., Mr. '23.
1841 Wms.	Russell M.	Young
Woolfolk		1788 Dick. John, Mr.
1841 Yale	William G.	1813 Dick. William
Wroe		1823 Dick. John C., Mr., N. J. D. D. 1839.
1841 C. D. C. J. A.		1828 Jeff. Loyal, Mr. '33.
Wyche		1832 Mia. James L.
1825 U. N. C. John I., Mr. and Tut., Prof.	[Jeff. Coll. Miss.	1835 Nash. Almarion W.
Wyckoff		1835 Bow. Timothy R.
1839 Rut.	Theodore F.	1837 W. Pa. Robert A.
1839 Rut.	Isaac N., D. D.	1837 Mia. John N.
Wyeth		1838 Wat. Oliver
1827 Jeff.	Francis, Mr., '35.	1839 Mia. —George, D. D., Eng.
Wylie		1839 Mia. John C.
1810 Jeff.	Andrew, Mr.	1839 Mia. James N.
1816 Dick.	—Samuel B., D. D.—Univ. Penn.	1839 Mia. Samuel O.
1829 Jeff.	Joseph S., Mr.	1839 Un. A. T.
Wyman		1840 Bow. Samuel L.
1835 Amh.	Edward	1840 Un. —Madison, B. A.
1837 Mid.	Julius L.	1840 Mia. William P.
1838 Bow.	Robert	Youngman
Yancey		1839 Dart. David
1814 U. N. C.	Tryon M., Mr.	Youngs
1836 Frank.	Benjamin C.	1836 Wes. William A., Mr.
Yandell		Zabriskie
1823 Nash.	—Lunsford P., Mr., M. D.	1835 Col. Christian
Yarborough		Zell
1827 U. N. C.	Henry, Mr. '33, M. D.	1809 Dick. Jacob
Yarnall		Zickwolf
1835 Jeff.	Z.	1835 Jeff. —Randolph, Mr.
1841 Yale	Thomas C.	Zug
Dick. John, Tut., Mr.		1837 Dick. John, Tut., Mr.

## SUPPLEMENT OF ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Dr. FARMER's list is quite imperfect with respect to the graduates of the Vermont University, which has never published a Triennial Catalogue. By the kindness of a gentleman, whose name I am not permitted to mention, I have been furnished with a complete list, compiled from the records of the College. The abbreviation Vt. is here used for Vermont University. The omission of several names, graduates of other Colleges, has been noticed and supplied in the following index of the Vermont graduates.

Adams		Ashmun
1804 Vt.	Charles, Mr.	1816 Vt. Jehudi, Mr., Prof. Bang. Theol.
1821 Vt.	Ephraim, Mr.	[Sem.
1838 Vt.	John S.	Atchinson
1839 Vt.	Harvey	1825 Vt. —William, M. D.
Aldis		Atwater
1829 Vt.	Asa O., Mr. '33.	1809 Vt. William, Mr.
Allen		Austin
1812 Vt.	Horace	1820 Vt. Seneca, Mr.
1823 Vt.	Frederic H., Mr.	1837 Vt. Charles L.
1823 Vt.	—Herman, Mr.	Bailey
1827 Vt.	George, Mr., Del. Coll. Prof.	1818 Vt. Benjamin, F., Mr., Tut.
1828 Vt.	Seymour L.	Baker
1839 Vt.	Joseph W.	1827 Vt. —Elijah, M. D.
1839 Vt.	—Joseph D., Mr.	Barnes
Angel		1804 Vt. Wheeler
1837 Vt.	George W., Mr.	

	Barron	Brown
1841 Vt.	William T.	1839 Vt. —Edward H., Mr.
	Bates	Brownell
1829 Vt.	—Roswell, M. D.	1809 Vt. Chauncey, Mr.
1840 Vt.	John H.	1813 Vt. Grove L., Mr. and at Yale.
	Baxter	Brownson
1841 Vt.	John N.	1809 Vt. Eli, Mr.
	Baylies	1810 Vt. John
1827 Vt.	Nicholas	Brush
	Beardsley	1834 Vt. Charles D. L., Mr. '33.
1837 Vt.	—Herman R., Mr.	Buckley
	Bellows	1841 Vt. Daniel B., '33.
1813 Vt.	Ira	Buel
	Benedict	1819 Vt. Samuel
1835 Vt.	—Farrand N., Mr. and Prof., Ham.	Butler
1841 Vt.	—William B., Mr. [B. A. '23.	1836 Vt. Franklin, Mr.
	Bennett	Cahoon
1839 Un.	Jaques	1820 Vt. George C.
	Benson	1833 Vt. Edward A.
1838 Vt.	Homer H.	Cameron
	Berry	1838 Vt. Hugh
1829 Vt.	—Jonathan, M. D.	Camp
	Bicknell	1810 Vt. David M., Mr., Lt. Gov. of Vt.
1829 Vt.	—Simeon, Mr., Dart. '25.	Campbell
	Billings	1824 Vt. —James, M. D.
1835 Vt.	Edward H.	Carpenter
	Bingham	1837 Vt. Erasmus I.
1828 Vt.	—Moore, Mr.	1838 Vt. Charles S.
	Bird	Case
1809 Vt.	John H.	1838 Vt. Rufus, Mr.
	Bissell	1839 Vt. Moses P.
1836 Vt.	William H. A., Mr. '40.	Catlin
	Black	1826 Vt. Alexander, Mr.
1841 Vt.	David	Cazier
	Blackman	1816 Vt. —John L. C., B. A.
1838 Vt.	George	Chamberlain
	Blackmer	1811 Vt. —Jason, Mr. and Prof., Bro. '04 [and Mr. and at Bow '06.
1837 Vt.	—Joel, Mr., Dart. '34.	Chandler
	Blair	1807 Vt. Amariah
1818 Jeff.	William	1810 Vt. —Benjamin, M. D.
	Bliss	Chaney
1831 Vt.	Zenas	1831 Vt. Henry, Mr. '37.
	Blodgett	Chaplin
1820 Vt.	Herman M.	1806 Vt. John H., Mr.
1839 Vt.	Dudley C.	Chase
	Blythe	1839 Vt. —Carlton, D. D., Dart. '17 & Mr.
1824 Vt.	—Stephen C., M. D.	Child
	Bostwick	1806 Vt. Gardner, Mr. '12.
1838 Vt.	Samuel B.	Childs
	Bowen	1812 Vt. —Francis, Mr. and at Yale.
1824 Vt.	—Silas, M. D. and at Mid.	Chittenden
	Bowman	1809 Vt. Thomas, Mr.
1817 Vt.	Francis	1826 Vt. Martin, Mr.
	Bradford	Clack
1829 Vt.	Chauncy D.	1822 Vt. —Spencer, B. A.
	Brainard	Clapp
1826 Vt.	Asa, Mr.	1820 Vt. Ebenezer
	Brewster	Clark
1841 Vt.	Henry S.	1807 Vt. Saterlee, Mr. '23.
	Bristed	1810 Vt. —Samuel, Mr., Harv. '05 and Mr.
1826 Vt.	—John, Mr.	1816 Vt. Samuel
	Bronson	Clay
1811 Vt.	—Abraham, Mr. and at Mid. and	1839 Vt. —  HENRY, LL. D., Harv. LL. D. [1825, Sec. of State U. S. and
	[Col.	[Sen. in Cong.
1840 Vt.	Brosnan	Coalson
	—Cornelius, M., Mr., B. A. Trin-	1822 Frank. Paul
	ity Coll. Dublin.	

	Cobb	Earle
1810 Vt.	James D.	1841 Vt. Jonathan W.
	Coburn	Eastman
1833 Vt.	Lorenzo, Mr.	1827 Vt. Francis S.
	Coffey	1837 Vt. —Joseph B., Mr. Dart. '21.
1829 Nash.	—Asbury M., Mr.	Edgell
	Collamer	1827 Vt. John Q. A.
1810 Vt.	†Jacob, Mr.	Elliot
	Converse	1813 Vt. Israel
1825 Vt.	James	1813 Vt. —Joseph, B. A.
1837 Vt.	Julius, Mr.	Emerson
	Coolidge	1830 Vt. Curtis A.
1835 Vt.	—Carlos, Mr., Mid. 1811 B. A.	1839 W. R. Daniel
	Corbin	Emmons
1822 Vt.	Pliny M.	1825 Vt. Alden
	Crafts	Everett
1811 Vt.	—*  SAMUEL, Mr., Harv. 1790 and	1826 Vt. —Alexander H., LL. D., and at
	[Mr.	[Mid. '39, Harv. 1806 and Mr.
	Culver	[and at Yale, Min. to Spain,
1826 Vt.	Erastus D., Mr.	[and Pres. Jeff. Coll., La.
	Currey	1837 Vt. Horace, Mr.
1836 Vt.	William F., Mr.	1841 Vt. Edward
	Curtis	Fairchild
1841 Samuel C. L.		1831 Vt. John
	Cutting	Farnsworth
1840 Vt.	—Sewahl S., Mr.	1824 Vt. —Joseph D., M. D.
	Dana	Farr
1829 Vt.	—Hope L., Mr., Dart. B. A. 1819.	1841 Vt. Elliot T.
1836 Vt.	Oscar F., Mr.	Ferris
1839 Vt.	Edmund T. Mr.	1824 Vt. John A., Mr.
	Davey	1824 Vt. Lynde C., Mr.
1841 Vt.	Christopher M.	Fisher
	Day	1812 Vt. Abial
1825 Vt.	Irad C.	Fisk
	Dean	1812 Vt. —†  JAMES, Mr.
1806 Vt.	—James, Mr. and Prof., Dart. B.	Fitch
	[A. 1800 and Mr.	1826 Vt. Leonard M., Mr.
	Deane	1837 Vt. —Samuel S., Mr.
1833 Vt.	John F.	Flemming
	De Camp	1823 Vt. Archibald, Mr.
1836 Yale	—Samuel G. J., M. D.	Fletcher
	Deming	1810 Vt. Elijah
1827 Vt.	Charles F.	1825 Vt. —  Isaac, Mr., Dart. 1808 B. A.
	Denison	1839 Vt. Josiah A.
1811 Vt.	—John, Mr.	Flint
1825 Vt.	Joseph A., Mr., and M. D. at	1820 Vt. Samuel
1840 Vt.	Dudley C.	1836 Vt. Edwin
	[Yale.	Follett
	Dickinson	1810 Vt. Timothy, Mr., '16.
1838 Vt.	William L., Mr. '42.	Foote
1841 Amh.	Noadiah S.	1818 Vt. Luman, Mr.
	Dillingham	Forsyth
1836 Vt.	—Paul, Mr.	1839 Vt. James, Mr.
	Doane	Foster
1810 Vt.	David, Mr. '20.	1811 Vt. Luke B.
	Dodge	1812 Frank. Thomas A.
1818 Vt.	Nehemiah, Mr. '26.	1837 Vt. Arthur M., Mr.
	Doolittle	Fowler
1838 Vt.	—Lucius F., Mr.	1840 Vt. Josiah C.
	Dorman	Francis
1820 Vt.	—Eben H., Mr. and at Mid.	1826 Vt. Daniel D., Mr.
	Dougherty	Freeman
1826 Frank.	Robert	1820 Vt. Silas C.
1830 Vt.	James, Mr.	1813 Vt. French
	Ducatel	1813 Vt. David
1833 Vt.	—Julius P., M. D., Univ. Md. Prof.	Galusha
	Dutcher	1816 Vt. —Elon, B. A., Mr. '20 and at Bro.
1812 Vt.	James C.	Garbutt
		1838 Vt. Zechariah N.

	Gilbert.	Herrick
1841 Vt.	— <i>Eliphalet W.</i> , D. D., Un. '13 [and Mr., Pres. Dell. Coll.	1824 Vt. <i>Stephen L.</i>
	Gile	1839 Vt. <i>William T.</i> , Mr.
1836 Vt.	— <i>Samuel</i> , D. D., Dart. '04 and Mr.	Hickok
	Gillett	1821 Vt. <i>William C.</i>
1824 Vt.	— <i>Eliphalet</i> , D. D., Dart. 1791 B. [A. and Mr.	1827 Vt. <i>Henry P.</i>
	Gilman	1837 Vt. <i>James W.</i>
1814 Vt.	Constantine	Higby
	Going	1840 Vt. <i>William</i>
1812 Vt.	— <i>Jonathan</i> , Mr., Bro. 1809 and [Mr. and D. D., Pres. Gran-	Hill
	ville Coll., Ohio.	1808 Vt. <i>Ira</i> , Mr.
	Goodyear	1824 Vt.     —* <i>Isaac</i> , Mr., Sen. in Cong., Gov.
1823 Vt.	— <i>Daniel</i> , M. D.	1827 Vt. <i>Rodney D.</i> [N. H.
	Gould	Hitchcock
1835 Vt.	Benjamin, Mr.	1811 Vt.     † <i>Henry</i> , Mr. '16.
	Grandpierre	Holbrook
1838 N. J.	— <i>J. J.</i> , D. D.	1811 Vt. <i>Levi</i> , U. N. C. Mr.
	Granger	Holton
1841 Vt.	— <i>Calvin</i> , Mr.	1814 Vt. <i>Isaac</i>
	Green	Hopkins
1811 Vt.	— <i>Asa</i> , Mr., Wms. B. A. '07.	1813 Vt. <i>Samuel G.</i>
1813 Vt.	— <i>Henry</i> , Mr.	1832 Vt.     — <i>John H.</i> , D. D.
	Gregory	1839 Vt. <i>John H.</i>
1839 Vt.	Isaac N.	Hosford
	Grier	1833 Vt. <i>Orville</i>
1841 W. Pa.	— <i>John C.</i> , D. D.	Hosmer
	Grinnell	1841 Vt. <i>William H. C.</i> , Mr.
1831 Bro.	— <i>William T.</i> , Mr.	Houghton
	Griswold	1834 Vt. <i>George W.</i> , Mr. '35.
1812 Vt.	— <i>Horace</i> , Mr. '16.	1839 Vt. <i>George F.</i> , Mr.
1828 Vt.	— <i>William F.</i>	1840 Vt. <i>Daniel C.</i>
	Gross	Hoxsie
1806 Vt.	— <i>Ezra C.</i> , Mr. '13.	1823 Vt. <i>Warren</i> , Mr.
	Grosvenor	Hubbell
1813 Vt.	— <i>Ebenezer C.</i> , M. D. at Harv.	1805 Vt. <i>Oliver</i>
	Hale	1813 Vt. <i>Lucas</i> , Mr., Tut. and Prof.
1824 Vt.	— <i>Salma</i> , Mr.	Hunter
1826 Vt.	Enoch	1824 Vt.     — <i>Henry</i> , Mr.
1840 Vt.	Henry	Huntington
	Hall	1826 Vt. <i>George R.</i> , Mr., Tut. and Prof.
1823 Vt.	— <i>William F.</i> , Mr. and at Mid. '20.	Hutchinson
1824 Vt.	— <i>Luther E.</i> , M. D.	1811 Vt.     —† <i>Titus</i> , Mr., N. J. '94.
1835 Vt.	— <i>Hiland</i> , Mr.	1823 Vt. <i>Edwin</i>
1841 Vt.	— <i>Frederick T.</i>	1824 Vt. <i>Orramel</i>
	Hardenberg	1825 Vt. <i>Henry</i>
1838 Rut.	— <i>James B.</i> , D. D., Un. B. A.	Hutton
	Harker	1832 Vt. <i>John</i>
1837 Jeff.	— <i>Thomas</i> , M. D.	Hyde
	Harriman	1808 Vt. <i>Archibald W.</i> , Mr.
1835 Col.	Orlando	1833 Mid.     — <i>Eli</i> , Mr. and at Yale.
	Harrington	Ingraham
1809 Vt.	Isaac R.	1836 Wat.     — <i>John H.</i> , Mr.
	Harris	Ishan
1838 Vt.	Andrew	1811 Vt. <i>Oran</i>
	Haskell	Jackson
1830 Vt.	Perry	1839 Mid.     — <i>William</i> , D. D., Dart. B. A. '90.
	Hatch	Janes
1812 Vt.	— <i>Uriel C.</i> , B. A.	1835 Vt.     — <i>Henry F.</i> , Mr.
	Hathaway	1838 Vt. <i>Henry B.</i>
1838 Wat.	Levi B.	Jarvis
	Hathon	1839 Vt. <i>Charles</i>
1827 Vt.	Anson E.	Jennings
	Hedding	1835 Nash.     — <i>Thomas R.</i> , Mr., M. D.
1840 Vt.	— <i>Elijah</i> , D. D., Yale Mr.	Jewett
	Heineberg	1835 Bro. <i>Charles C.</i> , Mr. '42.
1835 Vt.	B. J., Mr.	1837 Wash. <i>Pliny A.</i>
		Johnson
		1807 Vt. <i>Lewis</i>
		1836 Dart.     — <i>George W.</i> , B. A.

1838 Vt.	John B., Mr.	McDonald
1839 Vt.	—Edwin F., Mr. and at Ham. Johnston	1828 Vt. —Louis, Mr., Mid. '23. McKeen
1839 Frank.	P. Jones	1828 Vt. —Silas, Mr. and at Dart. McMasters
1829 Vt.	John C.	1840 Vt. Daniel S. Mead
1835 Wash.	Charles H. Kellogg	1840 U.N.Y. —Samuel R., Mr. Mebane
1823 Vt.	Orson, Mr.	1809 U. N. C. John B.
1839 U. N. Y.	Charles Kendrick	1821 U. N. C. William K. Meech
1813 Vt.	—Nathaniel, Mr., Bro. Mr. and [D. D., H. L. T. I., Prof. Kenman	1841 Vt. Edgar Messer
1804 Vt.	Jairus, Mr. and Prof. Kenyon	1812 Vt. —Asa, LL. D., Bro. '90, and Mr. [Tut. Prof. and Pres., Harv. [D. D. Miller
1820 Vt.	Jared Kilburn	'09, '30 W. Pa. †A. G., Mr.
1810 Vt.	John, Mr. King	1829 Vt. —Jonathan P., Mr. Miner
1810 Vt.	Dauphin	1837 Mid. —Ahiman L., Mr. Mooers
1836 U. N. Y.	J. Knowles	1835 Vt. —Benjamin, M. D. Moore
1841 Vt.	William L. Labaree	1814 Vt. Isaac Morey
1841 Vt.	—Benjamin, D. D., Dart. '28 and [Mr., Pres. Jack. Coll. Tenn. [and Mid. Lamb	1840 Vt. Ira Morgan
1825 Vt.	Dana, Mr. and Tut., Mr. Mid.	1820 Vt. —Asaph, Mr. Morrill
1829 Vt.	Jonathan	1825 Vt. —*DAVID, LL. D., Dart. Mr. '19, [M. D. '21, Sen. and Gov. of [N. H. Morse
	Langworthy	1827 Vt. —Percival, Mr. '31. Moss
1805 Vt.	Asahel, Mr. Lawrence	1840 Ham. Henry L. Mower
1827 Vt.	Byram	1840 Vt. Benjamin F. Myers
1837 Vt.	Almon, Mr. Lay	1837 Vt. Joseph H., Mr. Nash
1835 Yale	—George W., Mr. Leavenworth	1827 Vt. —Sylvester, Mr. Nelson
1821 Vt.	Henry, Mr. Lee	1827 Vt. —Robert, M. D. and at Dart. Newell
1331 Vt.	Samuel Lester	1812 Vt. George Newton
1809 Vt.	Charles G. Loomis	1827 Vt. Christopher G. 1831 Vt. Benjamin B. Nichols
1805 Vt.	Warren, Mr.	1839 Wash. George W. 1839 Mari. Danforth B. Nickerson
1832 Vt.	Harmon Lyman	1834 Wat. Charles Niles
1841 Vt.	George L. Lynde	1837 Vt. Jason Noble
1828 Vt.	—John, Mr. Macrae	1810 Vt. William, Mr. '20. Norris
1839 Vt.	William F., Mr. Maltby	1840 Dart. Timothy O. Northrop
1840 Vt.	Eber Mann	1838 Ober. Gilbert S. Norton
1838 Vt.	Alexander Marck	1840 Vt. —William A., Mr.
1818 Vt.	Jacob, Mr. Marsh	
1835 Vt.	—Joseph, Mr., Dart. M. D., Mid.	
1836 Vt.	Edward W.	
1837 Vt.	—Roswell, Mr.	
1839 Vt.	Charles P.	
1841 Vt.	Warren H. Martin	
1831 Vt.	Elon O.	
1837 Vt.	McAuley	
	—David, D. D.	

		Norwood	Powell
1824	Vt.	U. N. C. John W., Mr.	1809 Vt. —Truman M. B., M. D. '18.
		Nye	1826 Vt. —Horatio, M. D.
1808	Vt.	—Jonathan, Mr., Bro. B. A. 1801,	1830 Vt. Oliver S., Mr. '31.
1822	Vt.	Thomas [and Mr.	1831 Vt. George
		Oakes	Powers
1818	Vt.	U. N. C. Thomas I.	1840 Vt. —Hiram, Mr.
		Oeconomas	Prentiss
1840	N. J.	Luke K.	1838 Vt. —Samuel B., Mr.
		Ogilvie	Prichard
1839	C. D. C.	—John, Mr.	1841 Vt. Moses S.
		Olds	Putnam
1836	Mia.	Chauncey N.	1838 Vt. Charles S., Mr.
1839	Ober.	Abner D.	1838 Vt. Albin K.
		Osgood	Randall
1819	Vt.	Nahum, Mr.	1813 Vt. Phineas
		Paddock	Ranslow
1819	Vt.	James A.	1836 Vt. —George W., Mr.
		Painchaud	Ransom
1832	Vt.	—Joseph, M. D.	1823 Vt. Royal M., and at Harv.
		Paine	Raymond
1825	Vt.	—†ELIJAH, LL. D., Harv. '81 B.	1840 Vt. Henry J.
		[A. Mr. and LL. D., Dart.	Read
		[Mr., Sen. in Cong.	1811 Vt. Nathaniel
		Palmer	1836 Vt. —David, Mr.
1817	Vt.	—  William A., Mr.	Redfield
1820	Vt.	—Aaron, Mr.	1335 Vt. —  Isaac F., Mr., Dart. '25 and Mr.
		Parker	Reed
1813	Vt.	Amos A.	1833 Vt. George W.
1824	Vt.	George H.	Reid
1826	Vt.	Daniel, Mr.	1828 Vt. —James, Mr.
1841	Vt.	Charles C.	Rice
		Parkhurst	1840 Vt. Thomas
1810	Vt.	Jabez	Rich
		Parmelee	1336 Vt. Charles W.
1810	Vt.	Quartus	Richardson
		Parmelee	1812 Vt. —Israel P., Mr., Dart. 1804.
1826	Vt.	Rotus, Mr.	Robertson
		Partridge	1832 Vt. —William, M. D.
1821	Vt.	—Alden, Mr. and at Dart., Sup't	1833 Vt. Andrew, Mr.
		[of W. Point, Pres. Jeff. Coll.	1839 Vt. George R., Mr.
		[Miss. and Nor. Univ.	Robinson
		Pease	1826 Vt. James F., Mr.
1837	Vt.	Aaron G.	Rolph
1838	Vt.	Calvin, Mr. and Prof.	1822 Vt. Moses
		Peaslee	Root
1821	Vt.	George, Mr.	1814 Vt. Erastus, Mr., M. D. at Dart.
		Peck	Ross
1819	Vt.	Thomas K., Mr.	1813 Vt. —  Henry H., Mr.
1837	Vt.	George H., Mr.	Royce
1837	Vt.	—Lucius B., Mr.	1337 Vt. —†Stephen, LL. D., Mid. B. A. '07.
1841	Vt.	William W.	Russell
		Phelps	1810 Vt. Stephen P., Mr.
1811	Vt.	—John, B. A.	1826 Vt. John L., Mr.
1812	Vt.	—Charles, B. A.	1834 Vt. —David, D. D.
1835	Vt.	—Edward E., Mr., M. D. at Yale,	Sabin
		[Med. Prof. at Yale and Dart.	1826 Vt. —Alva, Mr.
		Pierpont	Safford
1838	Vt.	—Robert, Mr. and at Mid.	1810 Vt. Mayhew, Mr.
		Pierson	Sawyer
1839	Vt.	William P.	1806 Vt. James L., Mr.
		Platt	1810 Vt. Frederick A.
1833	Vt.	George K., Mr.	1819 Vt. Gamaliel B., Mr.
		Pomeroy	Sayles
1806	Vt.	Cassius F., Mr.	1839 Vt. Ezekiel H.
1809	Vt.	John N., Mr.	Scott
1809	Vt.	—John, M. D., and Prof. Mid.	1837 Vt. Joseph, Mr.
		Potwin	Severance
1838	Vt.	Charles W., Mr.	1827 Vt. Charles C.

	Seymour	Thompson
1831 Vt.	Edward	1823 Vt. Zadock, Mr.
1835 Vt.	Henry E.	Toof
	Shaw	1837 Vt. Ebenezer M., Mr. '41.
1819 Vt.	George B., Mr., Tut.	Towner
1837 Vt.	Benjamin L.	1823 Vt. James
	Shedd	Townsend
1839 Vt.	William G. T.	1825 Vt. Micajah, Mr.
	Shepard	Tracy
1826 Vt.	Guy B., M. D. at Castleton.	1835 Vt. —Andrew, Mr.
	Sherman	Tucker
1829 Vt.	Seth C.	1835 Vt. —Philip C., Mr.
	Shurtleff	Tupper
1834 Vt.	—Roswell, D. D., Dart. 99, and [Mr., Tut. and Prof.	1812 Vt. Samuel H., Mr. at Mid.
	Skinner	1832 Vt. Julius C.
1839 Vt.	—St. John, B. L., Mr.	Turnbull
	Smalley	1832 Vt. Robert
1835 Vt.	—Benjamin H., Mr.	Tuttle
	Smiley	1825 Vt. Alexander T.
1812 Vt.	—Robinson, Mr., Dart. 1793 and [Mr.	Tyler
	Smith	1811 Vt. Timothy
1807 Vt.	—Josiah, Mr., Dart. B. A. 1789	1811 Vt. —Royall, Mr., Harv. 76 and Mr. [and at Yale.
1809 Vt.	Addison [and Mr.	Upham
1817 Vt.	Earl	1835 Vt. —WILLIAM, Mr., Sen. in Cong.
1820 Vt.	Richard W.	Vail
1837 Vt.	Andrew J., Mr.	1812 Vt. —Joshua Y., Mr., Mid. '08 B. A.
1838 Vt.	John G.	Van Ness
1839 Vt.	—John, Mr. and at Mid.	1823 Vt. —*Cornelius P., LL. D. and at
1839 Vt.	Marstar C.	1825 Vt. James, Mr. '31. [Dart. '25.
1841 Vt.	Douglass	1829 Vt. Cornelius
	Southworth	Van Sicklen
1818 Vt.	—Constant, Mr., Mid. B. A. & Mr.	1839 Vt. Edward, Mr.
	Spafford	Wadden
1811 Vt.	—Horatio G., Mr., LL. D. at — Spalding	1810 Vt. Wadhams
1840 Vt.	James R.	1832 Vt. Willard
	Spaulding	Wainwright
1835 Vt.	—Phineas, Mr., Dart. M. D.	1827 Vt. Alonzo A.
	Spooner	Wait
1809 Vt.	Alden B.	1811 Vt. Luther
	Steele	Walbridge
1812 Vt.	Robert	1836 Vt. Elbridge, Mr.
	Stevens	Walden
1837 Vt.	Alexis C.	1840 Vt. —John H., Mr.
1833 Vt.	Simeon H.	Wales
	Stewart	1825 Vt. —George E., Mr. and at Dart.
1834 Vt.	—Alvan, Mr.	1841 Vt. Torrey E.
	Stone	Walker
1810 Vt.	Davis, Mr.	1823 Vt. —Charles, Mr. and at Mid.
1825 Vt.	George	Warner
	Storrs	1814 Vt. Almon
1824 Vt.	John, Mr.	Washburn
	Strong	1817 Vt. Cephas
1806 Vt.	—James, Mr. '24.	1820 Vt. Royal, Mr., Tat.
1809 Vt.	Joel	Waterhouse
1819 Vt.	—Henry P., Mr., Yale B. A. '07.	1824 Vt. —Henry D., M. D., Prof.
1837 Vt.	—George W., LL. D., Yale B. A. [03 and Mr. and at N. J.	Wead
	Swan	1825 Vt. Ira M.
1825 Vt.	Benjamin	1838 Vt. John W.
	Taylor	Wells
1831 Vt.	Chauncey	1834 Vt. William W., Mr.
1834 Vt.	Justin B.	1839 Vt. Charles
1840 Vt.	John L. D.	Weston
	Temple	1821 Vt. Edmund, Mr. '36.
1839 Vt.	Charles	1826 Vt. —John, M. D., Dart. '06 and Mr. [and M. B.
	Tenney	Wheeler
1840 Vt.	Benjamin J.	1804 Vt. Justus P.

1819 Vt.	—Almon, B. A.	Wilson
1837 Vt.	Orville G.	1824 Vt. Royal H., Mr.
	Wheeloock	1826 Vt. William
1809 Vt.	Stephen M.	1837 Vt. Robert A.
	Whelpley	Withington
1819 Vt.	—Samuel W., Mr. and at Mid.	1825 Vt. George R. M., Mr. and at Harv.
	Wicker	[28.]
1813 Vt.	Lemuel H.	1829 Vt. —Oliver W., Mr. and at Harv. [29.]
	Wild	Wood
1828 Vt.	Daniel	1838 Vt. George H., Mr.
	Williams	Woodbridge
1810 Vt.	Norman, Mr. and Dart. '16.	1830 Vt. —Samuel S., Mr., Wms. B. A. '27.
1825 Vt.	George P., Prof. at Univ. Mich.	1841 Vt. Frederick E.
	Williamson	Woodward
1812 Vt.	Joseph	1817 Vt. Henry
1825 Vt.	Willington	1838 Vt. —Jonathan D., Mr.
1824 Vt.	Williston	Worcester
1823 Vt.	Ebenezer B., Mr., Pres. Jeff.	1819 Vt. Samuel A.
	[Miss.	Wright
	Willson	1838 Vt. —SILAS, LL. D., Mid. '15 and [Mr., Sen. in Cong.
1811 Vt.	Jared	Young
		1838 Vt. —Ammi B., Mr.

## CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS OF DEGREES.

Alden	Cutler
1837 Wms. —Joseph, Mr. and Prof.—N. J. Mr. [and Tut., —Un. B. A. & D.D.	1835 Col. —Benjamin C., D. D., Bro. B. A. [22.]
Anderson	Davis
1836 Dart. —Rufus, D. D., Bow. B. A. '18 [and Mr.	1835 Wes. —Gustavus F., D. D., Wat. Mr. [27.]
Atwater	Dewey
1813 U.N.C. —Jeremiah, D. D. and at Penn., [Yale 1793 and Mr. and Tut., [Pres. of Dick. and Mid.	1840 Harv. —Charles A., LL. D., Wms. B. [A. '11 and Mr.
Barlow	Dutton
1810 Frank. —Joel, LL. D., Yale B. A. '78 & [Mr., Min. to France.	1838 Yale Chester, Mr.
Beecher	Dwight
1841 Mari. —Edward, D. D., Yale B. A. '22, [Mr. and Tut., Pres. Ill. Coll.	1838 Yale Edward, Mr.
Brantly	Eagleson
1831 Bro. —William T., D. D., President of [Charlestou Coll., S. C.	1829 Jeff. John, Mr. '33.
Brown	Eakins
1794 Dick. —Matthew, D. D. at N. J. '23 and [W. Pa., Pres. of Jeff. and [Wash. Pa.	1829 Jeff. William, Mr. '34.
Burgess	Eaton
1835 Mid. —Ebenezer, D. D., Bro. 1809 and [Mr. and Tut., Prof. at Vt. Univ.	1825 U.N.C. —*JOHN H., Mr., Sen. in Cong., [Gov. Flor., Min. to Spain.
Caldwell	Ellsworth
1799 U.N.C. —Joseph, Mr., N. J. '91 and Mr. [and Tut., D. D. '16, Prof. and [Pres. U. N. C.	1838 U.N.Y. —*William W., LL. D., Yale B. [A. '10, Prof. Wash.
Codman	Fisher
1802 Harv. John, Mr., D. D. '40 and at N. J. [23, Mr. at Yale and Bro.	1834 Jeff. Samuel R., Mr.
Colton	Gamble
1835 U.N.Y. —Chauncy, D. D., Pres. Brist. [Coll.	1839 Mia. James N., Mr.
Crowe	Gilliard
1836 Mia. —John F., D. D., Prof.	1822 Jeff. Thomas P., Mr. '38.
	Heacock
	1835 W. R. Abel M. Mr.
	Huntington
	1835 U. N. Y. Jedediah, Mr., M. D.
	Ingles
	1825 Jeff. Nathaniel, Mr.
	Jackson
	1834 Frank. Henry M., Mr.

<b>Knowles</b> 1824 C. D. C. James D., Mr., Newt. Th. Ins. [Prof. <b>Kurtz</b> 1837 C. D. C. John D., Mr. <b>Lamar</b> 1828 Frank. John, Mr. Lindsley 1837 C. D. C. Solon, Mr. <b>Lynde</b> 1838 Yale Charles J., Mr. <b>Marr</b> 1830 Jeff. Phineas, Mr.	<b>Mc Conaughy</b> 1795 Dick. David, Mr., Jeff. D. D. '33, Pres. [Wash. <b>Miller</b> 1834 Mia. Joseph, Mr. <b>Mills</b> 1830 Mia. Thonton A., Mr. <b>Moore</b> 1829 Frank. Richard D., Mr. <b>Montfort</b> 1834 Mia. Joseph G., Mr.
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## CORRECTED LIST OF PRESIDENTS.

As a considerable number of additions and some corrections are required in the list of Presidents, we have thought best to reprint the whole entire.

Induct-ed into Office. College.	Name.	Vacated Office.	Induct-ed into Office. College.	Name.	Vacated Office.
1784 Dick.	Rev. Charles Nesbit, D. D.	1804	1824 Nash.	Rev. Philip Lindsley, D. D.	
1800 Vt.	Rev. Daniel C. Saunders, D. D.	1814	1824 Mia.	Rev. Robert H. Bishop, D. D.	
1801 Frank.	Hon. Josiah Meigs, LL. D.	1811	1825 Rut.	Rev. Philip Milledoler, D. D.	1840
1802 Jeff.	Rev. John Watson,	1802	1826 Vt.	Rev. James Marsh, D. D.	1833
1803 Jeff.	Rev. James Dunlap,	1811	1827 Bro.	Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D.	
1804 U. N. C.	Rev. Joseph Caldwell, * D. D.	1812	1828 Dart.	Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D.	
1804 Dick.	Rev. Robert Davidson, † D. D.	1809	1828 C. D. C.	Rev. Stephen Chapin, D. D.	
1804 Un.	Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., LL. D.		1829 Harv.	Hon. Josiah Quincy, LL. D.	
1806 W. Pa.	Rev. Matthew Brown, D. D.	1816	1829 Frank.	Rev. Alonzo Church, D. D.	
1809 Dick.	Rev. Jeremiah Atwater, D. D.	1815	1829 Col.	Hon. William A. Duer, LL. D.	
1811 Frank.	Rev. John Brown, D. D.	1816	1830 Dick.	Rev. Samuel B. How, D. D.	1832
1812 U. N. C.	Rev. Robert H. Chapman, D. D.	1816	1830 Wes.	Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D.	1839
1812 Jeff.	Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D.	1816	1830 W. Pa.	Rev. David Elliott, D. D.	1831
1815 Dick.	Rev. John McKnight, †	1816	1830 W. R.	Rev. Charles B. Storrs, D. D.	1833
1816 U. N. C.	Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D.	1832	1831 U. N. Y.	Rev. James Matthews, D. D.	1839
1816 Vt.	Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D.	1821	1831 W. Pa.	Rev. David McConaughy, D. D.	
1816 Frank.	Rev. Robert Finley, D. D.	1817	1833 Vt.	Rev. John Wheeler, D. D.	
1817 Jeff.	Rev. Wm. M'Millan, D. D.	1822	1833 Wat.	Rev. Rufus Babcock, D. D.	1836
1817 Yale	Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., LL. D.		1833 Dick.	Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D.	
1817 W. Pa.	Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D.	1829	1834 W. R.	Rev. George E. Pierce, D. D.	
1818 Mid.	Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D.	1839	1835 U. N. C.	Hon. David L. Swain, LL. D.	
1819 Frank.	Rev. Moses Waddel, D. D.	1829	1835 Ham.	Rev. Joseph Penney, D. D.	1839
1820 Bow.	Rev. William Allen, D. D.	1839	1835 Ober.	Rev. Asa Mahan, M. A.	
1821 Wms.	Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D. D.	1836	1836 Wms.	Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D.	
1821 C. D. C.	Rev. William Staughton, D. D.		1836 Wat.	Rev. Robert E. Pattison, D. D.	
1821 Dick.	Rev. John M. Mason, D. D.	1824	1838 Mari.	Rev. Joel H. Linsley, D. D.	
1822 Vt.	Rev. Daniel Haskell, M. A.	1824	1839 Bow.	Rev. Leonard Woods, Jr., D. D.	
1822 Jeff.	Rev. Matthew Brown, D. D.		1839 Ham.	Rev. Simeon North, M. A.	
1822 H. L. T. I.	Rev. Nathan Kendrick, D. D.		1839 U. N. Y.	Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D.	
1823 N. J.	Rev. James Carnahan, D. D.		1840 Mid.	Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D. D.	
1823 Anh.	Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D.		1840 Rut.	Rev. Abraham L. Hasbrouck, LL. D.	
1824 Vt.	Rev. William Preston, M. A.	1826	1841 Wes.	Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.	1842
1824 Dick.	Rev. William Neill, D. D.	1829			

\* Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D., was the first President of the University of North Carolina. He was preceded by the following presiding Professors:—Rev. David Kerr, 1795-6; Rev. Charles W. Harris, 1796; Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D., 1796-7, 1799-1804; Rev. James S. Gillaspie, 1797-99.

† Dr. Davidson was appointed as President *pro tempore*. Rev. John McKnight was also appointed *pro tem*.

A Complete List of the Congregational Ministers of Duke's County, Mass., from the first settlement to the present time:

WITH ACCOMPANYING NOTES, AND SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MISSIONARIES TO THE INDIANS ON MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

By the Rev. Allen Gannett, of Boston.

**NOTE.** † signifies installed; ‡ settled as colleague; and — not graduated at college. In giving dates, as it was uncertain whether authorities among later writers had in any instances made changes conforming to N. S., they have been presented just as found; only that in *double* dating the true year has been given.

MINISTERS IN DUKE'S COUNTY.

Towns.	Ministers.	Native Place.	Born.	Where Educated.	Grad.	Settlement.	Resignation.	Death.	Age.
Edgartown	Thomas Mayhew	England	1632			1642		1657	36
	Jonathan Dunham	Dorchester	1679	Harvard	1701	1694		Dec. 18,	85
	Samuel Wiswall †	Harvard	1721	Harvard	1740	1713		Dec. 23,	67
	John Newman	Dedham	1736	Harvard	1759	1747		Dec. 1,	42
	Samuel Kingsbury	Hingham	1744	Harvard	1768	Nov. 8, Oct. 14,	March 14, 1838	Dec. 30,	42
	Joseph Thaxter	Gilmanton, N. H.		Yale	1833	1780		July 18,	42
	David Tilton	Edgartown	1652	—	—	1835		July 18,	83
	John Mayhew	Edgartown	1680	Harvard	1698	1673		Feb. 3,	36
	Josiah Torrey	Cambridge	1700	Harvard	1721	1701		1723	43
	Nathaniel Hancock	Dedham		Harvard	1756	1727		1774	74
Tisbury	George Daman	Falmouth	1742	Harvard	1767	1760			
	Asareah Morse †	Falmouth	1771	Harvard	1797	1784	April 5,	1799	53
	Nymphas Hatch	Bedford		—	—	1801	June 26,	1819	
	Josiah Henderson					1821			
	Ebenezer Chase †					1835		1842	
Chilmark	Ralph Thacher	Ireland	1663			1715		June 20,	83
	William Homes †	Cambridge	1720	Harvard	1737	1746		Nov. 19,	56
	Andrew Bordman	Hadley	1748	Harvard	1768	Jan. 23,		1776	81
	Jonathan Smith					1788		April 14,	1829
	Luke A. Spofford †	Jaffrey, N. H.	1785	Middlebury	1815	Feb. 2,		1842	

[MAY,

## NOTES ON THE FOREGOING TABLES.

## DUKE'S COUNTY.

**DUKE'S COUNTY** comprises within its limits Martha's Vineyard, the Elizabeth Islands and No-Man's-Land. It lies south of Buzzard's Bay and the western part of Cape Cod, from the latter of which the Vineyard, at its nearest point, is about eight miles distant. These islands were discovered by Gosnold in 1602. It is said—but about that there is some uncertainty—that several families settled on the Vineyard before the grant to Thomas Mayhew, which was in 1641. He sent a colony to that island in 1642. In 1644 all the islands included in his grant came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts; but afterwards, in 1664, were granted by Charles II., to his brother, the Duke of York; annexed to the province of New York; and some time during their connection with it, which continued till 1692, were constituted a county by the name of Duke's County. In the latter year they were transferred again to Mass.; and in 1695 the legislature of that State separated the islands of which the county is at present composed from Nantucket, and constituted them a county, retaining the name by which the whole had been previously called. Martha's Vineyard, which is the principal one, and contains the whole of the territory, with the exception of Chappaquiddic, incorporated into townships, is about twenty miles in length, from east to west, and, on an average, five or six in breadth. Much of it is sterile, though some portions are quite productive. There are three townships in the county; and according to the census of 1840 the population then was 3,958. In 1764 there were 2,300 white inhabitants; and the Indians, who when the island was first settled by the English amounted to several thousands, were in number only 313.

## EDGARTOWN.

The County Courts are held at Edgartown. With the east end of Martha's Vineyard, it includes the island of Chappaquiddic, which is separated from it by a narrow strait. It has an excellent and beautiful harbor; and is supported chiefly by the whaling business. The smartest whalers in the world belong to the Vineyard. The population of Edgartown in 1840 was 1,736, by far the larger part of which is collected at the port, where are three religious societies, the Congregational, Methodist and Baptist, with as many houses of worship. It was incorporated by Francis Lovelace, the Governor of New York, in 1671. It has been said that the church was gathered in 1641: but this seems to be a mistake; for Gov. Mayhew did not receive his grant until October of that year; and Experience Mayhew, by whom he was remembered, says, in his "Indian Converts," that "a few English families first settled at Great Harbor, now Edgartown, in the year 1642." This statement, in different forms, is several times repeated in that work. The first minister was *Thomas Mayhew*, the son and only child of the Governor, by whom he was sent, "being then a young scholar about twenty-one years of age," with some others, to form a settlement at the time and place above-mentioned. His birth-place is not known, but was either Southampton, or some place in Wiltshire, from which his father is said to have come. It has been said of him, that "he was a young gentleman of liberal education, a good classical scholar, and eminent for his talents and knowledge." Cotton Mather says that, with his other attainments, "he was not wholly a stranger to the Hebrew." It is not probable, however, that he had a public education; for his name does not appear on the catalogue of Cambridge, then the only college in the country; and he must have been too young when his father left England to have received before that time an University education there. On going upon the Vineyard, he did not confine his services to the English; but labored much, and, after a time, with very great success, for the good of the Indians. In 1657, when in the thirty-seventh year of his age, and the fifteenth or sixteenth of his ministry, with a brother of his wife and an Indian who was a preacher to the natives, he undertook a voyage to England, in the hope, by a short residence there, of effecting something for their advantage: but the vessel in which they embarked was never heard of more. Dr. Prince, in speaking of the affection borne him by the Indians, says, "They so loved him that they could not easily bear his absence so far as Boston before they longed for his return; and for many years after his departure he was seldom named without tears." He speaks of the rock which he had himself seen, where he used to preach to crowds; and says, "The place by the way-side where he solemnly and affectionately took his leave of that poor and beloved people of his, was for all that generation remembered with sorrow." The "place by the

way-side," is still pointed out between Tisbury and Edgartown. He seems to have been a man well qualified for his work, of great usefulness, and very much beloved. Yet he was straitened in his circumstances, not receiving half the ordinary wages of a laborer for the services he rendered the people of his charge. He left three sons, one of whom became a preacher of the gospel; the others held civil and military offices on the Island. After his death the church appears to have had no settled pastor for many years. They were not, however, entirely without the ministrations of the gospel; for Gov. Mayhew himself then commenced preaching to them and the Indians, which he continued to do till near the time of his death, in his ninety-third year. Between the years 1664 and 1667 he was greatly relieved by the labors of the Rev. John Cotton, who preached to the English and sometimes to the Indians. He was a son of the Rev. John Cotton of Boston. They were anxious to retain him at Edgartown; but at the repeated and urgent solicitation of the people of Plymouth, he went and settled there as a pastor.—*Mr. Dunham*, when called to the ministry in Edgartown, was a member of the church in Plymouth, and, not unlikely, a native of that place. At the time of his ordination, as the fact is gathered from the history of the Plymouth church, Gov. Mayhew had been dead thirteen years, and he was himself more than sixty, after which he lived twenty-three, and preached about nineteen years. But the inscription on his head-stone says, "Full thirty years the gospel he did dispense;" so it may be that he had preached there some time before receiving ordination,—perhaps the whole of those thirty years. He has been called a "very pious man."—*Mr. Wiswall* was "a son of worthy and pious parents;" and sustained while at Cambridge a very good character as a man and a scholar. After having taken his second degree, and received licensure to preach, he went a foreign voyage as chaplain; was taken by Spaniards and carried into Martinico, where he had a dangerous illness, but recovered; and on returning home preached in various places—among the rest, six months at Nantucket—before being settled as a colleague with Mr. Dunham. As a preacher he is said to have been very acceptable before going to Edgartown; to which place he was invited on his return from Nantucket. He continued in the ministry there until his death; and, being a man of great excellence of character, was highly useful to that people. By his candor, sound discretion, meekness and deep piety, he commanded himself to the consciences of all; and many were gathered into the church under his ministry. He used sometimes to say that he was "more afraid of sin than of hell;" and the declaration was verified by the life he lived. He was neighborly, kind and generous; was never married; and devoted much of his time to study. He was esteemed an able minister of the word; his devotional services in the pulpit were varied and fervent; and his memory was such that he had no need of pulpit notes in the delivery of his sermons. Subject to frequent illness; his infirmities increasing upon him in the latter years of his life; and not sparing himself in a time of unusual sickness and mortality, he died suddenly, from over exertion, as was supposed, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.—*Mr. Newman* remained at Edgartown after his resignation, which did not take place till dissatisfaction and uneasiness had been repeatedly expressed in a public manner. The mantle of his predecessor seems not to have rested upon him. He died and was buried in the place of his ministry.—After him the Rev. Zechariah Mayhew was invited (July 3, 1759) to be their minister, and the invitation was repeated; but being a missionary to the Indians, he declined its acceptance.—Dec. 17 of the same year, the Rev. Joshua Tufts was called to the ministry there, and accepted: but on the 9th of July following, probably before his installation was to have taken place, a committee was appointed by the town "to discourse with the Rev. Joshua Tufts about asking a dismission;" and he left soon after.—*Mr. Kingsbury* died of small-pox. His head-stone says,

"He did in virtue and in meekness shine,  
A learned scholar, and a good divine."

*Mr. Thaxter* had been, for a time, before his settlement, a chaplain and physician in the army of the Revolution; and was, in consequence, invited to be present and offer the prayer at the laying of the corner-stone of the Monument on Bunker Hill. A man of strong mind and a benevolent disposition, his influence was great with his people for the larger part of his ministry. Many during that time were added to the church: but being, in the latter half of it, at least, an Unitarian; and acting from the first on the "half-way covenant," the way was prepared, when men of other faith and practices came in, for great divisions among his flock. Before his death many had forsaken his ministrations, and joined other denominations; and soon after that event, a majority of the church that remained adopted Articles of Faith regarded as Evangelical. For the next four years they had the Rev. Job H. Martyn for their minister, but not as a settled pastor. Since then their ministers have remained with them not more than from one to three years each; and, with one exception, none of them have ever been settled as pastors.—*Mr. Tilton* studied Theology with the Rev. Mr. Cobb of Taunton. He was installed at Annisquam, a parish in Gloucester, in August, 1840. The church in Edgartown numbers something more than 100 members.

## TISBURY.

TISBURY lies in the middle of the Island, between Edgartown and Chilmark. It was incorporated at the same time as the former, 1671. The population in 1840 was 1,520. The principal village is at Holmes's Hole, a convenient harbor, but not so safe as that of Edgartown, often entered for security by vessels passing through the Sound. There are two religious societies, a Methodist and a Baptist, there. The Congregationalist church is in the south-west part of the township, where also is a society of Baptists.—Tisbury was a new and small settlement in 1673, when the Rev. John Mayhew, a son of the first minister of Edgartown, was called to be their minister. It has been said that he was not ordained; but this seems improbable; for Dr. Prince, who speaks of him as a very superior man, and a preacher much admired by good judges from abroad who occasionally heard him, not only prefixes the appellation Rev. to his name, but says that he constantly preached to the English at Tisbury for the space of fifteen years, i. e. through the whole of his ministerial life. This, considering his qualifications for the ministry, he seems not likely to have done without ordination. He had not a collegiate education; but with his superior natural endowments, great industry, and devotedness to God, he became early qualified for the work of the ministry, and entered upon it at the age of twenty-one. Being well acquainted with the language of the Indians, and held in high esteem, they immediately insisted on his preaching to them also, though his grandfather the Governor, was still active, and useful and acceptable among them as a preacher. Accordingly he gave a weekly Lecture alternately in all their several assemblies. He was a man of great prudence, sound judgment, and an excellent spirit; and is said to have discovered great ability and skill in refuting certain errors that began in his day to be propagated on the Island. His method was, after a public lecture, to request such as had begun to imbibe them, to produce their reasons, and others to state their difficulties, that all might receive light and advantage from his instructions, which could not so well otherwise be given. In this he was very successful. "He had such an excellent talent for the defence of the truth against gainsayers," says Dr. Prince, "that those who would have spread their errors found themselves so effectually opposed by the brightness of his knowledge and piety, and the strength of his argumentative genius, that they could make no progress in their designs on the Island." He lived within the bounds of Chilmark; and left a family of eight children, the oldest of whom was Experience, behind him at his death. For all his services he received but about ten pounds annually, till the last two years of his life, when the Commissioners of the London Society becoming aware of their importance and his eminent worth, raised his salary to thirty pounds.—*Mr. Torrey's* birth-place is not known. He and *Mr. Hancock* both died at Tisbury.—*Mr. Daman* went, after his dismissal, to Woodstock, Vermont, where he preached with a view to a settlement; but it is not known that he was ever afterwards installed.—*Mr. Morse* is said to have come from Annapolis, Nova-Scotia; from which, as he was not a native of that place, it seems probable that he was settled there for a time in the ministry. He went, after his resignation, to what is now Wayland, and there died.—*Mr. Hatch*, soon after leaving Tisbury, settled down upon a farm in Leominster. He has sometimes preached, but never since been installed as a pastor.—*Mr. Chase* had been settled at different places in New Hampshire and Vermont, and on leaving Tisbury was installed over the South church in Yarmouth.

## CHILMARK.

CHILMARK is at the west end of Martha's Vineyard, which in that part is hilly, and a portion of the soil very good. It was incorporated in 1714; and in 1840 contained 702 inhabitants. It is not known when the church was organized, or the first pastor settled. *Mr. Torrey* was there as a minister as early as Feb. 5, 1690.—*Mr. Homes* was from the North of Ireland,—what place is not known, but probably Londonderry or its neighborhood. He had a liberal education, and is supposed to have received his degree of A. M. from one of the Universities of Scotland. He came first to this country about 1686 and engaged in teaching on Martha's Vineyard, where he was greatly beloved by all who knew him. In 1689 he returned home, and was ordained, Oct. 21, 1692, pastor of a Presbyterian congregation at Strabane, in the Presbytery of Connoy. During his residence there, he was more than once chosen Moderator of the Provincial Synod. He came again to this country in the Autumn of 1714; when the church in Chilmark, then without a pastor, hearing of his arrival, and retaining a very pleasant remembrance of him, sent immediately to him to become their minister. The next year he was installed; and there spent the remainder of his days, greatly respected and beloved. From Ireland he brought with him testimonials of high commendation from several individuals and religious bodies. He was a man of such forbearance and kindness, so patient and forgiving under injuries, that, while in his native land, he used to be called "Mr. Homes the meek," to distinguish him from another of the same name with himself. He was

strictly evangelical in sentiment, of deep and fervent piety, and excellent religious habits. In his life-time he published a *Discourse on the Sabbath*; another on *Public Reading of the Scriptures*; and a third, on *Church Government*. The year after his death an *Essay on Family Government*, and a *Discourse on Family Prayer* were published; with a Preface by the Rev. Drs. Sewall and Prince, from which the above facts have chiefly been gathered.—*Mr. Bordman* is said to have been “lax in doctrine, and not any less so in practice.” He died of small-pox.—*Mr. Smith* preached a considerable time as a candidate before his settlement. After his dismissal, he removed to Hadley, the place of his nativity, and there died. From 1827 to 1842 the church had no settled pastor, though much of the time not without the ministrations of the pulpit. From a variety of causes, extending back of that period, its numbers had become, before the settlement of the present pastor, very much diminished.—*Mr. Spofford* had been settled in Gilmanton and several other places in N. H.; and in Scituate.

#### MISSIONARIES TO THE INDIANS.

THE Indian name of Martha's Vineyard was Capawock. Perhaps it may have had more than one, for some have said it was Nope. The number of natives upon it when the settlement was made by the Mayhews, has been supposed to be not less than 3,000. Its woods and waters furnished ample provisions for as many; and it had great attractions for the savage. Fish and wild-fowl were most abundant; and the streets of Edgartown bear witness to the havoc made of shell-fish by them, and the places of gathering at their meals. In a few years, however, a terrible distemper had swept away so many of their number that in 1674 there were not more than 1,500 remaining.

At first the Sachems were suspicious of the designs of the English: but the wisdom of the Mayhews allayed their apprehensions; and no blood, on either side, was ever shed. During Philip's war they were the fast friends of the English, notwithstanding frequent attempts were made to seduce them from their voluntary allegiance to the English crown.

The younger Mayhew, of whom some account has been given on a preceding page, sought with great diligence and zeal their conversion to the Christian faith; and it was not long before his endeavors were attended with great success. The first convert was Hiacoome, who soon after became a preacher to his countrymen, and eventually an ordained minister of the gospel. In the early days of his ministry he, with one other, used to go to Mr. Mayhew before the Sabbath for assistance in preparing for its duties; and then they would discourse on the subject he had opened and unfolded to their minds, conforming, as far as possible, in the method, to the instructions that were given them by him.

On the death of his son, *Gov. Mayhew*, then 70 years of age, in the benevolence of his nature, undertook the work of instruction in religion. He is supposed by his descendants to have come from Wiltshire, England. Dr. Freeman says, on the authority of Gookin, that he had been a merchant at Southampton, which is in an adjoining county; and that on coming to this country he followed the same occupation; but meeting with losses, determined to emigrate to a new colony. The year of his coming to New England is not known. Farmer says he was enrolled a freeman at Watertown in 1634; and was its representative from 1636 to 1644, with the exception of 1642. From this it appears that he did not immediately follow his son and others who went with him, to the Vineyard.

It is said that at the age above-named, *Gov. Mayhew* sometimes walked the distance of twenty miles—the whole length of the Island—to preach the gospel. The Indians desired him to become, in form, their pastor; but this he declined doing, in the apprehension that he could be more useful to them by retaining his civil office. That he made great sacrifices of comfort and convenience for their good, and that these resulted in great benefit to them, is certain. But though converts had become quite numerous, no church was organized among them for many years. Dr. Freeman says, “They were formed into a church in 1659, from which another church arose in 1670.” But this must be a mistake; for the words of Experience Mayhew are, “There was no Indian church here completely formed and organized till the year 1670, when the Rev. Mr. Eliot, and Mr. John Cotton, came and ordained our Hiacoome, and another Indian named Tackanash, pastor and teacher of an Indian church on this Island.” They, however, very early adopted rules and regulations of order in their assemblies by which they approached more nearly the proper organization of a church than some associations that are so called in modern times. *Gov. Mayhew* lived to a very great age, and preached to Indians and the English almost to the last. He died in 1681, in his 93d year.

Of the *Rev. John Mayhew*, on whom the supervision of the Indian church more especially devolved after his grandfather's death, mention has been already made. He outlived him but six or seven years. At his death the number of communicants in that

church was one hundred, assembling on the Sabbath at four or five different places of worship, and listening to their well-instructed teachers.

The next of the English ministers who preached to the Indians on the Vineyard was the *Rev. Experience Mayhew*, a son of John. He was born Jan. 27, 1673, and began to preach in March, 1694, at the age of twenty-one. He was a man of superior intellect, but without the advantages of an education at college. Such were his acknowledged merits that the Master's degree was early offered him at Cambridge, which, in his modesty, he declined; but in 1720 it was conferred. The language of the Indians was familiar to him from a child; and in consequence he was employed by the commissioners of the Society in London for the Propagation of the Gospel in New-England, to make a new version of the Psalms and the Gospel of John. That work he executed, it is said, with great accuracy, and in 1709 it was printed in collateral columns of Indian and English. In 1727 he published his *Indian Converts*, a duodecimo volume, in which he gives brief narratives of the conversion and lives of a considerable number who were preachers, and many besides, men, women and young persons, among the natives. To these was appended, by Dr. Prince, without his knowledge, because it respected himself and his progenitors, some account of the English Ministers on Martha's Vineyard. One will find in the *Indian Converts* some very pleasant exhibitions of simple piety and upright living; and occasionally the evidence of much discernment and knowledge of Christian truth. One anecdote of Mayhew's may be worth repeating here. He says of Japheth Hannit, who was a preacher twenty-eight years, the pastor of an Indian church in Chilmark that in 1698 numbered sixty-four members, and who died in 1712, that "he well understood, and steadily adhered to the truths of our holy religion in which he had been instructed, and would not be moved about by every wind of doctrine." As an instance of what he calls his stability in the truth, he says: "A godly Englishman, who had formerly been a school-master to the Indians here, and had taught *Japheth* and many others to read and write, and had also learned them their catechisms, and instructed them in the principles of religion, having unhappily imbibed the errors of the Antipedo-Baptists, thought himself obliged to the endeavor to bring Mr. *Japheth* over to his persuasion." To this end he therefore visited him at his house, and took much pains to convince him that our practice of baptizing infants, and sprinkling in baptism, was wrong. But none of the arguments used by the man could convince *Japheth* of what they were brought to prove. At length, being just about to go away, *Japheth* told him he would only say one thing more before he went. "You know, Sir, said he, that we Indians were all in darkness and ignorance before the English came among us, and instructed us, and that you yourself are one of those Englishmen by whom we have been taught and illuminated. You taught us to read, and instructed us in the doctrines of the Christian religion, which we now believe and endeavor to conform our practices to. And when, Sir, you thus instructed us, you told us that it may be there would shortly false teachers come among us, or lead us from our belief of the things wherein we had been instructed; but you then advised us to take heed to ourselves, and beware that we were not turned aside by such teachers, so as to fall into the errors into which they would lead us. And now, Sir, I find your prediction true; for you yourself are become one of those teachers you cautioned us against. I am therefore fully resolved to take your good counsel, and not believe you, but will continue steadfast in the truths wherein you formerly instructed me."

In 1744, Mr. Mayhew published a work entitled *Grace Defended*, which has been called a work of merit. He died 1756, in his eighty-fourth year. Two of his sons were educated at college: Nathan, who died two years after his graduation; and Jonathan, pastor of the West Church in Boston, who in his day was so much distinguished. Joseph was not, as several writers have said, a son of his, but was of another branch of the family.

The *Rev. Zechariah Mayhew* was another of the sons of Experience, and of the Missionaries to the Indians. He died on the 6th of March, 1806, at the age of eighty-nine. He was a man sound in the faith, of an excellent spirit, and faithful in the service of his Lord. In his day there were two Indian churches on the Island, one at Gay-head, the other at what was called, and is still, Christian-town, which is a part of Tisbury. Mr. Mayhew was supported, as were some of his predecessors, in part by the Society in London, formed in the days of Cromwell, to which allusion has before been made. During the American Revolution, and for many years after, he heard nothing from it, and expected not ever to hear again, but went on in his work just as when the remittances were regularly made. At length he was notified that all arrearages, principal and interest, awaited his order at a place that was named. There was one thing in Mr. Mayhew, in the latter years of his life, which was somewhat remarkable. His memory had so failed, that ordinary occurrences would be almost immediately forgotten. Yet, on making his visits to the families of his descendants where he was to pass the night, he would make inquiries, with reference to the hour of family devotions, about each individual of the household; and, though it had been hours before, when the season came he would allude to the case of each with a particularity that discovered a

perfect recollection of all of which he had been told. In his old age there came among them men of a different faith, not wanting in zeal, of its kind, and "not sparing the flock." One of them sent to him one day, tauntingly requesting him to be present at a place he named, the next afternoon, and behold the salvation of God. He mildly replied, that he was always pleased to behold the salvation of God; but that he should not be present as desired, since he could behold it at home as well as there.

The churches over which he watched with such affection and care, long since became extinct. Whether those of another order, gathered out of the ruins their leaders had caused, are of a better type, is left for such as know to determine.

The colored population on these islands are now a mixed race, mostly Indian and African, with scarcely any of purely Indian origin remaining; and have portions of territory set off to them by the State, at Gay-Head, Christian-town, and on Chappaquiddie. Within a few years past, there has been considerable improvement in their condition, character and habits.

### ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS

OF THE

#### FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY IN NANTUCKET.

[By Dea. PAUL FOLGER.]

**Rev. Mr. Mayhew** was laboring in this field in 1761, how long he had been settled is not known. He was dismissed in 1766.

**Rev. Bezaleel Shaw** was settled in 1766, and died 1797.

**Rev. James Gurney** was settled in 1799, and dismissed in 1819.

**Rev. Abner Morse** was settled in 1819, and dismissed in 1822.

**Rev. Stephen Bailey** was settled in 1823, and dismissed in 1827.

**Rev. Nathaniel Cobb** was settled in 1827, and dismissed in 1829.

**Rev. Stephen Mason** was settled in 1830, and dismissed in 1835.

**Rev. Wm. J. Breed** was settled in 1835, and dismissed in 1839.

**Rev. George C. Partridge** was settled in 1839, and dismissed in 1841.

**Rev. John S. C. Abbott** was settled in 1841, and is the present Pastor.

Very little is known relative to the history of the first Congregational church and society in Nantucket, (anciently called Sherburne,) prior to the year 1761. The oldest church records that have been preserved, commence June 27th, of that year. But there are plausible circumstances in the memory of some now living, which establish the fact, that the church was organized more than fifty years before that period. It is stated by an individual remarkable for his knowledge of primitive events, that he had seen a bill, dated 1711, found amongst old papers, against the Congregational society for timber, which was used in building the original meeting-house; and it is not improbable that there was a church organized on Congregational principles, years before that meeting-house was built; and might have assembled for divine worship in some private dwelling, or in some retired spot under the shade of the forest oaks. It is proper to state, that the timber used in building the first meeting-house, was made of the huge and towering white oaks of our own forests, the natural product of the soil; and it is worthy of notice, that, notwithstanding little more than a century ago, various parts of the Island of Nantucket were covered with stately forests, the abode of the deer and fox; at the present day, the only natural relic of the ancient beauty and grandeur of its now sterile hills, embraces a small grove of walnut and birch trees, near the east end of the Island.

The original meeting-house was first located on a spot about a mile from the town in a northwesterly direction, and in 1765 it was moved into town and rebuilt.

It has since that period undergone various repairs and alterations, and in 1834 it was moved a few rods from the spot on which it was re-erected; and on that spot called, Beacon hill, now stands the new meeting-house built and dedicated in 1834. The old meeting-house has been fitted up in a commodious style, and is now used as a vestry for the church, and is also used for the Sabbath school.

There are no data showing the year in which Rev. Mr. Mayhew commenced his clerical labors in this field, and nothing recorded at this early period from which any correct inference may be drawn in regard to the success of his labors, or the state of religious interest at that time. Suffice it to say, that though the church was small in numbers, and

feeble in reference to pecuniary means, the merciful eye of the Lord was upon her, and his own right hand protected and sustained her.

Rev. Mr. Shaw labored faithfully in this field thirty-one years. He was a plain man, of respectable talents and very much esteemed, not only by his own society, but also by others, and especially by the society of Friends, then a numerous sect on the Island. A native preacher of that sect was one of his intimate associates, and they cordially and reciprocally visited each other.

It may be of some interest to notice, that in 1766, it was voted by the society, that five hundred and fifty pounds old tenor, or \$244 44, be raised per year for three years, for Mr. Shaw's salary, and after three years, it was increased to eight hundred and eighty-three pounds, six shillings and eight-pence old tenor, or \$392 59 per year, which would buy nearly as much in that day, as may now be bought for \$1,000; showing, that in 1769, it was here considered indispensable to provide ample means for the comfortable support of a minister and his family, that his whole time and talents might be consecrated to the duties of the ministry, and that his mind might be free from all the cares and perplexities of secular pursuits. And this is more remarkable, when we consider that at that time, a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Island were Friends. They have always been opposed to the practice of paying ministers any salary, and of course their influence would be considerably felt in other societies.

The cause of religion has been progressing from the death of Mr. Shaw, to the present time. God has mercifully blessed the labors of his servants at every period by repeatedly adding to the church those who have borne testimony to the truth, and given their co-operation to the great cause of a world's redemption.

During the ministry of Rev. Mr. Mason, the cause of religion received a new impulse. Many plans were devised for the future welfare of Zion, which have been crowned with blessings. The church and the Sabbath school were enlarged and flourished under his pastoral care. He was unable to sustain the heavy duties of so large a field, being in a feeble state of health, and at his own request was dismissed. He has since been preaching at Marshall, in the State of Michigan.

During the ministry of Rev. Mr. Breed, the cause of religion prospered in a remarkable manner. His style of preaching was plain and forcible, and full of pathos. He always evinced a deep solicitude for the salvation of men, and the glory of his divine Master. He was faithful and affectionate in the performance of all his parochial duties. His benevolence was ever active. Various were his plans for the spread of the Gospel, and consequently his duties were many and arduous. Yet, he never shrunk from a faithful performance of them all. His eminent natural endowments are adapted to his profession and gave him influence; but the remarkable power of divine grace on his heart and life, elicited an involuntary reverence for religion even from the irreligious. His natural constitution was strong and active, but his health became prostrated under the excess of labor, which he endeavored to perform. He was therefore induced to quit this field for a season of retirement. His health was soon so far restored that he enlisted as an Agent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for the valley of the Mississippi, and after returning from a successful tour in the west, he was invited to settle over the Congregational church in Bucksport, Maine, and is still laboring in that field.

Rev. Mr. Partridge succeeded Rev. Mr. Breed in the relation of pastor to this church and society. He is a man of talents, and a scholar of the first order, possessing high qualifications for the work of the gospel ministry, and during his labors in this field he discharged the duties of his office with zeal and fidelity. His health, however, became precarious, and before the expiration of two years, he found that it was not adequate to a further discharge of the unusually arduous duties of the ministerial office in this insular situation. After a short respite, he was invited to settle over the Congregational church in Brimfield in this State, where he is now laboring.

Rev. Mr. Abbott succeeded Rev. Mr. Partridge, and was invited by a unanimous vote of church and society. He is eminently qualified to labor in this field, and his labors have thus far been abundantly blessed. There have been added to the church the past year 130, and the congregation has increased in like manner, now numbering about 900; as many as can comfortably be seated in the meeting-house. There are at present 400 families belonging to the Parish, each of which, the pastor visits twice in a year. The Sabbath school numbers about 400, and is in a flourishing state; 70 members of the school have been hopefully converted during the past year, and have made a profession of their religious faith. Two young men, who were members of the Sabbath school, are now preparing for the ministry at Yale College, and there is every indication that they will adorn their profession and become acceptable laborers in the vineyard of the Lord.

The peculiar situation of the church at Nantucket, renders the duties of the pastor very arduous. He stands as it were alone, with no coequal to sympathize with him and lend him a helping hand, and it is very difficult during the winter months to make exchanges with his brethren on the Continent. He needs the fervent prayers of all the

churches and their co-operation as far as circumstances will admit, and he certainly needs a double share of the grace of God to cheer and sustain him. But he labors in a field of vast importance. Many of his people are seamen, who visit the Islands of the sea, and other portions of the heathen world. How important then that they become converted seamen, that they may be the almoners of truth to the benighted ones of the earth, and diffuse the principles of the gospel throughout the desolate wastes of Zion! And this is one of the great results of the pastor's labors in this field. His fidelity to the seamen's cause tells to the ends of the earth. Through his instrumentality God is raising up missionaries of the cross, and placing them in circumstances the most favorable that can be conceived, for the conversion of the world. They are indeed, "The messengers of the churches and the glory of Christ."

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### ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS.

THE Ecclesiastical Statistics of Duke's County and Nantucket, which we publish in this number of the Register, make the series of tables, in this department, complete for the State of Massachusetts. They embrace the whole period from the settlement of the State down to the time when the article for each county was published, none being farther back than 1834. For the convenience of reference, the volume and page where each table is to be found are here noted.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Suffolk, . . . . .	1834 . . . . .	VII. . . . .	28
Berkshire, . . . . .	1834 . . . . .	VII. . . . .	31
Essex, . . . . .	1834 . . . . .	VII. . . . .	246
Norfolk, . . . . .	1835 . . . . .	VIII. . . . .	42
Plymouth, . . . . .	1835 . . . . .	VIII. . . . .	144
Worcester, . . . . .	1837 . . . . .	X. . . . .	47, 126
Old Hampshire, . . . . .	1838 . . . . .	X. . . . .	260, 379
Middlesex, . . . . .	1838 . . . . .	XI. 45, 174, 248, 376	
Appendix to Middlesex, . . . . .	. . . . .	XIII. . . . .	37
" " "	. . . . .	XIV. . . . .	251, 293
Bristol, . . . . .	1839 . . . . .	XII. . . . .	135
Barnstable, . . . . .	1842 . . . . .	XV. . . . .	58
Duke's, . . . . .	1843 . . . . .	XV. . . . .	492
Nantucket, . . . . .	1843 . . . . .	XV. . . . .	498

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## ATTORNEYS AT LAW IN KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE.

[Furnished by Hon. ASA REDINGTON, of Augusta, Me.]

Name.	Place of nativity.	Seminary where educated.	Place of residence while in practice.	Time of adm.
Timothy Boutelle, <i>a</i>	Leominster, Ms.	Harvard Coll.	Waterville	1804
Alpheus Lyon, <i>b</i>	Augusta	Hallowell Academy	Waterville	1819
Samuel Wells, <i>c</i>	Durham, N. H.		Winslow, Waterville and Hallowell.	1825
Ebenezer Hutchinson, <i>d</i>	Readfield	Waterville Coll.	Waterville, till Nov. 1829. Athens, Somerset Co. since.	1826
John Potter, <i>e</i>	Lebanon, N. H.	Dartmouth Coll.	Augusta	1809
Daniel C. Weston,	Augusta	Bowdoin Coll.	Augusta	1837
Samuel P. Benson, <i>f</i>	Winthrop	Bowdoin Coll.	Unity and Winthrop	1829
Henry W. Fuller, Jr.	Augusta	Bowdoin Coll. and Cambridge Law Sch.	Augusta { In Florida	1830
Nathaniel M. Whitmore,	Bowdoinham	Bowdoin Coll.	Gardiner	1832
James L. Child, <i>g</i>	Augusta	Hallowell Acad. and by private instructor.	Winslow, Alna and Augusta	1812
Edward Fuller, <i>h</i>	Readfield	Bowdoin Coll.	Readfield	1816
Joseph Baker,	Bloomfield	Bowdoin Coll.	Augusta	1839
Seth May,	Winthrop	Bowdoin Coll. 1825.	Winthrop	1832
James W. Bradbury,	Parsonfield	Exeter, Gorham, and Monmouth.	Augusta	1829
J. A. Chandler, <i>i</i>	Monmouth	Waterville Coll. 1831.	Monmouth & Augusta	1819
Wyman B. S. Moore, <i>j</i>	Waterville	Waterville Coll. 1831.	Skowheagan & Waterville	1834
Edward K. Butler,	Farmington	Bowdoin Coll.	Hallowell	1835
Sanford A. Kingsbury,	Gardiner	Bowdoin Coll.	China	1831
William H. Clark, <i>k</i>	Hallowell	Waterville Coll.	Waterville	1831
Isaac Redington,	Waterville	Waterville Coll.	Vassalboro' & Waterville	1829
Harrison A. Smith,	Waterville	Waterville Coll.	Waterville	1834
Joseph H. Williams,	Augusta	Harvard Univ. and Cambridge Law Sch.	Augusta	1837
H. S. Cooley,	Hartford, Ct.	Bowdoin Coll.	Augusta	1839
Ebenezer F. Deane,	Minot	Bowdoin Coll.	Gardiner	1829
George W. Bachelder, <i>l</i>	Hallowell	Bowdoin Coll.	Gardiner	1826
R. H. Vose, <i>m</i>	Northfield, Ms.	Bowdoin Coll.	Worcester & Augusta	1826
S. Lancaster,	Winthrop	Bowdoin Coll. and Cambridge Law Sch.	E. Machias & Augusta	1832
James T. McCobb,	Phipsbury	Waterville Coll. & Cambridge Law Sch.	Augusta	1834
H. W. Paine, <i>n</i>	Winslow	Waterville Coll. & Cambridge Law Sch.	Hallowell	1835
Lot M. Morrill,	Belgrade	Bowdoin Coll.	Readfield	1837
S. K. Ballard, <i>o</i>	Hallowell	Bowdoin Coll.	Gardiner	1839
Charles E. Allen,	Gardiner	Bowdoin Coll.	Bangor, Bath, Gardiner	1838
William Clark, <i>p</i>	Hallowell	Bowdoin Coll.	Hallowell	1814
John May,	Winthrop		Winthrop	1840
Timothy O. Howe,	Turner	Dartmouth Coll.	Readfield	1839
Stephen Stark,	Conway, N. H.	Brown Univers'y and Cambridge Law Sch.	Clinton & Waterville	1830
Edwin Noyes,	Kingston, R. I.	Brown Univers'y and Cambridge Law Sch.	Waterville	1840
John Dumont,	Boston, Ms.	Bowdoin Coll.	Hallowell	1827
Joseph Adams,		Bowdoin Coll.	Hallowell, Pittston, and Gardiner	
Asa Redington, <i>q</i>	Vassalboro'	Bowdoin Coll.	Waterville & Augusta	1820
James Stackpole,	Waterville	Bowdoin Coll.	Waterville about	1827
George Warren, <i>r</i>	Plymouth, Ms.	Dartmouth Coll.	Winslow about	1795
Reuben Kidder, <i>s</i>	New Ipswich, N. H.	Brown University	Waterville { about	1795
Thomas Rice, <i>t</i>	Wiscasset	Dartmouth Coll.	& Augusta { Winslow about	1795
Lemuel Paine,	Foxborough, Ms.	Brown University	Winslow about	1808
Eleazar W. Ripley, <i>u</i>		Dartmouth Coll.	Winslow & Waterville about	1806

*a* Many times Senator and Rep. in State Legislature. Elector of Pres. and V. Pres. in 1816.

*b* Member of Executive Council in 1839-40.

*c* Rep. to State Legislature in 1836 and 1837.

*d* Sec'y of Senate of Maine, 1827-28-29.

*e* Often a member of Legislature.

*f* Four times a member of State Legislature, twice in the H. of Rep. and twice in Senate. Sec. of State in 1838.

*g* First and for 13 years Clk. of House of Rep. of Maine.

*h* Once Rep. in the Legis. of Mass. and once in Maine, also a member of the Executive Council of Maine, 1828.

*i* Removed April, 1832, to Augusta.

*j* Representative in State Legislature.

*k* Died 1840.

*l* Chosen Major General in 1840.

*m* Read law with Levi Lincoln and John Davis, Worcester, Ms., also at Law School of Judge Howe, Northampton.—Often a member of Senate and of H. of Rep.

*n* Member of State Legis. 1836-37-38. County Att'y 1833.

*o* Died 1841.

*p* Often a member of State Legislature.

*q* Treas. of State in 1835-36-37. Appointed Justice C. C. P. 1837, and on the abolition of that Court appointed Judge of District Court, 1839.

*r* Died about 1800.

*s* Mr. Kidder removed in 1815 to Lawrenceburg in Indiana, at which place he died in 1822. He was a man of varied reading and of great industry. He was honored with a gold medal for furnishing the best dissertation on education.

*t* Member of Congress for two terms. He has retired from professional business, but has for many years cultivated a farm with much taste and success.

*u* Speaker of H. of Rep. Mass. Col. and Brig. Gen. in the war of 1812. Distinguished for bravery and military skill. He received a bullet wound in the neck during one of the battles, from the evil of which he was never fully freed. He was afterwards Maj. Gen. in the army of the Southern Department, having in 1815 removed his residence to New Orleans. He was elected and served as a Rep. to Cong. for the State of Louisiana. His health had been greatly impaired, and he died in the year 1837, about the time his congressional term expired.

## SELECT LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

## UNITED STATES.

A Report of a committee of the American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, on the subject of Spelling Books, contains some curious facts. There are now on sale in our country, according to the Report, not less than one hundred and twenty different Spelling Books, about three fourths of which the committee have collected. The first on the list is Noah Webster's American Spelling Book. The committee have seven English Spelling Books. One of these, Mavor's had, in 1835, passed through 420 editions in England. It is stated, that, for many years, the profits on the publication were sufficient to meet all the expenses of the publishing house of Longman & Co. In the State of New York, in 1839, eighteen spelling books were in use. Webster's was employed in 280 towns, Webster's Elementary in 227, Crandall's in 36, Bentley's in 28, Marshall's in 25, etc. In Massachusetts, Emerson's National Spelling Book is used in 128 towns, Webster's in 76. Dr. Webster's System of Orthography and Orthoëpy is said to be rapidly supplanting that of Walker. Dr. Webster states, that in the last forty years, eighteen millions of his spelling books have been sold, which, at the retail price of twelve and a half cents, amounts to \$2,250,000. Many of the books in use are said to be utterly unworthy of a place in schools, on account either of bad taste, bad pictures, loose morals which are inculcated, or lack of all scientific principles. The Report of the committee is eminently worthy of perusal. Its suggestions, if carried out, would effect salutary changes in our schools.

A valuable elementary book, designed to promote the radical study of the Latin language, is in the press at Andover. It is a translation of the "Guide to the Study and Writing of the Latin Language, in Rules and Examples, together with a small Anti-Barbarus." The author is John Philip Krebs, one of the veteran German philologists, for many years the principal teacher of the Gymnasium at Weilberg in Prussia. In 1837, after forty-two years' service, he became professor *emeritus*. He has published a Latin Grammar, and editions of Ovid and other Latin authors. Eight editions of the "Guide," (Anleitung) have been published in Germany. It is translated by Mr. S. H. Taylor. We understand, that Professor Beck of Cambridge warmly approves of its publication. It is by familiarity with books of this kind, that the pupils in the German Gymnasia are able so generally and early to converse in Latin, and write it with so much facility. The volume will be of the duodecimo size, and will contain 500 pages or more. It will be published in the course of three or four months.

The editorship of the North American Review has passed into the hands of Mr. Francis Bowen, who was formerly a teacher of mental and moral philosophy in Harvard College, and who is now editor of the American Almanac. Fifty-six volumes of this Review are now published, embracing 119 numbers. The names of the successive editors, are William Tudor, Edward T. Channing, Willard Phillips, Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, A. H. Everett, John G. Palfrey and Francis Bowen.

Nearly the whole edition (1,000 copies) of Mr. Perkins's "Eight Years' Residence in Persia," has been disposed of.

The seventh edition of Mr. Gray's Chemistry has just been published. The sale of several thousand copies of this work, in three or four years, indicates the estimation in which it is regarded. Its great object is to combine a scientific with a practical view of the subject. The principles of the science are discussed in as thorough a manner as is practicable in the limits of the treatise. Notices of the most recent discoveries appear also, to be incorporated. A copious glossary and index are appended.

Professor Hitchcock's Elementary Geology has been stereotyped. Dr. John Pye Smith, an eminent geologist, as well as theologian, of England, says, "The plan on which it is composed, is different from that of any other, so far as I know, in such a manner, and to such a degree, that it is not an opponent or rival to any of them. All is plain, consecutive and luminous. It is more comprehensive with regard to the various relations and aspects of the science, than any one book with which I am acquainted, and yet, though within so moderate limits, it does not disappoint by unsatisfactory brevity or evasive generalities." Similar testimony is borne by Dr. Mantell of England, Professors Silliman, Webster and others of our own country. The publisher of this work, and, also, of Mr. Gray's Chemistry, is M. H. Newman, 199 Broadway, New York.

#### ENGLAND.

Archdeacon Wilberforce has been appointed regius professor of history at Oxford in place of Dr. Arnold deceased. The latter died at Oxford on the 10th of June, 1842, in the fifty-second year of his age. He was, many years, rector of the school at Rugby. In 1837, he published the first volume of his history of Rome, which established his character as a scientific historian of the highest class. A second volume was afterwards added, though the work is still left in a fragmentary state. About a year before his death, he was elected professor of modern History in the University of Oxford, though the most powerful influence, both political and religious, was arrayed against him. The wisdom of the choice was evinced by the crowd that attended his lectures. His classical scholarship had been proved by a critical edition of Thucydides. His religious feelings shed a beautiful light over his historical investigations. In his Lectures, he lays down as the end of human government, "the setting forth of God's glory by doing his appointed work."

#### FRANCE.

The teachers of the royal and special school of oriental languages at Paris, founded in 1795, are Jaubert, Turkish language; ancient Arabic, Reinaud; vulgar Arabic, Caussin de Perceval; Persian, Quatremère de Quincy; Armenian, Le Vaillant de Florial; modern Greek, Hase; Hindostanee, Garcin de Tassy; Tibetan, P. E. Foucaux.—The new Paris editions of the works of Augustin and Chrysostom are now completed. The edition of Chrysostom consists of thirteen volumes, the first twelve embracing both his genuine and spurious works, and the last, the preface of Montfaucon, the life by Palladius, an outline of the remarkable passages in Chrysostom, thirteen sermons, notices, indexes, etc. Augustin's Works fill eleven volumes. The principal introduction is by Mabillon.

#### GERMANY.

The celebrated historical writer, Dr. A. H. L. Heeren, died at Göttingen, on the 6th of March, 1842. He was born near Bremen, Oct. 27, 1760. Since 1787, he has been a teacher in the university at Göttingen. He married a daughter of the celebrated Heyne. He wrote the life of Heyne, of John Von Müller, and of Spittler. His historical works have had a very wide currency. They have been translated into a number of the European languages. His "Ideen" have been translated into English, and published by Mr. Talboys, a bookseller of Oxford. One volume was translated by Mr. Bancroft.—Professor Hermann of Marburg has been appointed professor ordinarius in the philosophical faculty at Göttingen.—At a late meeting of the Berlin Academy, Prof. Schott read an essay on the researches of the Chinese in Natural History, as an introduction to his description of the products of the Chinese empire. In the departments of history and in some of the natural sciences, the Chinese have excelled, in the opinion of Schott, all the other Asiatics. The most important sources of information are the native works on natural history, encyclopedias and dictionaries, books of foreign

travel and geographies. The oldest treatises on natural history, which have reached us, belong to the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era. The latest work, and the one which makes the most pretension to completeness and critical value is included in fifty-two books and was finished in twenty-six years.

Dr. Kling of Marburg has been called to Bonn in the place of Augusti deceased. The vacant professorship had been previously offered to Ullmann of Heidelberg, who declined it. His determination to remain at Heidelberg was rewarded with an order of Knighthood.

Prussia has seven universities, viz. Berlin, Halle, Breslau, Bonn, Königsberg, Grieswald and Münster. The number of students is 4,918, as stated in the Weimar Almanac for 1842.\* There are 45 normal schools, 113 gymnasia with 21,946 scholars and 968 ordinary teachers and 527 extraordinary. The 13 progymnasia have 955 scholars, 50 ordinary teachers and 24 assistants.

In Anhalt there are four gymnasia. This principality is between the Hartz mountains and the Elbe, and is surrounded by the Prussian province of Saxony.

In Baden there are two universities, Heidelberg and Freiburg, both having between 950 and 1,000 students. There are 6 teachers' seminaries, 5 gymnasia, 4 paedagogia, 19 higher town schools, and 7 Latin schools. There are in the duchy, 401,845 inhabitants of the Protestant faith, 852,824 of the Catholic, and 21,368 Jews. Baden is on the east bank of the Rhine, extending from its source in lake Constance to its confluence with the Neckar.

Bavaria, in the south of Germany, has three universities, Munich, Erlangen and Würzburg, all containing more than 2,100 students. There are 9 lyceums, 26 gymnasia and about 26 Latin schools.

Brunswick has one theological seminary, one high school or college, the Carolinum at Brunswick, one medical college, five gymnasia, one teacher's seminary, etc. The population consists of 244,000 protestants, 2,500 Catholics and 1,450 Jews. Brunswick is in the former circle of Lower Saxony. It has Westfalia on the west.

Hanover has one university, Göttingen, with 99 teachers and between 700 and 800 students, 15 gymnasia, 6 other high schools, two Protestant and one Catholic theological seminaries, and 3,561 town and village schools. Population, 1,407,317 Lutherans, 86,444 of the Reformed Church, 216,786 Catholics, 500 Mennonites, and 11,060 Jews. This kingdom has the German ocean on the north-west.

Hesse has one university, Giessen, with 422 students, one Protestant theological seminary at Friedberg, two normal institutions and one philological seminary. There are 516,687 Protestants, 177,888 Catholics, 1,295 Mennonites and 22,174 Jews. Hesse is separated from the Rhine by Nassau.

Kurhesse, or Hesse Cassel, has one university, Marburg, with 285 students, one lyceum, one pedagogium, 6 gymnasia with 938 scholars, one Catholic theological seminary, one Jewish seminary, one normal school, 13 other schools, and 63 town schools. The Protestants are 518,349, Catholics 102,000, Jews 8,300, Mennonites 260. Hesse Cassel lies on the north of Hesse and east of Waldeck.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin has one university, Rostock, with 109 students, 5 gymnasia, 43 town schools, with 164 teachers, one theological seminary and one teachers' seminary. There are 484,123 Lutherans, 161 reformed, 578 Catholics, and 3,188 Jews. This principality lies between the Baltic, Prussia and Hanover.

Mecklenburg-Stelitz, which is divided into two parts by Meck-Schwerin, has one gymnasium and four other high schools. The population is 91,000 Protestants and 665 Jews.

Nassau on the east bank of the Rhine, has one gymnasium, 8 other schools of a spe-

\* The number of students at the universities may vary somewhat from those published in our last number, p. 330.

cial character, and 658 district schools. Protestants 202,469, Catholics 174,129, Jews 6,199, Mennonites 187.

Oldenburg, which has the Baltic on the north, and Hanover on the east and west, has 3 gymnasias, and 8 other special schools. The number of Lutherans is 173,598, of Catholics 70,880, of the Reformed Church 2,314, Jews 980.

Saxony has one university, Leipsic, with 935 students, 12 gymnasias, 6 normal schools and 33 other special schools. The Lutherans are 1,676,980, Catholics 30,100, reformed 1,830, Jews 856.

Saxe-Weimar, which has Saxony on the east, Bavaria on the south, and Hesse on the west, has the university of Jena, with 461 students, two gymnasias, two normal schools, and 12 other special schools. The Protestants are 236,032, Catholics 10,178, Jews 1,393. The number of children, who attend the Protestant district schools is 38,459. In Saxe-Meinnigen there are two gymnasias, one normal school, 4 other special schools, 17 town schools and 212 village schools, with a population of 145,549 Protestants, 1,523 Jews, and 950 other persons. In Saxe-Altenburg, with 121,066 Protestants, and 200 Catholics, there are one gymnasium, one lyceum, and 11 other schools. In Saxe-Coburg, with 134,220 Protestants, 2,238 Catholics and 1,200 Jews, there are three gymnasias, two normal schools, 10 other special schools, and 335 town and village schools.

Würtemberg, in the south of Germany, has one university, Tübingen, with 731 students, 6 higher gymnasias, 3 lyceums, 78 Latin schools, 5 Protestant theological seminaries, one Catholic theological seminary, two normal schools, 10 other special schools, 1,469 Protestant district schools, and 787 Catholic. The number of the Protestants is 1,124,921, Catholics 498,290, Jews 11,266.

#### POLAND.

The last Foreign Quarterly Review gives a tabular account of the principal authors, who were natives of Poland, together with their more important works. The first name is archbishop Kerzycki, who was born in 1485. The whole number is 141, of whom 39 are living. The principal works of the living authors seem to be in the various departments of poetry and belles lettres. The greatest living lyric poet is Zaleski. The most eminent of all the modern poets is Mickiewicz.

#### BOHEMIA.

According to the latest notices, this kingdom, with a territory of 951 square miles, and a population of 4,180,820 souls, has one university—that of Prague, with 54 Professors and more than 3,000 students; three episcopal seminaries—at Budweis, Königgratz and Leimeritz—with 38 Professors, and about 200 students; three lyceums for the study of philosophy at Budweis, Leutomischl and Pilsen, with 13 professors and about 400 scholars; three gymnasias at Prague and 19 in other cities, with 152 professors, and more than 5,000 scholars; five scientific and practical seminaries, with 31 teachers and more than 900 scholars; 47 schools in the principal towns, where teachers are prepared; and about 3,400 common schools, attended by above half a million of children. Among the Bohemian societies, are the royal society of sciences, with 87 members, the music society, with 87 members, the association for church music, with 322 members, etc.

#### HOLLAND.

The number of students in the universities in the beginning of 1842, was 1,366, viz. at Leyden 511, at Utrecht 402, at Gröningen 303; and at Amsterdam 150. Of these, 519 were studying law, 430 medicine, 317 theology, and 100 the philosophical sciences.

#### SWEDEN.

There are two universities in Sweden, Upsal and Lund. The former has in the winter session from 1,300 to 1,400 students; in the summer, not more than three fifths of this number, as many of the students being the sons of peasants, are compelled to labor at home in the summer. From 250 to 270 of the students study theology; 300 law; from

150 to 170, medicine ; and the remainder philosophy, i. e. they employ themselves on general studies without reference to a particular calling. Lund has from 650 to 700 students, of whom from 100 to 120 are theological; 120 to 140 are law; 50 to 60 medical, and the remainder philosophical. In 1840, it was stated, that there were 1,009 parish schools in the kingdom. As many as 1,200 were needed in addition.

#### ITALY.

The writings of Ranke on the Papacy, and of Ellendorf on the Pope, have been prohibited by a decree of the Inquisition at Rome. On the other hand, the Romish journals speak with much interest of the "very valuable" labors of Pusey, Newman and Kelle, "between whose views and those who belong to the true faith, there is but a slight difference."

#### EGYPT.

The scientific expedition which the King of Prussia has intrusted to the care of Dr. Lepsius, made an excursion on the 15th of October last, to the pyramid of Ghize, to celebrate the birth day of their illustrious patron. The Prussian eagle was planted on the highest point of the pyramid. It is asserted that at least one half of the most interesting of the Egyptian monuments have either been entirely unnoticed, or but imperfectly described. Lepsius will enrich the Prussian museum with valuable casts, and will transmit to the Berlin Academy geographic and ethrographic illustrations. His exploring journeys will extend to Nubia, Arabia Petræa, etc. The Prussian government have devoted 11,000 rix dollars to defray the cost of commencing the expedition, which, as it is supposed, will occupy three years.

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#### NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Sixth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane: presented to the Legislature, October, 1842.*

This Institution has now been six years in operation. During this time four hundred and twenty-four insane persons have been received as patients. Out of three hundred and eleven who have been discharged, one hundred and seventy-nine have been restored to the perfect enjoyment of their reason and health. Others have been greatly benefitted. One hundred and one patients were admitted during the year previous to the date of the Report. The Physician says: "We have continued our religious exercises ever since the Asylum was first opened. We know not of their having been injurious to a single patient; and to many they have not only been a source of great comfort, but have greatly assisted in their restoration. Most of our patients delight to attend, and would be greatly disappointed if they were denied the privilege." The Superintendent and Physician of the Asylum is William H. Rockwell, M. D.

*Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital for the year 1842, presented to the Corporation at their Annual Meeting, January, 1843.*

The Massachusetts General Hospital embraces two departments, viz. the Hospital in Allen Street, Boston, devoted to the cure of the "sick, lame and wounded," and the McLean Asylum for the Insane, located at Somerville, formerly Charlestown. The Report before us contains the usual statements concerning the condition and operations of each of these Institutions during the year. The whole number of patients admitted to the hospital the past year, was three hundred and forty-seven. As an evidence of the protection against small pox afforded by vaccination, it is mentioned that when a case of that disease appeared in the Hospital, in April last, two other persons only were attacked by it; and that these three were the only individuals in the hospital who had not been vaccinated.

The Report of Dr. Bell, Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, forms an interesting part of this document, particularly on account of the historical details which it records respecting this Institution, which has now been in existence as distinct from the Hospital for a quarter of a century. During that period nearly a thousand patients have been cured of their distressing malady. We find in this Report an extended notice of Dr. Rufus Wyman, who was the first Physician and Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, and who has deceased during the last year. He was connected with the Asylum from its establishment in 1816 until 1835 when he was compelled by the failure of his health to resign. The Asylum under his care, being the first of the kind in New-England, became a model for other institutions; and Dr. Bell affirms, that in just, enlightened, kind management, and in judicious medical and moral treatment, no essential or considerable improvements have been made on the system first adopted by Dr. Wyman. There are now two other institutions of the same character in this Commonwealth, and one in each of the other New England States, except Rhode Island.

*Reports made to the Providence Atheneum, Feb. 27, 1837, Sept. 25, 1838, and Sept. 26, 1842.*

These pamphlets contain the first two Reports made to the Providence Atheneum, which had not before been published, together with the last Report, making a series of seven in all. The first two documents are interesting as a record of facts connected with the origin of this valuable Institution. The last gives an encouraging account of the means at present afforded for attaining the ends contemplated by its enlightened and liberal founders. The Providence Atheneum was incorporated in 1836. There was formerly an Institution in Providence of the same name, and also another for similar purposes known as the Providence Library. These two Associations were united, and merged in the new Atheneum. Chiefly through the liberality of the late Nicholas Brown, the Atheneum was furnished with a suitable building, costing about \$20,000, in which one or two other Literary Associations of the city are also accommodated with rooms. The library contains nearly ten thousand volumes. The number of proprietors is four hundred and six.

*Morning of the Reformation. By Enoch Pond, Professor in the Theological Seminary, Bangor. American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia. pp. 324.*

In this volume we have a continuous history of the *Lutheran* reformation—the reformation in Germany, down to the time of Luther's escape from the castle of Wartburg, and his return to Wittemberg. The author has embodied in it (so far as he has proceeded) most of the facts contained in M. D'Aubigne's new history, without his diffuseness, and his long and sometimes tedious digressions. The story has all the interest of romance. Should the author be encouraged to proceed (as we hope he may) and complete his plan, he will give to the youth of our country decidedly the best history of the Reformation, for a Sabbath School Library, that has yet been published.

*Ministerial Fidelity Exemplified: A Sermon at the Funeral of the Rev. Daniel Crosby, late Pastor of the Winthrop Church, Charlestown, March 3, 1843. By David Greene. T. R. Marvin, Boston. pp. 38.*

This discourse is founded on John xvii. 4 : I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do. After a brief introduction, the attention of the reader is directed to a consideration of "some of those elements of excellence and power, which entered into the character and were manifested in the labors of the deceased." These, as noticed by Mr. Greene, are, 1. The thorough spiritual preparation which he had for the work of the ministry; 2. His clear understanding of the nature and responsibility of his work; and 3. The spirit with which he entered upon and prosecuted it. A brief view

of the results of his ministry, and some further account of his personal history, including interesting references to his state of mind, and the conversations which he had with intimate friends during the closing scenes of his life, are given towards the conclusion. The author was well qualified by many years of most intimate acquaintance with Mr. Crosby during his collegiate and theological course of studies and for the greatest part of the time since, until they were at length associated in their labors at the Missionary House, to speak intelligently and with a just and deep impression concerning the characteristics of his mind and heart, as well as to note with accuracy and discrimination the abundant and valuable fruits of his public ministry. The same opportunities, to a considerable extent, have enabled us to perceive and feel the correctness of the estimate here placed upon the qualities which contributed to form so excellent a character and example as that which appeared in the life of our departed brother. Mr. Crosby, with highly respectable talents and scholarship, devoted all the resources of his mind and strength to the duties of his sacred calling. His parish was his immediate field of action, though his parochial labors were conducted upon an enlarged and comprehensive plan. Through his people he made his influence to be felt even in the ends of the earth. Thus, while he accomplished for the world, more than most parish clergymen of his years, he was continually strengthening his own moral position in the affections and in the assimilated piety of those to whom he ministered. This result and the grounds of it, so worthy to be commended to the consideration of all the ministers of Christ at this day, who, without distraction from the duties of their special charge, would fulfil those which they owe to every great interest of mankind now made the object of beneficent exertion, is happily exhibited in the example of our departed friend, as portrayed in the discourse before us. In this respect, as well as in many others, its publication will be scarcely less useful to the living than honorable to him who being dead yet speaketh.

Mr. Crosby was born in Hampden, Me., October, 1799. He was graduated at Yale College in 1823. He pursued a regular course of theological studies at Andover, which he completed in 1826. Immediately on leaving the seminary, he commenced preaching in Conway, Ms., and was ordained and installed pastor of the church there in January, 1827. He continued in Conway until July, 1833, when on account of inability to sustain the fatigue and exposure incident to so extended a parish, he was compelled to relinquish his charge. In the following month he was installed over the church in Charlestown, Ms., known as the Winthrop Church. Here he remained until January, 1842, when, in accordance with the advice of physicians, he was obliged to suspend his pulpit labors. Soon after, relying upon the sufficiency of his health for a different sphere, he accepted the invitation of the Prudential Committee of the American Board to become editor of the *Day Spring*, and to render other assistance at the Missionary House. At the last meeting of the American Board he was elected Assistant Recording Secretary. In the earnest prosecution of the duties of his new situation he was interrupted by his final sickness in December last; and on the 28th of February he rested from his labors on earth.

At the time of his death, Mr. Crosby was a member of the Board of Directors of the American Education Society, and of their Executive Committee, to which offices he had been elected in 1841.

*Addresses by the Rev. Drs. Elliot, Green and M'Gill, of the Western Theological Seminary.*

The Western Theological Seminary is located in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. Rev. David Elliot, D. D., is Professor of Theology, Rev. Lewis W. Green, Professor of Biblical Literature, and Rev. Alexander T. M'Gill, Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government. The Addresses before us are, 1. An Introductory Address by Dr. Elliot, delivered at the opening of the session in the Autumn of 1842; 2. An

**Inaugural Address** by Mr. Greene, delivered before the Synod of Pittsburgh, October, 1842; 3. An Inaugural Address by Mr. M'Gill, delivered before the Board of Directors of the Seminary, November, 1842. In the address of Dr. Elliot, the subject of Radicalism, its Nature, Causes and Remedy, is discussed with much ability and practical discrimination. A little too much importance, perhaps, in the distance at which the author has viewed them, is attached to some demonstrations of the radical spirit in Boston; although it is quite possible that some of their more ludicrous features have made them to be too lightly regarded by those having a nearer view. The Causes of this evil which are named, are the depravity of the heart; defective and erroneous views of the nature and obligation of moral law; false notions of liberty, and of man's ability for self-government; the precocious activity of our youth, in reference to public concerns; and errors in education. The Remedy is set forth under the two great elements of Education and Religion. The whole discussion shows the indispensable importance of securing for our country an evangelical and thoroughly instructed ministry.

Professor Green, in his Inaugural Address, treats of the science of Biblical Interpretation, as appropriate to the post to which he had been called. He justly claims an important place for this branch of sacred learning among the studies of the Christian minister, and he has marked with accuracy the most essential qualifications of a sound interpreter of the Bible. His remarks are spirited, and evince an original and independent habit of thinking.

The value of Ecclesiastical History as a department of theological learning is well illustrated in the Address of Professor M'Gill. He considers it as the great mistake of Protestant churches at the present day to undervalue the past; and, with good reason, insists upon the value of Ecclesiastical History as a considerable safeguard against the errors which are so rife at the present period.

*An Address by Rev. Charles White, D. D. at his Inauguration as President of Wabash College.*

*The Duties of Educated Young Men at the West: An Address delivered to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, July 20, 1842. By Rev. Charles White, D. D., President of Wabash College.*

In the first of these addresses, President White brings the results of varied research and careful reflection to bear, with much earnestness and force of reasoning, in support of the important practical position that Religion is an essential part of all Education. In the second he has dwelt on a number of points which, in the present circumstances of the Western country, demand the attention of young men seeking an education there, and of all educated young men who may go there hoping to employ their talents, in the learned professions or otherwise, for the best interests of society. The principal errors into which students are liable to fall on this subject, have their origin in a mistaken, or, at least, an exaggerated impression, respecting the peculiarities of the Western population; leading them to act too much upon the belief that a certain vivacity, brilliancy and readiness in address, will enable them to dispense with the more solid attainments of profound learning and thorough mental discipline. President White gives no countenance to this idea, and the first duty which he enjoins upon young men of liberal education at the West, is that of intense continued application to study.

*An Address delivered at the opening of the Genessee Wesleyan Seminary, January 13, 1843. By Rev. Dr. Olin, President of the Wesleyan University.*

In the body of this address Dr. Olin has discussed the merits of several of the most prominent innovations and experiments for providing the means of education, which have been brought forward in this country within a few years past. Among them he refers expressly to manual labor institutions, military schools, and a class of high schools with which gymnasiums, etc., were connected, all which have gone down or very much de-

clined. He inclines also to look upon the Lyceums and popular lectures now so generally in vogue, as a new expression of the tendency to novelty and change in the modes of education, which characterises our country. To the passion for novelty and experiment in matters of this kind, Dr. Olin ascribes the fact that our colleges and higher seminaries of learning have made so little real progress for the last twenty-five years. "The means and energies," he remarks, "which ought to have been devoted to the production of more thorough and exact scholarship, have been expended in the attainment of lower, though it may be, under the circumstances of the times, indispensable objects. Studies and professorships and showy accomplishments have been accumulated, without corresponding progress in sound learning." In his estimate of the means of education which are adapted to be permanently useful, the author lays the principal stress on such as most effectually contribute to the two great ends of mental discipline and the formation of right moral sentiments and habits. For its value in securing the first of these objects he regards the usual academic course of linguistic and mathematical studies as fully entitled to the preference which it has so long enjoyed in our higher seminaries. And the suggestion which he makes, is worthy of careful consideration, that "the substitution of a small number of such studies for the comprehensive but desultory, fragmentary and superficial course, usually pursued in female seminaries," might produce a decided improvement in that department of instruction. The general views of the author in this address, though conflicting with some of the theories which but lately were received with such extensive favor, we presume would now commend themselves to the convictions of all enlightened friends of education.

*Reminiscences of the late Rev. Samuel Hopkins, D. D., of Newport, R. I., Illustrative of his Character and Doctrines, with incidental subjects: From an intimacy with him of twenty-one years, while Pastor of a sister church in said town. By William Patten, D. D.* Providence, Isaac H. Cady, 1843, 18mo., pp. 157.

Both the subject and the author of these interesting biographical notices, are now, as there is the best reason to believe, again united, in the presence of that divine Master whom they served in so happy an intimacy of friendship and co-operation of labors on earth. Dr. Patten died soon after he had completed the manuscript of this work. His family, in fulfilment of his design, have now published it in a neat and tasteful form. It comes to us just as our number is going to press, and we have only room to say, from some previous knowledge of the work in manuscript, and from a hasty glance over its pages as it appears before us, that it will doubtless prove a very acceptable gift to the religious public. It is to the life of Dr. Hopkins what the "Reflections of a Visitor" by Professor Park, is to the Memoir of Dr. Emmons.

*Church Psalmist: Or Psalms and Hymns for the public, social and private use of Evangelical Christians.* New York, Mark H. Newman, 1843.

We do not know who is the compiler of this new collection of Psalms and Hymns. It has no name of an individual or of any ecclesiastical body affixed. Of the intrinsic merits of the book we will not attempt to speak without minute examination. The preface states that it "is the intention that the volume shall contain a complete collection of Psalms and Hymns for the sanctuary, the lecture-room and all other places of public worship." Hence the number of pieces is larger perhaps than in most of the other collections in use. The typographical execution of the work is fair. Alterations in the poetry have been made to suit the taste of the compiler; but to what extent or with what judgment we are unable to decide, without further examination than we can now give. The multiplication of varieties in this class of productions is, in itself, to be regretted, and is beginning to be matter of complaint. The confusion of names is also a special inconvenience to purchasers. To the Church Psalmody succeeded the Christian Psalmist, and now the Church Psalmist, a name compounded of both the others.

## Quarterly List of Ordinations and Installations.

### MAINE.

CYRIL PEARL, Cong. inst. pastor, Harrison, Jan. 11, 1843.  
 ELIAS WELLS, Cong. inst. pastor, Edgecomb, Jan. 25.  
 A. M. BRIDGE, Unit. inst. pastor, Standish, Jan. 25.  
 BENJAMIN F. SHAW, Bap. ord. pastor, China, March 16.  
 JOHN T. G. NICHOLS, Unit. ord. pastor, Saco, April 18.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CHARLES WHITING, Cong. ord. pastor, Wilton, Jan. 11.  
 CYRUS W. ALLEN, Cong. inst. pastor, Pelham, Feb. 1.  
 JOHN LE BOSQUET, Cong. inst. pastor, Hill, Feb. 27.  
 SAMUEL PIERCE, Cong. ord. pastor, Atkinson, April 19.

### VERMONT.

FRANKLIN BUTLER, Cong. ord. pastor, Windsor, Jan. 18.  
 JOSEPH C. FOSTER, Bap. ord. pastor, Brattleboro', Jan. 29.  
 AMOS J. SAMSON, Cong. ord. pastor, Fairfield, Feb. 15.  
 SEWALL PAINE, Cong. ord. pastor, Montgomery, Feb. 22.  
 ALFRED STEVENS, Cong. ord. pastor, Westminster, (West) Feb. 22.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

LYMAN WHITING, Cong. ord. pastor, Brookfield, (South) Jan. 11.  
 GEORGE W. HARRIS, Bap. ord. pastor, Pittsfield, Jan. 11.  
 BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, Cong. ord. pastor, Hadley, Jan. 19.  
 JOSEPH C. LOVEJOY, Cong. inst. pastor, Cambridgeport, Jan. 26.  
 RICHARD PIKE, Unit. ord. pastor, Dorchester, Feb. 8.  
 EDWIN E. BLISS, Cong. ord. F. M. Springfield, Feb. 9.  
 ANDREW BIGELOW, Unit. inst. pastor, Danvers, Feb. 15.  
 EPHRAIM WARD, Bap. ord. pastor, Raynham, Feb. 22.  
 JOHN B. PARRIS, Bap. ord. pastor, Middleboro', March 1.  
 DANIEL W. POOR, Cong. ord. pastor, Fairhaven, do.  
 TIMO. D. P. STONE, Cong. ord. pastor, Holliston, do.  
 WILLIAM GOULD, Cong. inst. pastor, Fairhaven, do.  
 HENRY SEYMOUR, Cong. ord. pastor, Deerfield, do.  
 WILLIAM A. PEABODY, Cong. ord. pastor, Randolph, (East) March 2.  
 THEOPHILUS P. SAWIN, Cong. ord. pastor, Saugus, April 19.  
 JOHN F. W. WARE, Unit. ord. pastor, Fall River, May 3.

### CONNECTICUT.

WILLIAM T. BACON, Cong. ord. pastor, Trumbull, Dec. 23, 1842.  
 SAMUEL ROCKWELL, Cong. inst. pastor, New Britain, (Berlin) Jan. 4, 1843.  
 WILLIAM FLINT, Bap. ord. pastor, North Stonington, Jan. 10.  
 JOSEPH W. SESSIONS, Cong. inst. pastor, West Suffield, Jan. 11.  
 NILES WHITING, Bap. ord. pastor, Avon, Jan. 25.  
 DAVID T. STODDARD, Cong. ord. F. M. New Haven, Feb. 3.  
 CHESTER H. LYMAN, Cong. ord. pastor, N. Britain, (Berlin) Feb. 15.  
 THOMAS L. SHIPMAN, Cong. inst. pastor, Jewett City, April 5.  
 SAMUEL I. CURTIS, Cong. inst. pastor, Union, April 12.

### NEW YORK.

E. H. PAYSON, Pres. ord. pastor, Preble, Oct. 25, 1842.  
 W. W. WALLACE, Cong. inst. pastor, New York, Jan. 3, 1843.  
 SAMUEL G. WEEKS, Pres. ord. Evan. South Bend, Jan. 10.  
 HERCULES R. DUNHAM, Pres. ord. pastor, Cortland, Jan. 11.  
 JOHN JOHNSON, Pres. inst. pastor, New York, Jan. 11.  
 JAMES McCHAIN, Cong. ord. pastor, Franklin, Jan. 18.  
 ISAAC P. STRYKER, Pres. ord. pastor, Rock Stream, Feb. 2.  
 WILLIAM T. VAN DOREN, Ref. D. inst. pastor, Woodstock, Feb. 7.  
 JAMES HARKNESS, Pres. inst. pastor, Matteawan, Feb. 7.  
 JACOB A. LANSING, Ref. D. ord. pastor, Wynant's Kill, Feb. 7.  
 WILLIAM M. HOYT, Pres. ord. pastor, Bainbridge and Nineveh, Feb. 10.  
 F. H. VANDEVEER, R. D. inst. pastor, Warwick, Feb. 14.  
 ASAHEL BRENSON, R. D. inst. pastor, Clintonville, Feb. 15.  
 JOSEPH ROZENKRANTZ, Pres. ord. pastor, Bethlehem, Feb. 15.  
 T. K. FESSENDEN, Cong. inst. pastor, Homer, Feb. 16.  
 RICHARD T. BUDDART, Epis. ord. priest, New York, Feb. 19.  
 CHARLES D. JACKSON, Epis. ord. priest, New York, Mar. 5.  
 JONATHAN GREENLEAF, Pres. inst. pastor, Brooklyn, March 8.  
 A. C. LATHROP, Pres. ord. Evan. Orville, March 8.  
 EDWARD BOURNS, Epis. ord. priest, Palmyra, March 12.  
 JOHN W. CLARK, Epis. ord. priest, Palmyra, March 12.  
 JAMES M. PRIEST, Pres. ord. F. M. New York, March 12.  
 J. M. BURT, Bap. ord. pastor, New Fane, March 14.  
 B. G. RILEY, Pres. inst. pastor, Livonia, March 23.  
 PETER LOCKWOOD, Cong. inst. pastor, Berkshire, April 15.  
 PETER SNYDER, Pres. inst. pastor, Cairo, April 20.

### NEW JERSEY.

WILLIAM E. SCHENCK, Pres. ord. pastor, Manchester, Feb. 28.  
 CHARLES F. WORRELL, Pres. inst. pastor, Upper Freehold, March 9.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

HENRY WEBBER, Pres. ord. pastor, West Greenville, Jan. 11.  
 JOSHUA WEAVER, Epis. ord. priest, West Chester, Jan. 11.  
 JONATHAN ALDRICH, Bap. inst. pastor, Philadelphia, Jan. 23.  
 AARON B. WINFIELD, Pres. ord. pastor, Friendsville, Feb. 5.  
 THOMAS WILSON, Pres. ord. F. M. Philadelphia, March 7.  
 ALEXANDER HEBERTON, Pres. inst. pastor, Bedford, Apr. 16.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

THOMAS CURTIS, D. D. Bap. inst. pastor, Charleston, March 15.

### GEORGIA.

EDWARD T. WALKER, Epis. ord. priest, Savannah, Feb. 26.  
 THOMAS H. MURPHY, Bap. ord. pastor, Beach Spring, April 9.

### ALABAMA.

THOMAS D. LEA, Pres. inst. pastor, Claiborne, Jan. 15.

### KENTUCKY.

B. P. DRAKE, Bap. ord. pastor, Cane Run, Dec. 24, 1842.  
 LEWIS GRANGER, Bap. ord. pastor, Shelbyville, March 16, 1843.

### OHIO.

HENRY S. CLARK, Pres. ord. Evan. Willoughby, Jan. 11.  
 DAVID A. GROSVENOR, Pres. inst. pastor, Elyria, Feb. 9.  
 JAMES FRENCH, Bap. ord. pastor, Lima, March 15.

### MICHIGAN.

EPHRAIM PARKER, Cong. ord. pastor, Bristol, Jan. 11.  
 JAMES HALE, ord. pastor, Jackson, March 8.

### LOUISIANA.

W. A. SCOTT, Pres. inst. pastor, New Orleans, March 19.

### MISSOURI.

HENRY M. FIELD, Pres. ord. pastor, St. Louis, April 19.

### WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

C. E. ROSENKRANS, Pres. ord. pastor, Troy, Feb. 16.

*Whole number in the above list, 87.*

### S U M M A R Y .

Ordinations.....	57	Vermont.....	5
Installations.....	30	Massachusetts.....	16
—	—	Connecticut.....	9
Total.....	87	New York.....	26
		New Jersey.....	2
		Pennsylvania.....	6
		South Carolina.....	1

### OFFICES.

Pastors.....	71	Georgia.....	2
Evangelists.....	3	Alabama.....	1
Priests.....	6	Kentucky.....	2
Foreign Missionaries .....	4	Ohio.....	3
—	—	Michigan.....	2
Total.....	87	Louisiana.....	1
		Missouri.....	1
		Wisconsin Territory.....	1

### DENOMINATIONS.

Congregational.....	32		
Baptist.....	14	Total.....	87
Presbyterian.....	25		

### Episcopalian.....

Episcopalian.....	6	DATES.	
Ref. Dutch.....	4	1842. October.....	1
Unitarian.....	5	December.....	2
Not specified.....	1	1843. January.....	25
—	—	February.....	26
Total.....	57	March.....	22

### STATES.

Maine.....	5	May.....	1
New Hampshire.....	4	Total.....	87

## Quarterly List of Deaths of Clergymen.

### VERMONT.

GILBERT Y. PALMER, at. 28, Meth. Pittsford, Dec. 31, 1842.

JONATHAN P. GREENLEAF, at. 24, Cong. Lyndon, (died at sea,) Feb. 22, 1843.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL LAWRENCE, at. 77, Cong. Tyngsborough, Feb. 5.

ALEXANDER V. GRISWOLD, D. D. at. 76, Epis. Boston, Feb. 15.

WILLIAM GRAY SWETT, at. 34, Unit. Lynn, Feb. 22.  
 JOHN SIMPKINS, at. 74, Unit. Brewster, (died in Boston,) Feb. 28.  
 PETER WHITNEY, at. 73, Unit. Quincy, March 2.  
 GEORGE W. WELLS, at. 38, Unit. Groton, March 17.  
 WILLIAM COLLIER, at. 71, Bap. Boston, March 19.  
 ASA PACKARD, at. 81, Cong. Lancaster, March 20.  
 WILLIAM SMITH, at. 41, Meth. Boston, April 14.

## CONNECTICUT.

CALEB D. ROGERS, at. 44, Meth. East Windsor, Mar. 4.  
 CHESTER HUMPHREY, at. 41, Cong. Vernon, April 18.

## NEW YORK.

SAMUEL P. STORRS, at. 59, Cong. Columbus, Feb. 18.  
 JAMES MILLER, at. 67, Meth. West Turin, March 31.

## NEW JERSEY.

ALEXANDER PROUDFIT, D. D. at. 74, Ref. D. New Brunswick, April 17.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

J. W. HANGEN, G. R. Trappe, Jan. 23.  
 WILLIAM WETHERILL, at. 80, Meth. Pennsville, Feb. 10.  
 DANIEL GOTTWALD, at. 49, Luth. Aaronsburg, March 11.  
 JAMES R. SHARON, at. 68, Pres. Lycoming County, April 18.

## DELAWARE.

ISAAC R. WILLET, Meth. Smyrna, April 21.

## MARYLAND.

JOHN RHOADES, at. 59, Meth. Baltimore, Jan. 13.  
 WILLIAM F. CHESLEY, Epis. Ann Arundel Co.  
 TOBIAS RILEY, at. 59, Meth. Cumberland, April 16.

## VIRGINIA.

CHARLES C. TALIAFERRO, at. 36, Epis. Rappahannock, March 21.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM H. BARR, D. D. at. 63, Pres. Abbeville District, Jan. 9.

## GEORGIA.

JOHN BROWN, D. D. at. 79, Pres. Fort Gaines, Dec. 11, 1842.

JORDAN BAKER, at. 54, Bap. Laurens County, Jan. 6, 1843.

## KENTUCKY.

CHARLES MARSHALL, at. 28, Bap. Mammoth Cave, Feb. 1.

## TENNESSEE.

WILLIAM G. WOOD, at. 47, Bap. Bedford Co. Feb. 8.

## OHIO.

JOHN JAYNES, Meth. Norwalk.

## INDIANA.

JOHN S. THOMPSON, at. 38, Pres. Crawfordsville, Jan. 3.  
 ROBERT R. ROBERTS, D. D. at. 70, Meth. Lawrenceport, March 27.

## ILLINOIS.

CHARLES HARDING, Bap. Ottawa, Feb. 3.

## MICHIGAN.

MILLER FOOTE, at. 53, Meth. Adams, Nov. 13, 1842.

*Whole number in the above list, 35.*

## SUMMARY.

AGES.		
From 20 to 30.	3	Massachusetts.....
30 40.	4	Connecticut.....
40 50.	5	New York.....
50 60.	5	New Jersey.....
60 70.	3	Pennsylvania.....
70 80.	7	Delaware.....
80 90.	2	Maryland.....
Not specified.	6	Virginia.....
	—	South Carolina.....
Total.....	35	Kentucky.....
Sum of all the ages specified.....	1,618	Tennessee.....
Average age of the 29....	34	Ohio.....
		Indiana.....
		Illinois.....
		Michigan.....

## DENOMINATIONS.

Congregational.....	5	Total.....	35
Baptist.....	5		
Presbyterian.....	4		
Episcopalian.....	3		
Methodist.....	11	DATES.	
Ref. Dutch.....	1	1842. November.....	1
Ger. Reformed.....	1	December.....	2
Lutheran.....	1	1843. January.....	5
Unitarian.....	4	February.....	10
	—	March.....	9
Total.....	35	April.....	6
		Not specified.....	2

## STATES.

Vermont.....	2	Total.....	35
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## GENERAL SUMMARY,

*Of Ordinations & Installations for the year ending April, 1843.*

Ordinations.....	246	Virginia.....	13
Installations.....	132	North Carolina.....	2
		South Carolina.....	1
Total.....	378	Georgia.....	2
		Kentucky.....	10
		Ohio.....	20
		Indiana.....	9
		Illinois.....	7
		Tennessee.....	1
		Missouri.....	2
		Michigan.....	9
		Louisiana.....	1
		Alabama.....	3
		Mississippi.....	1
		Wisconsin Territory.....	2
		Iowa Territory.....	1
		Total.....	578

## DENOMINATIONS.

Congregational.....	122	DATES.	
Baptist.....	57	1841. October.....	1
Presbyterian.....	125	January.....	3
Episcopalian.....	42	February.....	2
Reformed Dutch.....	15	March.....	10
German Reformed.....	2	April.....	13
Unitarian.....	14	May.....	46
Not specified.....	1	June.....	49
Total.....	378	July.....	18
		August.....	20
		September.....	34
		October.....	47
		November.....	29
		December.....	18
		1842. January.....	29
		February.....	26
		March.....	22
		April.....	10
		May.....	1
		Total.....	378

## STATES.

Maine.....	21	STATES.	
New Hampshire.....	16	August.....	20
Vermont.....	14	September.....	34
Massachusetts.....	66	October.....	47
Rhode Island.....	1	November.....	29
Connecticut.....	32	December.....	18
New York.....	99	1843. January.....	29
New Jersey.....	14	February.....	26
Pennsylvania.....	25	March.....	22
Delaware.....	2	April.....	10
Maryland.....	2	May.....	1
Dist. Columbia.....	2	Total.....	378

## GENERAL SUMMARY,

*Of Deaths, for the year ending April, 1843.*

AGES.		New York.....	20
From 20 to 30.	11	New Jersey.....	8
30 40.	22	Pennsylvania.....	13
40 50.	15	Delaware.....	1
50 60.	8	Maryland.....	6
60 70.	15	Dist. of Columbia.....	1
70 80.	22	Virginia.....	5
80 90.	9	North Carolina.....	1
90 100.	1	South Carolina.....	4
Not specified.	24	Georgia.....	3
		Tennessee.....	3
Total.....	127	Kentucky.....	3
		Ohio.....	5
		Illinois.....	5
Sum of all the ages specified.....	5,570	Michigan.....	2
Average age of the 105....	54	Alabama.....	2
		Indiana.....	2
		Wisconsin Territory.....	1

## DENOMINATIONS.

Congregational.....	19	DATES.	
Baptist.....	16	1841. September.....	1
Presbyterian.....	28	February.....	4
Episcopalian.....	8	March.....	7
Metho. list.....	35	April.....	11
Lutheran.....	2	May.....	7
Reformed Dutch.....	2	June.....	10
German Reformed.....	1	July.....	8
Associate Reformed.....	1	August.....	6
Unitarian.....	8	September.....	12
Universalist.....	1	October.....	7
Roman Catholic.....	1	November.....	6
Not specified.....	4	December.....	11
Total.....	127	1843. January.....	7
		February.....	10
		March.....	6
		April.....	5
		May.....	5
		Not specified.....	5
		Total.....	127

## STATES.

Maine.....	4	STATES.	
New Hampshire.....	5	August.....	6
Vermont.....	5	September.....	12
Massachusetts.....	24	October.....	7
Connecticut.....	4	November.....	6
		December.....	11
Total.....	127	January.....	7
		February.....	10
		March.....	6
		April.....	5
		May.....	5
		Not specified.....	5
		Total.....	127

**JOURNAL**  
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**MAY, 1843.**

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**SAMUEL MORRILL,**

**A BENEFICIARY OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.**

In the autumn of 1835, as the young gentlemen were coming together at the Theological Seminary in Bangor, to enter upon their studies for the year, a stranger from New Hampshire appeared among them. He was small in stature, but dignified in appearance and manners. His hair and eyes were black, his complexion fair, and his countenance, though grave, indicated cheerfulness, and showed that he was a happy man. He could not be called handsome, and yet there was an air of goodness about him, which instinctively won upon his associates. His name was SAMUEL MORRILL. He was a recent graduate of Dartmouth College; and before proceeding to speak of his course of life at Bangor, it is proper that I should present a brief sketch of his previous history.\*

Young Morrill became a subject of renewing grace, in February, 1827. About two years subsequent to this, he commenced a course of study preparatory to the Christian ministry, and entered college in 1831. His life, while at the academy and college, was marked by consistency of Christian deportment, a conscientious attention to prescribed duties, and a fervent interest in the cause of Sabbath School instruction, and other similar means of doing good. From the commencement of his college course, he seems to have made a more solemn and formal consecration of himself to the service of his Master, and to have made the life and labors of Jesus a pattern for his own. Like him, he went about *doing good*. He loved to seek out the *lowest* objects of Christian benevolence, and to pour into their dark minds the light of life. The following incident furnishes an illustration of his character in this respect.

Within the circle of his college walks, there was an infidel neighborhood, which was so abandoned to ignorance and vice, as to be considered beyond the reach of Christian instruction and influence. In his hours of relaxation and exercise, Mr. Morrill frequently wandered to this place, and cultivated an acquaintance with the inhabitants. During a season of mortality, he was often at the bed-side of the sick and dying among them, ministering to their bodily necessities, and seeking, in those tender and solemn hours, to impart the blessings of salvation to their souls. He at length won so much upon his new acquaintances, that he proposed to establish among them a Sabbath School. They accepted the proposal, but upon the condition that *religious* instruction, which they despised and hated, should be excluded. Nothing discouraged by so forbidding a restriction, Mr. Morrill proceeded to establish his school. By his mildness, modesty, and unobtrusive kindness, he secured still further the respect and confidence of both parents and children; and they consented, in a little time, that *natural* religion should be introduced. He might urge the

\* In preparing the following sketch, some use has been made of an Obituary Notice of Mr. Morrill, written by his friend and fellow student, Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, now missionary of the American Board at Constantinople.

doctrines of the Divine existence, a universal providence, and the accountability of man, as these were unfolded in the light of nature. It was not long, before the book of *revelation*, as well as that of nature, was tolerated, and the influence of its Divine precepts was felt and manifested in this little community. Drunkenness and vice of various forms were restrained; industry and virtue were promoted.

This instance of Mr. Morrill's benevolent labors is illustrative of his general policy and success. He sought to do with his might whatever his hand *found* to do; and instead of withholding all effort, until the gospel could be directly unfolded, he would submit to any circumstances, provided they were unavoidable, and taking things as they were, would seek to improve them, by every gentle and insinuating influence, which the example of Christ and his own benevolent heart could suggest.

After commencing his theological studies at Bangor, Mr. Morrill *renewed* the consecration of himself to the cause of Christ, with much self-examination, and deep penitence for the sinfulness of his heart and life. He was uniformly regular in his attendance upon the prescribed exercises and duties of the Seminary; but in addition to these, he in a little time found leisure to examine almost every locality of vice, poverty, and wretchedness in the city and neighborhood. No enthusiastic mineralogist ever sought the sparkling gem in its rough gangue with deeper interest, than he explored such places, seeking the opportunity of doing good. His manner was, to go out among the Irish residents, and others of the poorer class, and entering one of their houses, would send the children, to invite all their little companions in the neighborhood to come in. The strangeness of the thing would at once draw them together; when he would address them kindly, tell them some interesting story, give to each of them some fruit, or cake, or a little book, or perhaps a picture, and then dismiss them, pleased but wondering at this unwonted treatment. His second visit was always more successful than the first; and soon every child would rejoice at his coming, and run, bare-headed, through wind and storm to meet him. His next step would be to secure their attendance at school; and during the summer and fall of 1836, two schools were in successful operation, designed expressly for this class of children, and established mainly through his instrumentality. When any of the children lacked suitable clothing, Mr. Morrill would take them by the hand, go with them to the houses of his friends, and not desist, till the requisite garments were provided. His kindness to the sick and destitute of every class, and the thousand ways in which he contrived to relieve their wants, and to procure for them the charities of others, gave him great influence with the parents, as well as children; so that whenever he appeared among them, both old and young rose up together to call him blessed.

It was his practice to meet a company of children, thirty or forty in number, every Saturday afternoon, and three or four smaller circles on the Sabbath; on which occasions the parents were often present. As he approached the place of meeting, the children would come out, with smiling faces, and take him, some by the hand, and others by parts of his dress; and lead him with an air of triumph to the house. His skill in winning their affection and confidence, without losing at all his authority over them, was singular and unexampled. Many interesting facts, illustrative of this, might be stated; but time will not permit. The above characteristics of his efforts have been given, not so much to eulogize him, as to furnish an example to others who would meet with the like success. If the poor, the ignorant, the degraded, the vicious, the prejudiced and bigoted opposers of truth, which are crowded together in our cities, are ever brought to accept of Christ, the work must be accomplished by similar means;—by personal, kind, unremitting efforts, which shall be, not the seeming, but the *sincere* expression of a spirit of benevolence, springing from the love of Christ.

But the benevolent labors of our young brother were short, and it is time that we approach his closing scene. About the middle of December, 1836, a profuse hemorrhage in the stomach, together with a complication of other chronic diseases, warned him to prepare for his last hours. By the skilful treatment of his physician, he was blessed with a brief and partial restoration,

and the children of want—the objects of his prayers and benevolent exertions—again greeted him at their doors. But a second attack of bleeding, which occurred in a few days, told him too plainly that his labors were closed.

After his first attack, Mr. Morrill expressed a strong desire to recover, and felt a degree of confidence that he should. He believed that his Master had more work for him to do; and he earnestly desired to labor long, and was willing (if such were the Divine pleasure) to suffer long, in so holy a service. This, however, was to him a time of deep spiritual experience. He sat submissive at the feet of Jesus, and there learned much, which he had not known before, of the sinfulness of his heart and life, the worthlessness of his services, and of the depths and wonders of the love of Christ in the work of redemption.

After his second attack, he felt that his life was rapidly drawing to a close; was perfectly resigned to the will of God; and expressed a calm assurance of his interest in Christ, and his consequent title to heaven. It was affecting to sit by him at this period—knowing, as we did, the depth of his piety, and the diligence with which he had labored in the cause of Christ—and hear him express the humbling sense which he now entertained of all his past experience and services. He *felt*, he said, that he had been “*a poor, miserable, wretched sinner.*” Even since he had professed to consecrate his all to God, he had been “*a miserable, wretched, selfish loiterer* in the vineyard of his Master.” It was *impiety*, he remarked, for any man to trust in his own works for salvation.

About a week before his death, he gave to one who was watching with him his last messages to his particular friends, assigning to each some memento of his love, and exhibiting the warmest interest in their spiritual welfare. He wished to exhort all his fellow students, as from the bed of death, to be more holy, more diligent in duty, more entirely devoted to the cause of Christ.

He was at this time suffering from a burning fever, and a quenchless thirst; and after trying to no purpose various palliatives, he remarked, with peculiar emphasis, “They shall thirst no more.” In his paroxysms of pain, which nothing could alleviate, he often comforted himself by repeating, “Neither shall there be *any more pain.*” A Christian friend, on one occasion, read to him some of the last verses of the seventh chapter of the Revelation. He repeated the last words, “And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes;” and then laying his trembling hand upon the blessed book, with emotions which none but the dying saint can feel, he folded it to his bosom, and pressed it to his lips, and leaned his weary fainting head upon it, requesting that it might be made known to all his friends what a precious consolation *the Bible* was to him in the hour of death, and how its promises cheered him in the dark valley. After resting a while, he expressed regret that he had not learned to sing. He wanted, he said, to “commence that *new song* here, which he trusted that he should sing in heaven forever.” On the morning of his last Sabbath on earth, he wished once more to see the Sabbath sun. He gazed long upon every object over which it threw its golden light, and felt his soul melted and subdued with the thought, that, in all probability, his next Sabbath would be in heaven.

For a few days before his death, the sufferings of our friend were sometimes great; but he was accustomed to say, in the midst of them all, “I am just where I choose to be—in the hands of God. I would not change places with any man living. It is a glorious regulation of Christ’s kingdom, that through *much tribulation* his disciples must enter into it.” During the greater part of the day previous to his departure, his mortal agonies almost exceeded the power of endurance, and forced him to pray earnestly for a *little rest—a little relaxation* of protracted pain; still, he confirmed his heroic fortitude by exclaiming, “There is a rest—an everlasting rest.” Towards evening, in great mercy, his pains were eased; after which his confidence remained unshaken, his hopes were unclouded, and a little past one o’clock, on the morning of the 17th of February, 1837, he *fell asleep.*

His funeral was attended in one of the largest churches in the city, and although he had no kindred or family connexions near him, the spacious edifice was crowded with mourners. The sermon on the occasion was founded on Rev. xiv. 13. “Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow

*them.*" In concluding his discourse, the preacher took occasion to remark, "The beloved youth, whose death we this day deplore, and whose remains lie before us, has undoubtedly *died in the Lord*. He *lived* for the Lord, while he lived, and in the love and favor of his Divine Lord he *died*. We are satisfied, therefore, that he is now among the *blessed dead*. He now sweetly rests from all his labors, and has gone where his works will follow him.

"To us, indeed, his early removal is a dark and mysterious event. He had struggled through great difficulties in procuring a liberal education, with a view to prepare himself for the Christian ministry, and had arrived within sight, as it were, of the object of his pursuit; when suddenly he is arrested, smitten down, and his earthly labors are brought to a close. We cannot tell what ends the great Head of the church may have proposed to himself by this dispensation. To us, it is all dark, mysterious and trying. Still, our confidence in God is not at all disturbed. We know that he has done well. We know that he has made no mistake. We feel assured that this event, in all its circumstances, has been ordered in infinite wisdom and goodness, and that what we know not now respecting it, we shall know hereafter.

"Meanwhile, we have the satisfaction of knowing, that our departed brother lived not in vain. He was pre-eminently one of those who *filled up* life with duty and usefulness. Without at all overstepping his proper limits as a student, he labored *abundantly* and *most successfully* in the cause of his Divine Master. As though under the impression that his life was to be short, he did *with his might* what his hand found to do. Nor was he at all careful to select only the most pleasant fields of labor—those which might be cultivated with the least self-denial. But he was ready to go any where—to do anything—to throw himself into any breach—to subject himself to any inconvenience—if the cause of Christ could but be promoted, and the salvation of immortal souls secured. To such a laborer, the rest of heaven must be sweet. On such an one must be conferred no ordinary crown, in that world where the righteous are rewarded according to their works."

Among the mourners who crowded the church on this occasion, there were hundreds in the galleries, and in the remote parts of the house, who presented a striking contrast to the rest of the assembly. They were the sons and daughters of poverty and want; differing in years from childhood to decrepid old age; of various nations and religions; and with an external appearance as motley and diverse as were their characters and conditions. But they all felt that they had lost a *friend*; one common sympathy had drawn them together; and they stood looking on, in silent grief, until the services were closed, and when the coffin was removed and placed upon the hearse, they crowded around it, climbed up upon it, and utterly refused to let it depart, till they had looked once more upon the face of him they loved, and bedewed him with their tears. When they had been gratified in this respect, they insisted on following, as *chief mourners*, to the grave; and it was with difficulty that they were persuaded to give place to the officers and students of the Seminary, to come between them and the lifeless body of their friend.

The funeral took place, it will be recollected, in the midst of winter, and when the streets were incumbered with a recent fall of snow. The distance to the grave was more than half a mile. When we had arrived at the place of burial, and looked round upon the procession following us, we were filled with astonishment. It extended back as far as the eye could reach, and consisted in great numbers of Irish emigrants, and the other poor of the city. Here were old and young, parents and children, male and female, marching one after another through the snow, and together forming a procession, on foot, of nearly half a mile. Every countenance, as they came up, looked dejected and desolate, indicating the deepest sorrow and grief, that they should see the face of their beloved instructor and benefactor no more.

The whole scene was an eloquent and affecting eulogy upon the character and usefulness of this excellent young man. But few such funeral occasions have ever been witnessed. Who would not prefer to be honored with such a burial, rather than to be borne to his grave by the hands of princes, and lie in the sepulchres of kings?

The character which has been before us is calculated to impress upon all who contemplate it some important lessons.

1. We see how much good one individual may do in a little time ; and that, too, without any *peculiar* advantages. Mr. Morrill came to Bangor an utter stranger. He had nothing special to recommend him, or to give him influence ; and he resided there but little more than a year. And yet *how much did he accomplish ! How much impression did he make !* And that, too, upon what had always been considered as the most forbidding, the least hopeful, class of the community. And all this was done, without any bustle, agitation or noise, by *simple kindness*, by manifest *good intention*, by well directed, untiring *personal exertion*.—Surely, such an example ought not to be lost upon surviving Christians. It ought to be pondered by every Christian, till his feelings shall constrain him to look around for some object of benevolence, on which he may at least *try* his power of doing good.

2. We see the mistake of those who allow themselves to neglect *obvious* duties, for the sake of others which are less obvious, or less directly binding. Such was not the course of the lamented Morrill. During his whole residence in Bangor, he was a member of the Seminary, and sustained the relation and responsibilities of a student. And however much his heart was set upon being abroad and doing good, the duties of a student he would not neglect. He was uniformly present at the exercises of the Seminary, and prepared with his lessons, or with other services which had been assigned him. In this respect, he was an example, not only to students, but to *all men*. The path of duty is a straight path ; and it is a *single* path. It will never lead a person into two places at once ; or require him to do one thing, while he manifestly *ought* to be doing another. In every situation of life, there are *obvious* duties—duties which are *directly binding* ; and these should never be neglected for others of a more dubious character.

3. The character before us furnishes a reproof to those who fold their hands and do nothing, because the door of usefulness is not *wide open* to them—because they cannot do *at once* all they would do.—The course pursued by Mr. Morrill, in the infidel neighborhood near Dartmouth College, has been already described. We have also seen the success which followed it. On the same general plan, he commenced his benevolent labors at Bangor. The most of those to whom he was so useful, and on whom he made so much impression, were bigoted Catholics. He began, by cultivating an acquaintance with them, and by doing such things for them as he could do without awakening prejudice ;—such as they were willing and glad to have him do. And he proceeded on from one thing to another, till he had fairly supplanted the influence of the priest, and could do almost anything for them, or with them, that he pleased. The prospect was, had his life been spared, that not a few of them, ere long, might have been savingly benefitted.

4. The example before us illustrates the power of *simple, unobtrusive goodness*.—It was not the talents or learning of Mr. Morrill (although these were respectable) which gave him so much influence. It was not anything peculiarly striking or captivating in his manner. It was rather the unaffected *goodness of his heart*. He really *felt* all that interest for the poor, the ignorant, and the perishing around him, which he manifested ; and he was so perfectly transparent in his character and manner, that they were satisfied he felt it. And it was this which instinctively won their confidence. It was this which led them to cluster around him, and cling to him, as their friend.—In the matter of doing good, there is no substitute for real *kindness, benevolence* of heart. This will show itself, wherever it exists ; and in a manner, too, which it is impossible to counterfeit. And wherever it does show itself, it will win its way to the hearts of others. It will conquer prejudices and overcome obstacles which nothing else can. Whoever would enter successfully upon the work of doing good, must possess the element of goodness in his heart, and the more of it he possesses there, the greater always will be his power.

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**AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.**

THE Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the Rooms, April 12, 1843. The Report of the Secretary, presenting applications in the usual form from one hundred and eighty-four young men, under the patronage of the Parent Society, was presented. After attending to a statement from the Treasurer, showing the whole receipts and disbursements for the last quarter, and the means on hand for meeting the liabilities of the quarter ensuing, the Board voted, to grant appropriations of half the usual amount, viz. \$10 each to 171 young men, in the Colleges and Theological Seminaries, and \$7 50 each to 13 in Academies, preparing for College. These appropriations were immediately paid, from funds in the Treasury.

The Report of appropriations made by the Central American Education Society at New York, submitted by the Secretary of that Society, and including seventy-two young men, to whom appropriations of \$12 each, had been voted this quarter, was laid before the Board.

The whole number of young men embraced in the above statement is 256, of whom 169 are at Institutions in New England, 53 in the Middle States, and 34 at the West. It should be understood that the number of applicants for a single quarter can never in any instance equal the whole number who will have received assistance from the funds of the Society during the year. This number can only be ascertained when the enumeration is made up for the Annual Report, from a comparison of the four quarterly returns.

The number of new applicants for assistance is at present very small. It would be interesting, in view of this fact, to know whether the number of

pious young men in other connections, who are commencing a course of studies for the ministry, is equal to what it has formerly been. Unless, indeed, it very much exceeds the ratio of former years, compared with the number looking to the Education Society for encouragement, there must soon be realized a great falling off in the number of young men preparing for the ministry. In view of all which has been said and written of late on the subject of a superabundant supply of ministers, it will not appear strange that an impression should have been produced on the minds of young men, and of their parents and advisers, unfavorable to the entertaining of such a purpose. We should not be surprised if the number of pious youth, of every class, who have taken up the design of studying for the ministry within a year or two past, should prove to be much diminished, in comparison with the number in former years; nor if it should prove to be very unequal to the demands which, in due time, our Theological Seminaries will be called upon to supply.

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**ANNIVERSARY.**

THE Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Education Society, will be held in Boston, in the Lecture Room of Park Street Church, on Monday, May 29th, 1843, at half past three o'clock, P. M. The Annual Reports of the Treasurer and of the Directors will be presented, and the Officers for the year ensuing will be elected.

The Committee appointed at the Special Meeting in October last, to revise the Constitution and Rules of the Society, will make their Report at the Annual Meeting. This Report will present many subjects of interest and importance for the consideration

and definite action of the Society.—It is hoped that a numerous attendance of the Corporate and Honorary Members will be secured. Although this Meeting comes, by established appointment, so early in the Anniversary week, yet the facilities for reaching the city from every direction are now such that a general attendance may be expected.

The public exercises of the Anniversary will be held in the evening at half past seven o'clock, in Park Street Meeting house; when an abstract of the Annual Report will be read, and addresses made.

S. H. RIDDEL, Sec'y.

#### QUARTERLY REGISTER.

 This being the last number of the American Quarterly Register, which is now to be discontinued, its publication has been retarded a few days to give time for making the Catalogue of Graduates complete. For the same reason we have been obliged to press into this number an unusual quantity of other matter, and, in some degree to disregard the due proportions, as to length and the variety of subjects. We have endeavored as far as practicable to fulfil our engagements with correspondents, and likewise to consider the reasonable claims of subscribers, by bringing to a conclusion whatever would have been seriously defective if left unfinished.

 We are happy to be enabled to inform our patrons, just as we are putting the last pages of this number to press, that efforts are making for the continuation of the Register, disconnected with the Education Society; and on a plan somewhat modified, but retaining all its former antiquarian and statistical character. If these efforts are successful, as we sincerely hope they may be, a Prospectus for a new Series of the work will soon be issued.

#### FUNDS.

*Receipts for the April Quarter, 1843.*

INCOME FROM FUNDS	\$19 94
LOANS REFUNDED	600 89

#### LEGACIES.

Boston, Ms. Miss Susannah C. Hunt, bal. of the Legacy, by Hon. Sam'l Hubbard, Exr. given for the Permanent Fund	635 73
Newark, N. J. Widow Sarah Lyon, by Mr. J. H. Burnett, Exr. given for the Scholarship Fund	100 00
West Springfield, Ms. Rev. Jona. L. Pomeroy, by Hon. Lewis Strong, Adm.	250 00— <del>985 73</del>

#### AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

##### SUFFOLK COUNTY.

[H. Ropes, Boston, Tr.]

Boston, Old South Society	124 81
do. do. a friend	200 00
Park St. do. in part	88 25
Bowdoin St. do.	202 40
Essex St. do.	143 66
Winter St. do.	129 19
Pine St. do. contr. 104 88, four members of the church to const. their pastor, Rev. Austin Phelps, an H. M. \$40,	144 88
Phillips Chh. and Cong. South Boston	41 33
Rev. Mr. Kirk's Society	124 73
A lady 5, Rev. Joseph Emerson, Agt. 30	35 00— <del>1,234 25</del>

##### BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

[Rev. John Todd, Pittsfield, Tr.]

Williamstown, Cong. Soc. by Pres. Hopkins	46 00
Received from the Treasurer	75 00— <del>115 00</del>

##### EDUCATION SOCIETY IN BROOKFIELD ASSOCIATION.

[Mr. William Howe, Jr. Tr.]

Southbridge, Soc. of Rev. Eber Carpenter	15 75
Warren, Soc. of Rev. George Tracy	42 60— <del>59 35</del>
(By Rev. Joseph Emerson, Agt.)	

##### ESSEX COUNTY SOUTH.

[Hon. David Choate, Essex, Tr.]

Danvers, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Field, by Rev. J. Emerson, Agt.	46 27
Manchester, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Taylor, in part, do. do.	19 00
Marblehead, Soc. of Rev. Mark A. H. Niles	92 43
Wenham, Ladies' Reading Soc. in the Cong. of Rev. Daniel Mansfield	25 50— <del>183 20</del>

##### ESSEX COUNTY NORTH.

[Col. Ebenezer Hale, Newbury, Tr.]

Andover, Chapel Cong. by Mr. H. Hutchinson	25 00
Newburyport, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Dimmick, by Rev. J. Emerson, Agt.	115 05— <del>140 05</del>

##### HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

[Mr. Samuel Raynolds, Springfield, Tr.]

Palmer, Bal. of the subscription of the late Dea. Alpheus Converse	20 00
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##### HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

[Hon. Lewis Strong, Northampton, Tr.]

Granby, Individuals in Soc. of Rev. James Bates	15 25
Northampton, Ladies Ed. Soc. 1st Par. by Mrs. Williston	19 54
Benev. Soc. 1st Par. by J. P. Williston, Esq.	61 00— <del>95 79</del>

##### EDUCATION SOCIETY IN HARMONY CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES.

[Wm. C. Capron, Esq. Uxbridge, Tr.]

Douglas, (East) Cong. Ch. and Soc.	9 00
Mulbury, Cong. Soc. by Dea. Nath. Goddard	6 00
Uxbridge, Ev. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	20 00
(By Rev. J. Emerson, Agt.)	
Westboro', Soc. of Rev. Chas. B. Kittredge	91 65— <del>129 65</del>

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

<i>Brighton, Soc. of Rev. John R. Adams, by Rev. J. Emerson, Agt.</i>	69 50
<i>Charlestown, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Humphrey</i>	102 02
<i>Woburn, East-side Sewing Circle, by Rev. J. Bennett</i>	9 06—190 58

SOUTH CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES,  
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

[Mr. Otis Hoyt, Framingham, Tr.]	
<i>Needham, (W.J) Soc. of Rev. Harvey Newcomb</i>	26 73
<i>Southboro', Soc. of Rev. Mr. Rawson</i>	8 87
<i>Sudbury, Soc. of Rev. Josiah Ballard, by Mr. E. Hunt</i>	15 24—50 86

RELIGIOUS CHAR. SOC. OF MIDDLESEX  
NORTH AND VICINITY.

[Dea. Jonathan S. Adams, Groton, Tr.]	
<i>Ashby Association</i> 5 45, <i>Groton 1, Westford 7 85</i>	14 30

## NORFOLK COUNTY.

[Rev. John Codman, D. D. Dorchester, Tr.]	
<i>Roxbury, Soc. of Rev. Augustus C. Thompson</i>	102 11

## WORCESTER CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

[Hon. Abijah Bigelow, Worcester, Tr.]	
<i>Auburn, Soc. of Rev. Miner G. Pratt</i>	8 00
<i>Princeton, Soc. of Rev. Willard M. Harding</i>	29 00
<i>Worcester, Soc. of Rev. Seth Sweetser, bal.</i> (By Rev. Joseph Emerson, Agt.)	10 00—47 00

EDUCATION SOCIETY IN WORCESTER  
NORTH ASSOCIATION.

[Mr. Moses Chamberlain, Templeton, Tr.]	
<i>New Braintree, Soc. of Rev. John Fiske, by Rev. J. Emerson, Agt.</i>	20 10

## RHODE ISLAND STATE AUXILIARY.

[Mr. Isaac Wilcox, Providence, Tr.]	
<i>Providence, Soc. of Rev. Dr. Tucker</i>	197 47
High St. Cong. by three indv.	4 00
Grace Ch. by an individual	1 00
Richmond St. Ch. by Albert Pabodie, Esq.	94 53
Do. two individuals	9 00—306 00
(Most of the above by Rev. J. Emerson, Agt.)	\$1,601 70

## MAINE BRANCH.

[Prof. William Smyth, Brunswick, Tr.]	
<i>Augusta, Cong. Ch. and Soc.</i>	56 13
<i>A/na, do. do.</i>	11 59
<i>Bangor, 1st do. do. in part</i>	39 72
Hammond St. Ch. and Soc.	53 88
Additional, for the two Societies	5 00—98 60
<i>Bloomfield and Skowhegan, Ch. and Soc. in part</i>	28 31
<i>Bremen, Mrs. Anna Johnson, to const. herself in part</i>	
an H. M.	50 00
<i>Camden, Cong. Ch. and Soc.</i>	10 00
<i>Farmington, do. do.</i>	20 23
<i>Freeport, do. do.</i>	20 62
<i>Hallowell, Mrs. Sophia Bond, to const. Rev. Samuel S. Drake an H. M.</i>	40 00
Mrs. John Gardiner	1 00
<i>Hampden, Cong. Ch. and Soc. in part</i>	11 00
<i>Neveraste, do. do. do.</i>	10 00
<i>Norridgewock, do. do. of which, \$40 is to const.</i>	
Rev. Josiah Peet an H. M.	45 00
<i>New Sharon, Cong. Ch. and Soc.</i>	16 12
<i>North Yarmouth, 1st do. in part</i>	10 50
2d do.	9 63—20 13
<i>North Edgecomb, Cong. Ch. and Soc.</i>	17 34
<i>Portland, High St. Ch. and Soc.</i>	106 32
2d do. an individual	3 00
3d do.	22 50—131 82
<i>Scar, Beney. Soc. 1st Par. by S. L.</i>	20 00
<i>Topsham, Cong. Ch. and Soc., bal. of subscription to</i>	
const. Rev. Daniel Sewall an H. M.	24 15
<i>Thomaston, 1st Cong. Ch. and Soc. in part</i>	6 50
<i>Watoboro' and Bremen, Cong. Chhs. and Soc., \$40</i>	
of which to const. Rev. John Dodge an H. M.	47 00
<i>Wiscasset, Cong. Ch. and Soc.</i>	22 75
<i>Windrop, do. do.</i>	59 34
<i>Somerset Co. Conf. of Churches, a contribution</i>	4 60

(The above by Rev. Ansel Nash, Agt.)

\$772 23

## NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.

[Hon. Samuel Morril, Concord, Tr.]	
<i>Amherst, Ladies' Ben. Soc. by Mr. J. A. Wheat, Tr. of Hillsboro' Co. Aux.</i>	5 55

<i>Bedford, Pres. Ch. and Soc. by do.</i>	18 00
<i>Derry, Pres. do. by Mr. Wm. Ela, Tr.</i>	10 00

<i>Francesstown, Cong. Ch. and Soc. by Hon. Titus Brown</i>	33 00
<i>Hollis, do. do. by Mr. J. A. Wheat,</i>	
Tr. &c.	44 25
<i>Lyme, do. do. by Rev. E. Tenney</i>	10 00
<i>Manchester, do. do. by Rev. C. W. Wallace</i>	10 00
<i>New Ipswich, do. do. by Mr. J. A. Wheat,</i>	
Tr. &c.	41 82
<i>Wilton, Ladies' Ed. Society, by do.</i>	11 10
The following by Saml. A. Gerould, Esq.	
Tr. Cheshire Co. Aux.)	
Gilsum, from a friend	1 00
Jaffrey, Mrs. Edith Parker	4 00
Marlboro', from a friend	1 00
Sullivan, Church and Society	6 63—12 63
Deduct expenses of Auxiliary	50—12 13
	\$195 85

## NORTH WESTERN BRANCH.

[Joseph Warner, Esq. Middlebury, Vt. Tr.]	
<i>Castleton, Cong. Church</i>	15 00
<i>Royalton, Cong. Ch. and Soc. by Gen. John Francis,</i>	
Tr. Windham Co. Aux.	16 00
<i>Sharon, Chester Baxter, Esq. by do.</i>	5 00
<i>Weathersfield, (Centre) Cong. Ch. and Soc. by H. Hill,</i>	
Esq. Boston	13 50
From A. Wilcox, Esq. Tr. Addison Co. Aux.	7 00
	\$56 50

## CONNECTICUT BRANCH.

[Eliphalet Terry, Esq. Hartford, Tr.]	
<i>Chester, Soc. of Rev. A. S. Cheesebrough, bal. of subs.</i>	1 40
<i>Enfield, Coll. in 1st Cong. by Eben Parsons</i>	28 00
<i>Farmington, Soc. of Rev. Dr. Porter, by Dea. S. Hart</i>	68 80
<i>Harford, Coll. of Gent. in 1st Soc.</i>	243 00
Do. Ladies do. by Miss E. L.	
Bunce, Tr.	103 25
Do. Gent. in North Soc. by Dea.	
O. Allen	172 06
Do. Ladies do. by do.	67 27
Do. South Soc. by P. D. Stillman	52 47
Do. 4th Ch. by L. Olmsted, Tr.	23 73—661 78
<i>Meriden, Coll. by Rev. George W. Perkins</i>	29 61
<i>Norwich, Do. in the 2d and 5th Congregations</i>	110 00
Do. 1st Congregation	20 00—130 00
A friend, 11 reams of letter paper.	
<i>Torrington, Coll. by Rev. Brown Emerson</i>	28 00
(Most of the above by Rev. J. Emerson, Agt.)	
	\$917 59

## WESTERN RESERVE BRANCH.

[Stephen Tracy, M. D. Hudson, O. Tr.]	
Amount of donations	\$103 81

## CENTRAL AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

[William A. Booth, Esq. New York, Tr.]	
Avails of articles given 2 71, Cattskill, a bal. 9	11 71
Spring St. Ch. N. Y. 83 50, 1st Ch. Brooklyn, a bal. 38	121 50
Whitehall 63 71, Utica Agency 36 29, T. Williston 2	102 00
Durham Ben. Soc. 10, 2d Ch. Orange, N. J. 30	40 00
Col. Loomis, of Fort Towson 17 60, Mr. Walker 5	22 60
Duane St. Ch. N. Y. 10, Federal Store, Dutchess Co. 1	11 00
Brick Ch. N. Y. John McComb	25 00
	\$333 81

## PHILADELPHIA EDUCATION SOCIETY.

[Geo. W. McClelland, Esq. Philadelphia, Tr.]	
Collections during the quarter, particulars not furnished 1,371 33	

## UTICA AGENCY.

[James Dutton, Esq. Utica, Tr.]	
<i>Augusta 7 37, Champion 11 10, Cooperstown 30 30,</i>	92 35
<i>Clinton 43 58</i>	
<i>Chazy 5, Fulton 30, Holland's Patent, in part to const.</i>	
Ingraham Townsend a L. M. 17	52 00
<i>Kingsboro' 45 77, Middlefield Centre 22 05, Marshall</i>	
9 98	
<i>Martinsburg 10, New Hartford 49 92, N. Haven 6 87</i>	
<i>Oriskany Falls 7 44, Oswego, 1st Ch. 31 17, 2d Ch.</i>	
1 67, Salem 3	77 80
<i>Plattsburgh, a bal. 2, Rome, 1st Ch. 46 62, 2d Ch. 12 39</i>	66 79
<i>Utica, Pres. Ch. 58 52, Cong. Ch. 18 77, Vernon Vil-</i>	60 28
lage 14 53	61 01
<i>Volney 7 22, Waterville 7 39, Westford 14 82</i>	91 82
	\$531 48

Whole amount received, \$8,913 80.

## Clothing received during the Quarter.

<i>Boston, Ms. Mrs. Windsor, shirts and socks.</i>	
<i>Dover, N. H. Ladies' Ed. Soc. by Miss Charlotte K. A. Richardson, Sec. and Treas., shirts, collars and socks.</i>	

